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SAN DIEGO**

forget me not  
forget me never  
the younger sun  
set forever

your Truly

Frank Gerrin

Forhan

N. G.

Engene Wood

Gorham,

N. H.

M. E. C.





A  
HIGH-SCHOOL  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, AND SYNONYMOUS

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITION OF THE  
QUARTO DICTIONARY OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.,

BY WILLIAM G. WEBSTER

AND

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

*Illustrated with more than Three Hundred Engravings on Wood.*



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## PREFACE.

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THE first edition of this work, which is mainly an abridgment of the AMERICAN DICTIONARY of Dr. WEBSTER, was published in 1848, under the editorial care of Dr. Webster's son, Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, who, nine years later, or in 1857, prepared a very careful revision and improvement of the same. The design, as stated by Mr. Webster in the Preface to the latter edition, was "to furnish a vocabulary of the more common words which constitute the body of our language, with many technical terms in the sciences and arts."

With the view of bringing it in all important respects into conformity with the revised edition of the American Dictionary published in 1864, the work has now been reviewed and corrected throughout by the subscriber, who has availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to introduce several new features, although he has adhered to the general plan of the previous editions. Of the additions which have been made, the most important are the Principles of Pronunciation and the Rules for Spelling, in the Introduction, and, in the Appendix, the pronouncing vocabularies of Greek and Latin Names, of Scripture Names, and of Modern Biographical Names, the pronouncing and explanatory list of Christian Names, the explanatory table of Arbitrary Signs used in Writing and Printing, and the list of Prefixes and Suffixes. Distributed throughout the Dictionary are upward of 300 wood-cuts, skillfully engraved, and designed to serve not as mere embellishments of the book, but as veritable illustrations of the words under which they are given. The vocabulary has been considerably enlarged, and now comprises an aggregate of nearly 27,000 words, all of which are in current or occasional use at the present day. To many of the words are attached numerical references to the principles of pronunciation or the rules of orthography which these words exemplify. Etymologies have now and then been introduced in the hope of attracting the attention of young students, and of stimulating in them a desire to learn more of the origin, structure, and affinities of our language.

In the hands of an accomplished teacher, this volume may be made highly useful in schools, since it furnishes material for a valuable course of exercises on words, including their orthography, pronunciation, definition, composition, syllabication, and the like.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, *March*, 1868.

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# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

## VOWELS.

### REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, <i>long</i> , as in . . .	Āle, Fāte, Grāy.	Ō, ō, <i>long</i> , as in . . .	Ōld, Nōte, Depōse.
Ā, ā, <i>short</i> , as in . . .	Ādd, Fāt, Rāndom.	Ō, ō, <i>short</i> , as in . . .	Ōdd, Nōt, Tōrrid.
Ē, ē, <i>long</i> , as in . . .	Ēve, Mēte, Sēizure.	Ū, ū, <i>long</i> , as in . . .	Ūse, Tūbe, Feūdal.
Ē, ē, <i>short</i> , as in . . .	Ēnd, Mēt, Léopard.	Ū, ū, <i>short</i> , as in . . .	Ūs, Tūb, Stūdy.
I, i, <i>long</i> , as in . . .	Ice, Fine, Thrive.	Ŷ, y, <i>long</i> , as in . . .	Flŷ, Stŷle, Edifŷ.
Ī, ī, <i>short</i> , as in . . .	Īll, Fīn, Tribūte.	Ŷ, y, <i>short</i> , as in . . .	Nŷmph, Lŷric.

### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, as in . . . . .	Āir, Shāre, Pāir.	Ū, ū, like short <i>u</i> , as in	Ōther, Dōne, Sōn.
Ā, ā, <i>Italian</i> , as in . . .	Ārm, Fāther, Fār.	Ū, ū, like long <i>oo</i> , as in	Prŷve, Dŷ, Mŷve.
Ā, ā, as in . . . . .	Āsk, Grāss, Dānce.	Ū, ū, like short <i>oo</i> , as in	Bŷsom, Wŷman.
Ā, ā, <i>broad</i> , as in . . .	Āll, Tālk, Hāul.	Ō, ō, like broad <i>a</i> , as in	Ōrder, Fŷrm, Stŷrk.
Ā, ā, like short <i>o</i> , as in	Whāt, Wānder.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in . . . . .	Mŷŷon, Fŷŷod, Bŷŷty.
Ē, ē, like <i>ā</i> , as in . . .	Ēre, Thēre, Hēir.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in . . . . .	Wŷŷl, Fŷŷt, Gŷŷd.
Ē, ē, like long <i>a</i> , as in	Ēight, Prēy, Obey.	Ū, ū, preceded by <i>r</i> , as in	Rŷde, Rŷle, Rŷmor.
Ē, ē, as in . . . . .	Ērmine, Vērgē.	Ū, ū, like short <i>oo</i> , as in	Bŷll, Pŷt, Pŷsh.
Ī, ī, like long <i>e</i> , as in . .	Pique, Machine.	Ū, ū, as in . . . . .	Ūrge, Bŷrn, Fŷrl.
Ī, ī, like <i>e</i> , as in . . . .	Īrksome, Virgin.	<i>e, i, o</i> , ( <i>Italic</i> ) silent,	Fallen, Token, Cousin.

### REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in . . . . .	Oil, Join, Oyster, Toy.
Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in . . . . .	Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.

## CONSONANTS.

C, c, <i>soft</i> , like <i>s</i> sharp, as in . . . . .	Cede, Accept.	Th, th, <i>sharp</i> (unmarked) as in	Thirtieth.
C, c, <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in . . . . .	Call, Cŷneur.	Th, th, <i>flat</i> or <i>vocal</i> , as in . . . . .	Thither.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . . . . .	Child, Touch.	Ng, ng (unmarked), as in . . . . .	Singing.
Ch, ch, <i>soft</i> , like <i>sh</i> , as in . . . . .	Chaise, Machine.	N, n, as in . . . . .	Anger, Ink.
Ch, ch, <i>hard</i> , like <i>k</i> , as in . . . . .	Chorus, Echo.	X, x, like <i>gz</i> , as in . . . . .	Example.
G, g, <i>hard</i> , as in . . . . .	Get, Tiger.	Ph, ph, like <i>f</i> (unmarked), as in	Seraphic.
G, g, <i>soft</i> , like <i>j</i> , as in . . . . .	Gem, Engine.	Qu, qu, like <i>kw</i> (unmarked), as in	Quantity.
S, s, <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in Same, Rest.		Wh, wh, like <i>hw</i> (unmarked), as in	Awhile.
S, s, <i>flat</i> or <i>vocal</i> , like <i>z</i> , as in Has, Amuse.		Zh, zh, as in . . . . .	Vision (vīzh'un).

\* When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in *aim, clean, ceil, people, route, soul, journal, tow*, &c. The combined letters *ce, ci, se, si, or ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *ocean, cetaceous, social, logician, suspicion, auspicious, conscience, nauseous, controversial, dissension, initial, oration, fictitious*, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in *Superintendent*. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

# PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,

## WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY.

### VOWELS.

#### I. VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

##### A.

§ 1. Regular long sound, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as in *āle*; heard also in *pāin*, *dāy*, *gāol*, *gāuge*, *āye*, *brēak*, *vēl*, *whey*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound of *a* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight “vanish” in  $\bar{e}$  annexed to its “radical” or initial sound, as in *pay*, where the *y* may be regarded as representing the vanish. Writers are not agreed as to the nature of the radical part, some considering it to be the sound of short *e*, while others assert that it is a distinct, though very similar, element, being like the other long vowels as compared with their true corresponding short sounds, of a slightly less open quality. — See § 9.

§ 2. Regular short sound, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as in *add*; heard also in *plāid*, *bāde*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a distinct element from the long *a*. With respect to its position in the scale of sounds, it is a palatal vowel, intermediate between  $\bar{a}$  and  $\bar{e}$ , the tongue being raised higher than for  $\bar{a}$ , and not so high as for  $\bar{e}$ .

##### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

§ 3. Sound of *a* before *r*, in such words as *air*, *care*, *fare*, *bear*, *prayer*, *parent*, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ .

According to Smart, this element is our long *a* in *fate*, and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent *r*. Such, also, is the statement of Dr. Webster and of most English orthoëpists. The sound of *r* in these words is what Smart calls a “guttural vibration,” — a sound which he represents by *ur*, and Dr. Webster by *er*. In *care* we touch lightly on the  $\bar{a}$  sound (the radical alone, without the vanish; see § 1), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttural vibration (*cā’ur* or *cā’er*), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable. Another mode of identifying the sound in question is that of prolonging our short *e* before *r*. Thus, *ther* (with the *e* as in *thēn*), drawn out into long quantity, gives us *there* (*thār*); and *er* (the first syllable in *error*) gives us *ere* or *e’er* (*ār*). Thus, in the view here pre-

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sented, the initial sound should always be that of *a* in *fate* (the radical without the vanish; see § 1), though the final impression upon the ear is that of an open or broad sound, in consequence of the “opening power” of the *r*.

Some, however, especially in New England, give to words of this class a slightly different sound; namely, that of our short *a* before *r*, as in *air*, pronounced *äer*, with a somewhat lengthened sound of the *a*. This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above, and is apt, in the mouths of our common people, to become too broad and coarse. If well executed, however, it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace.

§ 4. Sound of the Italian *a*, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as in *ärm*, *fäther*, *für*; heard also in *äh*, *heärth*, *äunt*, *güard*, *äre*, &c.

NOTE. — The Italian *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being  $\bar{e}$  and  $\bar{o}$ . In its formation, the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest.

§ 5. Sound of *a* in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in *ff*, *st*, *ss*, *sk*, *sp*, with a few in *nce*, and *nt*, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as in *stāff*, *grāft*, *pāss*, *läst*, *āsk*, *gāsp*, *chānee*, *chānt*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a shortened or brief form of the Italian *a*. A majority of good speakers, both in England and America, give this sound to words of the class under consideration. Many speakers, however, particularly in London and in the Middle States, pronounce the *a* in such words with its short, flat sound (see § 2), saying *stāff*, *grāft*, *pāss*, &c., — a practice which is not to be commended, though it is too general to be condemned as unsupported by good usage.

§ 6. Sound of broad *a*, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as in *gā*, *tālk*, *hāul*, *swārm*; heard also in *squē*, *gūe*, *geörgic*, *förk*, *grāat*, *dēught*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ 7. Short sound of broad *a*, marked  $\bar{A}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ , as in *whāt*, *wānder*, &c.; heard also in *knowledge*

**NOTE.**—This is the extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *o* in *not*. It differs, however, in quality as well as quantity from broad *a*, being a more open sound; that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for the former (*a*) than for the latter (*o*), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout.

There is a sound of *a*, as heard in *salt*, *although*, &c., which is intermediate between that in *awe* and that in *what*.—See § 19, **NOTE**.

### E.

§ 8. Regular long sound, marked *Ē*, *ē*, as in *ève*, *mête*, &c.; heard also in *Cæsar*, *béard*, *feet*, *léisure*, *kêy*, *machîne*, *field*, *œsophagus*, &c.

**NOTE.**—In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which a vowel sound can be uttered.

§ 9. Regular short sound, marked *Ė*, *ē*, as in *ènd*, *mèt*; heard also in *many*, *aphæresis*, *said*, *feather*, *hêifer*, *frîend*, *asafœtida*, *bury*, *guëss*.

**NOTE.**—This is not a short sound of the long *e*. It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fate*; but most orthoëpists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, it being slightly more open than the radical part of *ā*, and lacking the vanish: both are intermediate between *ā* and *ē*, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter.—See § 1.

### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF E.

§ 10. Sound of *e* like *ā* (as in *care*, *fair*, *bear*, &c.), marked *Ē*, *ē*, as in *ère*, *thère*, *hêir*, *ê'er*, &c. This is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*.—See § 3.

§ 11. Sound of *e* like *ā*, marked *E*, *e*, as in *gh*, *eight*, *preg*, *vein*, &c.—See § 1.

§ 12. Sound of *e* before *r*, verging toward the sound of *u* in *urge*, marked *Ė*, *ē*, as in *èrmine*, *vêrge*, *prêfêr*; heard also in *èrnest*, *mîrth*, *myrtle*, &c.

**NOTE.**—The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, *murcy* for *mercy*, *turm* for *term*, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding *ū* and that for sounding *ē*, thus making (as Smart observes) “a compromise between the two.” In other words, this element is radically distinct from both *ū* and *ē*, being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

### I.

§ 13. Regular long sound, marked *I*, *ī*, as in *ice*; heard also in *aisle*, *height*, *eging*, *eye*, *vie*,

*guile*, *buŷ*, *thŷ*, *rŷe*, &c.; in *pint*, in *child*, *mild*, *wild*; and in most monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bind*, *find*, *kind*, &c.

**NOTE.**—This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of *ā* and *ē* as extremes, with the *ā* accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 14. Regular short sound, marked *Ī*, *ī*, as in *ill*; heard also in *English*, *beautif*, *been*, *stève*, *women*, *busy*, *guinea*, *nŷmph*, &c.

**NOTE.**—This is not a short sound of long *i*. Many have considered it as the *shut* or extreme short sound of long *e*; but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing *ē*; this is the only difference between the two sounds.

### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF I.

§ 15. Sound of *i* like long *e*, marked *Ī*, *ī*, as in *pique*, *machine*, *caprice*, &c.—See § 8.

**NOTE.**—Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 16. Sound of *i* before *r*, verging toward *u* in *urge*, marked *I*, *ī*, as in *irksome*, *vîrgin*, &c., identical with that of *ē* in *èrmine*.—See § 12.

### O.

§ 17. Regular long sound, marked *Ō*, *ō*, as in *old*; heard also in *hautboy*, *beau*, *yeôman*, *scw*, *rôam*, *hœ*, *dôor*, *shôulder*, *grôw*, *ôve*, &c.

**NOTE.**—This sound of *o* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight “vanish” in *oo* annexed to the “radical” or initial sound, as in *below*. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate with respect to the mode of its formation, between *a* and *oo*, the tongue being less depressed than for *a*, and the labial aperture greater than for *oo*. It is essentially the same element as that described in the next section, but is of a slightly less open quality.

§ 18. It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long *o* of certain words, as *bolt*, *most*, *only*, &c., by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality; but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words; namely, *boat*, *bolster*, *bolt*, *bone*, *bath*, *broke*, *broken*, *choke*, *clonk*, *close*, *a.*, *coach*, *coat*, *coax*, *colt*, *colter*, *comb*, *dolt*, *folks*, *goad*, *hold*, *holm*, *holster*, *home*, *homely*, *hope*, *jolt*, *load*, *molten*, *most*, *molt*, *none*, *only*, *open*, *pole*, *polka*, *poultry*, *revolt*, *road*, *rode*, *rogue*, *soap*, *sloth*, *smoke*, *sofa*, *spoke*, *v.*, *spoken*, *stone*, *story*, *swollen* (or *swoln*), *throat*, *toad*, *upholsterer*, *upholstery*, *whole*, *wholly*, *wholesome*, *wrote*, *yoke*, *yolk*, and possibly a few others. Most persons

in New England sound the *o* in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some among the vulgar go further, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as *hum* for *home*, &c. They should all, however, have the full sound of the *o* as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound.

§ 19. Regular short sound, marked Ō, Ȯ, as in *ōdd*, *nȮt*; heard also in *wȮnder*, *knȮwledge*, &c. — See § 7.

NOTE. — This is the *shut* or extreme short sound of broad *a*, and coincides with the sound of *a* in *what*. There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in *not*, nor so long as in *naught*. This medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also, in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words.

#### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF O.

§ 20. Sound of *o* like short *u*, marked Ō, Ȯ, as in *Ȯther*, *dȮre*, &c.; heard also in *dȮes*, *gȮn*, *flȮod*, *dȮuble*, &c. — See § 23.

§ 21. Sound of *o* like *oo* long, marked Ō, Ȯ, as in *prȮve*, *dȮ*, *mȮve*, *tȮmb*, &c. — See § 24.

§ 22. Sound of *o* like *oo* short, marked Ō, Ȯ, as in *bȮsom*, *wȮlf*, *Ȯgman*, &c. — See § 25.

NOTE. — This sound coincides with that of *u* in *bull*, which is also used for *oo* short. — See § 30.

§ 23. Sound of *o* like *a* (broad *a*), marked Ō, Ȯ, as in *Ȯrder*, *fȮrm*, *stȮrk*, &c. — See § 6.

#### OO.

§ 24. Regular long or open sound, marked Ō, Ȯ, as in *mȮōn*, *fȮōd*; heard also in *rȮeym*, *dȮew*, *tȮ*, *cȮnge*, *grȮup*, *rȮyde*, *rȮye*, *recȮrit*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the closest labial vowel; that is to say, in forming it the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel, the sides being brought into contact with each other so as to leave only a small central aperture for the escape of the voice.

§ 25. Regular short sound of *oo*, marked Ō, Ȯ, as in *wȮōl*, *fȮōt*; heard also in *wȮlf*, *shȮuld*, *bȮll*, &c.

#### U.

§ 26. Regular long sound, marked Ū, ū, as in *mȮūte*, *Ȯnūt*, &c.; heard also in *beȮauty*, *fȮodal*, *fȮeud*, *pȮew*, *Ȯwe*, *liȮū*, *viȮew*, *cȮūe*, *sȮūt*, *Ȯew*, *Ȯou*, *Ȯule*, &c.

NOTE. — This is a compound sound, formed of the vowel *oo*, with a slight sound of the consonant *y* or of the vowel *ē* or *ī* before it. When the *u* begins a syllable, or is preceded by any one of the palatal or labial sounds *k*, *g*, *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*, the sound of *y* is clearly perceived, as in the words *usage*, *cube*, *gules*, *puny*, *burin*, *futile*, *mule*.

§ 27. When the long *u* is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants *d*,

*t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, and *th*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y*; and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *duty*, *dooty*; *tune*, *toon*; *lute*, *loot*; *nuisance*, *noosance*; *suit*, *soot*; *thurable*, *thoorible*, &c. The reason is, that, in forming these consonants, the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of *oo*, while it is very difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate *y*; hence the *y* in such cases is very apt to be dropped. The practice of good society, however, is to let the *y* sink into a very brief sound of long *e* or of short *i*, both of which have a very close organic relationship to consonant *y*. Special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the *oo*.

It ought to be added that wherever the sound of *sh*, *zh*, or *y* consonant precedes the *u*, the *y* is omitted, as in *sure*, sounded *shoor*; *sugar*, *shoogar*; *azure*, *azh'oor*; *yule*, *yool*, &c.

§ 28. Regular short sound, marked Ū, ū, as in *bȮūt*; heard also in *dȮoes*, *blȮod*, *tȮuch*, &c.

NOTE. — This is not the short sound of long *u*. In its organic formation, it is essentially the same sound as *u* in *urge*, but is shorter in quantity, and of a rather more open quality.

#### OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF U.

§ 29. Sound of *u* preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked Ū, ū, as in *rȮyde*, *rȮymor*, &c.

NOTE. — All the English orthoëpists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *ī* which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply *oo*, so that *rue* is pronounced *rȮō*; *rule*, *rȮōl*; *ruby*, *rȮōby*, &c.

§ 30. Sound of *u* like that of short *oo* (Ȯō), marked Ū, ū, as in *bȮll*, *pȮut*, *pȮush*, *pȮull*, &c. — See § 25.

§ 31. Sound of *u* before *r* in such words as *Ȯrge*, *bȮrn*, *fȮurl*, *conȮcȮr*, &c., marked Ū, ū; heard also in *wȮrm*, *jȮurney*, &c.

NOTE. — This has been termed the *neutral vowel*, with reference to its want of any strongly-marked, distinctive character. The sound differs from that of short *u* (with which it has often been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness.

#### Y.

§ 32. Regular long sound, marked Ū, ū, as in *fȮy*, *stȮyle*, *skȮy*, *edȮify*, &c.

NOTE. — This is the same sound as long *i*. — See § 13.

§ 33. Regular short sound, marked Ū, ū, as in *cȮyst*, *nȮymph*, *lȮyric*, *abȮyss*, coinciding with the sound of short *i*. — See § 14.

#### OCCASIONAL SOUND OF Y.

§ 34. *Y* has only one occasional sound;



namely, in such words as *myrrh*, *myrtle*, in which it has, like the *e* and *i* in similar circumstances (see § 12 and § 16), very nearly the sound of *u* in *urge*.

## II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

### OI or OY.

§ 35. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *join*, *oyster*, &c.

NOTE.—The elements of this diphthong are *o* as in *cord* (the same as broad *a*), and *i* as in *fin* (short *i*), with the accent on the former. *Oy* is always regular in English words, and *oi* is regular also, except in the following cases; namely, *avoidupois* (av-ur-du-poi'z'), *connoisseur* (kon-tis-soor'), *chamois* (sham'my), *choir* (kwire), *tortoise* (tor'tis), *tur-quois* (sometimes pronounced tur-keez').

### OW.

§ 36. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*, *vowel*, *flower*, &c.

NOTE.—This diphthong is compounded of the elements *ä* and *oo*, the former of which is accented, but made extremely brief. In a considerable number of words, *ow* represents the sound of long *o*; in the single word *knowledge* and in its derivatives, it has the sound of short *o*. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark, as *blöw*, *knöw*, *knöwledge*, &c.

### OU.

§ 37. This diphthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*, *hound*, &c.

(2.) That of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*, *group*, &c.

§ 38. The diphthong *ou* has also, in a number of words, the sound of long *o*, as in *soul*; in a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (bawt); sometimes that of short *u*, as in *couple*; sometimes that of *u* in *urge*, as in *ad-journ* (adjurn); and, in the three words *could*, *would*, *should*, that of *oo* as in *foot*. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriate mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling.

## III. VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 39. When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable; as in *as-sign'*, *con'dict*, *con'flict*, &c. In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some sound of easier utterance. Thus the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *or*,

*yr* (as in *altar*, *offer*, *tapir*, *mirror*, *zephyr*), are coincident with that of the second *u* in *sulphur*. As a general rule, *a* and *o*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short *u*, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in *bal'lad*, *bar'rack*, *ver'bal*, *bed'lam*, *cap'stan*, *jal'ap*, *bi'as*, *bal'last*, *hav'oc*, *meth'od*, *pis'tol*, *ven'om*, *compel'*, *flag'on*, *bish'op*, *pi'lot*, *prov'ost*. In such words, it would ordinarily be pedantic or affected to give the vowel its regular short sound.

The vowel *e*, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short *i* (as in *barrel*), and, in others, like short *u* (as in *silent*); but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent. Thus *ai*, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long *a* (as in *com-plain'*), sinks into *ë* or *ï* in an unaccented syllable, as in *mountain*, pronounced moun'tën or moun'tin. So *ei*, *ey*, and *ie* become changed in pronunciation into *ï* (as in *sur'feit*, *hon'ëy*, *car'ried*), and *ou* is sounded as *ü* (as in *griev'ous*).

§ 40. When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise; namely,—

(1.) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a vowel, as in the words *a-bound'*, *di-rect'*, *e-vent'*, *mo-lest'*, &c.

(2.) The syllable may end in a consonant, with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *fi'nite*, *rep'tile*, &c.

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, the latter No. 2. These will now be considered under each of the vowels.

### A.

§ 41. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the *a* has properly a brief sound of the Italian *a*, as in *Cu'ba*, *a-muse'*, *A-mer-i-ca*; but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or *u* in *urge*, *murmur*, &c. In some words, like *ä-ri-al*, *chä-ot'ic*, &c., the *a* has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish." This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian *a* before it without the intervention of one or more consonants. Some speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long *a* to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in *a-bound'*, *fa-tal'i-ty*; but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoëpists. In the terminations *-a-ny* and *-a-ry*, the *a* has usually the same

sound as short *e* unaccented, as in *mis/cel-la-ny*, *mo'ment-a-ry*, &c.

§ 42. (No. 2. See § 40.) Here the *a* has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate*; as, *ded/i-cāte*, *ed/u-cāte*, &c. In other parts of speech, the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *night/in-gale*, *pref/ace*, &c. In some instances it is apt to verge toward short *i*, as in *vil/lage*.

### E.

§ 43. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the *e* has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in *e-vent'*, *e-mo'tion*, *so-ci/e-ty*, &c.

§ 44. (No. 2. See § 40.) Here, also, the *e* has usually its long sound a little shortened and slighted, as in *ob/so-lute*.

### I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules; and, as Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation."

§ 45. (No. 1. See § 40.) *I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in *phī-lo/s'o-phy*, *dī-rect'*, &c. But the *i* is usually long in the initial syllables *i*, *bi*, *chi*, *cli*, *cri*, *pri*, *tri*, as in *i-de'a*, *bī-ol'o-gy*, *cū-ri-on*, *pri-me'val*, &c.

§ 46. (No. 2. See § 40.) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the *i* is more generally short, as in *ac-com/plīce*, *in-fi-nīte*, *fer'tile*, *mar'i-tīme*, *ad-a-man/tīne*, *pos-i-tīve*, &c.; but there are some important exceptions, as, *cock/a-trice*, *ex/tle*, *gen'tle*, *com/cubīne*, *ar/chive*, &c.; also, all names of minerals ending in *lite* or *ite*; as *chrys/o-lite*, *ste'a-tīte*, &c.

### O.

§ 47. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the *o* has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its "vanish" (see § 19), as in *o-pin-ion*, *croc/o-dile*, *to-bac/co*, &c. — See § 107.

§ 48. (No. 2. See § 40.) The *o* in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in *tel/e-scōpe*, *ep'te*, &c. Sometimes it has the sound of short *o*, as in *dī/a-lōgue*: in other cases, it verges toward short *u*, as in *pur/pose*.

### U.

§ 49. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here the *u* generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in *ac/cu-rate*, *e-mol/u-ment*, *man-u-mit'*, *an/nu-al*, *dep/u-tize*, *u-til/i-ty*. But when the *u* is preceded by *d*, *t*, or *s*, these combinations, *du*, *tu*, and *su*, are by the great majority of speakers changed into *foo*, *choo*, and *shoo* or *zhoo*, respectively, as in *ed/u-cate* (*ēj'oo-kate*), *ha-bit/u-al* (*ha-b'ich'-oo-al*), *sen/su-ous* (*sēn'shoo-us*), *vis'u-al* (*vīzh'-*

*oo-al*). (See §§ 63, 74, 89, 90, 92, and 104.) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr. Webster. When the *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *oo*, as in *er-u-dition* (*er-oo-dish'-un*). (See § 29.)

§ 50. (No. 2. See § 40.) The *u* in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 26, 27) slightly abridged, as in *grat/i-tūde*, *in'sti-tūte*, *rid'i-cūle*, *trib'ūte*, &c. There are a few exceptions, as *min'ute* (*min'it*), *n.*, and *let/tuce* (*let'tis*). If the letter *r* precedes the *u*, the initial element of the vowel is dropped, as in *ce/ruse* (*se'roos*), *per'uke* (*pēr'ook*), &c. — See § 29.

The terminations *dure*, *ture*, and *sure*, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly pronounced *joor*, *choor*, and *shoor* or *zhoor*, respectively, as in the words *tem/per-a-tūre* (*tem/per-a-choor*), *ver/dure* (*ver'joor*), *cy/no-sure* (*sī/no-shoor*), *ex-po/sure* (*eks-po'zhoor*). (See §§ 63, 74, 89, 90, 104.) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into *chur*, *jur*, and *shur*, or *zhur*, as in *na'ture* (*na'chur*), *ver/dure* (*ver'jur*), *cen/sure* (*sen'shur*), *ex-po/sure* (*eks-po'zhur*). The Dictionary follows the practice of Dr. Webster in giving to *thure* and *ture* the regular sounds of *d*, *t*, and *u* (pronouncing *verdure*, *vēr'd'joor*, *creature*, *kreet'-joor*, &c.)

### Y.

§ 51. (No. 1. See § 40.) Here *y* has usually its short sound, as in *hīp'o-c'rī-sīy*, *mī-thol'o-gīy*, *van'i-tīy*, *mer'i-līy*, *proph'e-cīy*, &c.; but verbs ending in *fy* have the *y* long, as in *jus'ti-fīy*, *mag'ni-fīy*, &c.; also the three verbs, *oc/cu-pīy*, *mul'ti-plīy*, *proph'e-sīy*.

§ 52. (No. 2. See § 40.) The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is generally long, as in *an'o-dīne*, *per'f-style*, *ne'o-phīte*, *pros-e-līte*, &c.

### IV. SILENT VOWELS.

§ 53. Vowels which are printed in Italics are not to be sounded; as the *e* in *used*, *burden*, the *i* in *cousin*, &c. Some of these cases require a more particular consideration.

### E final.

§ 54. The letter *e* is always mute when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, in classical words, and in some words from modern foreign languages; but in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable of a word, though silent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding single vowel followed by a single consonant, a conso-

nant digraph, or the combined letters *st* or *ng*, has its regular long sound, as in *plane*, *hope*, *cube*, *inscribe*, *paste*, *change*. When a silent *e* follows *c* or *g* at the end of a word, it serves also to show that the consonant is to have its soft, and not its hard, sound, as in *ace*, *nice*, *age*, *huge*, *oblige*. In a number of monosyllables (as *bâde*, *côme*, *give*, *wîre*, *dône*, &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words derived from them (as *forbade*<sup>t</sup>, *becôme*<sup>t</sup>, *forgive*<sup>t</sup>), the *e* does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the preceding vowel. In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in *gen<sup>t</sup>ile*, *su<sup>p</sup>pine*, *fi<sup>n</sup>ite*, *ar<sup>ch</sup>ive*; but in a great many instances it exercises no such influence, as in *just<sup>i</sup>ce*, *host<sup>i</sup>le*, *mar i<sup>t</sup>ime*, *doctr<sup>i</sup>ne*, *an<sup>i</sup>tise*, *gran<sup>t</sup>ite*, *plain<sup>t</sup>ive*.

#### EN with E silent.

§ 55. Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as, *often* (of<sup>n</sup>), *heaven* (heav<sup>n</sup>), *even* (ev<sup>n</sup>). &c. The following are nearly all the words in which the *e* should be sounded: *aspen*, *chicken*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *jerken*, *latten*, *lichen*, *marten*, *mynchen*, *paten*, *patten*, *platen*, *rowen*, *wicken*, and *yewen*. The *e* is also sounded when preceded by the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, as in *wool<sup>e</sup>n*, *omen*, *linen*, *siren*, &c., though *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* omit the *e* in pronunciation. With regard to *Eten*, *bounden*, *heathen*, *mitten*, *sudden*, and *sloven*, there is a diversity of usage among good speakers, some suppressing, and some sounding, the *e*.

#### ON with O silent.

§ 56. Many words ending in *on* preceded by *e*, *ck*, *s*, and *t*, omit the *o* in pronunciation, as in *reckon* (reck<sup>n</sup>), *bacon* (bak<sup>n</sup>), *treason* (treas<sup>n</sup>), *mutton* (mutt<sup>n</sup>), &c.

#### ED with E silent.

§ 57. The termination *ed* is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the *e* (as in *loved* (lov<sup>d</sup>), *aimed* (aim<sup>d</sup>), *diffused* (diffus<sup>d</sup>), &c.), unless this letter is preceded by *d* or *t* (as in *amended*, *contented*, &c.), when its omission is organically impossible. But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to words ending in *ed*, the *e* of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in *assuredly*, *confusedly*, *renewedly*, *amazedness*, *composedness*, &c. There are also some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the *e* is commonly sounded; as, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *cragged*, *crooked*, *crutched*, *cursed*, *cupped*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *hooked*, *jagged*, *learned*, *legged*, *naked*, *peaked*, *peaked* (sharp), *ragged*, *ruggeled*, *stubbed*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*. The *e* is also pronounced in the derivatives formed from such adjectives, as, *learnedly*, *blessedness*; but

is generally omitted in the compounds, as, *fullaged* (fūjd).

#### EL with E silent.

§ 58. As a general rule, the *e* is sounded in these terminations, as in *gravel*, *level*, *vessel*, *chapel*, &c. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the *e* is properly omitted; namely, *barbel*, *betel*, *chattel*, *drazel*, *drive*, *easel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *mangel-wurzel*, *mantel*, *mispickel*, *mussel*, *navel*, *ousel*, *ravel*, *rivel*, *scovel*, *shekel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *swingel*, *swivel*, *teasel*, *toggel*, *towsel*, *weasel*.

## CONSONANTS.

### B.

§ 59. The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words *barn*, *rob*, *labor*, *table*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath or voice, within the mouth, while the lips are shut and the back nostrils are closed by covering them with the soft palate. When preceded by *m*, or followed by *t*, in the same syllable, *b* is generally silent, as in *bomb*, *climb*, *tomb*, *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, &c. *Accumb*, *dithyramb*, *iamb*, *succumb*, *rhomb*, *rhum*, are said to be exceptions.

### C.

§ 60. *C* marked thus, *Ç*, *ç* (soft *c*), has the sound of *s*, as in *çede*, *trage*, *acid*, *cypress*, &c.

NOTE. — It takes this sound whenever it occurs before *e* (even if silent), *i*, or *y*. — See § 87.

When the letters *ce* or *ci* are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the *e* combines in pronunciation with the *e* or *i* to form the sound *sh*, as in *ocean*, *social*, *saponaceous*, &c. In some words, *e* alone has this sound, or, rather, the *e* or *i* is used twice, first combining with the *c* to represent the sound of *sh*, and then, in the same syllable, taking on its customary vowel sound, as in *so-ci-al-i-ty*. — See EH, § 92.

§ 61. *C* marked thus, *Ç*, *c* (hard *c*), has the sound of *k* when it comes before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, or *r*, before *k*, *s*, or *t*, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in *call*, *cot*, *cut*, *clot*, *crown*, *black*, *act*, *zinc*, *traffic*, *picture*, *flaccid*, *ethics*. — See K, § 75.

§ 62. *C* has the sound of *z* in the words *sacrifice*, *sice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, and in their derivatives. It is silent in the words *ezar*, *victuals*, *indict*, and their derivatives; also in the termination *scle*, as in *muscle*, *corpuscle*, &c.

### CH.

§ 63. *Ch* unmarked (English *ch*) has very nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child*, *much*, *richer*, *speechless*, &c.

NOTE. — When the letter *t* comes before :

(= yoo) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (as in *nature*), or when it is preceded by *s* or *x* in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by *ia* (= ya) or *io* (= yo) in an unaccented syllable (as in *Christian*, *question*, *admixture*), both this letter and the *y* virtually following it are, by some speakers, preserved in their usual and appropriate sounds; thus, *nature* (nā'yoor), *Christian* (krist'yan), *question* (kwēst'yun), *admixture* (ad-mikst'yun), &c. But by others they are suffered to sink into the easier and closely allied sound of *ch* in *church*; thus, *nature* (nā-choor), *Christian* (kris'chan), *question* (kwēs'chun), *admixture* (ad-miks'chun), &c.

§ 64. *Ch* marked thus, *Ch*, *ch* (French *ch*), has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*, *marchioness*, *machine*, &c. — See III, § 92. Most words of this kind are derived from the French.

§ 65. *Ch* marked thus, *Ch*, *ch* (Latin *ch*), has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus*, *epoch*, *distich*, &c. This is the usual sound in words derived from the ancient languages; but *cherub* and *charity*, with their derivatives, are exceptions. *Ch* is always hard (like *k*) before *l* and *r*, as in *chlorine*, *chrisem*.

NOTE. — The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *architecture*, *archipelago*, *architrave*, &c. In all other cases, it is pronounced *artch*, as in *arch-bishop*, *arch-enemy*, *arch-fiend*, &c.

§ 66. *Ch* is silent in the word *drachm* (though not in *drachma*, drak'ma), and also in *schism*, *yacht* (yot), and their derivatives.

## D.

§ 67. The sound of *d* (unmarked), as in *dale*, *sad*, *rider*, *tradesman*, &c.

NOTE. — The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gums, and then forcing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose.

*D* is silent only in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*.

## F.

§ 68. The sound of *f* (unmarked), as in *fame*, *leaf*, *definite*, *softly*, &c.

NOTE. — This letter, which is never silent, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath. *F* has only this one sound, except in the single word *of*, in which it has the power of *v*.

## G.

§ 69. *G* marked thus, *ġ*, *g* (*g* hard), has the sound of that letter in the word *go*; as in *get*, *gave*, *give*, *begun*, *keg*, *sluggish*, *smuggle*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound is produced by a com-

pression of intonated breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

*G* is hard before *a* (except in the single word *gaol* and its derivatives), *o*, *u*, *h*, *l*, and *r*, as in *gate*, *gore*, *gun*, *ghastly*, *glad*, *grain*. It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gel*, *give*, *gibbous*, *muggy*. It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words, even when the *g* is doubled and followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *cragg*, *drugg*, *fogg*, *cragged*, *druggist*, *foggly*.

When *ā*, *ī*, or *ı*, is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g*, or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *e*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ā* or *ı*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

§ 70. *G* marked thus, *ġ*, *g* (*g* soft), has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem*, *rage*, *engine*, *caged*, &c. — See § 74.

NOTE. — The letter *g* generally takes this sound when it comes before *e*, *i*, or *y*; but there are some exceptions. (See the preceding section.)

§ 71. In a few words from the French, *g* retains the sound of *zh*, which it has before *e* and *i* in that language, as in *rouge* (roozh), *mirage* (mı-rızh'), &c.

*G* is silent before *m* and *n* final, and also when initial before *n*, as in *phlegm*, *sign*, *gnat*.

For the office which *g* performs in such words as *longer*, *stronger*, &c., see § 79.

## GH.

§ 72. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like *g* hard, as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c. It is silent after the vowel *i*, as in *high*, *sigh*, *weigh*; and it is generally silent before *t*, as in *bought*, *fraught*, *taught*, &c. The words *draught* and *laughter*, where it has the sound of *f*, are exceptions. In other cases, *gh* is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *chough*, *cough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *enough*, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *tough*, *shough*. In the word *hiccough*, it is usually pronounced like *p*.

## H.

§ 73. This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere aspiration or breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

NOTE. — It is an emission of unvoiced breath through whatever position of the mouth-organs is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed to form the next

following letter before the *h* is pronounced. Thus, in *he* the tongue is put in a position to sound the *e* before the *h* is uttered; and similarly in *hall, hard, home, &c.*

In the following words, *heir, heiress, herb, herbage, honest, honor, honorable, hour*, with their derivatives, and also in *hostler* (also spelt *ostler*), *h* is silent. It is also marked as silent by most orthoëpists in *hospital, humor*, and *humble*, with their derivatives. There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the *h* in these words. *H* is silent after *g* initial, as in *ghost, gherkin, &c.*; after *r*, as in *rhyme, myrrh, &c.*; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *ah, eh, oh, buhl, Jehovah, &c.* In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is almost always omitted where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where it ought to be omitted; as *house* for *house*, *happle* for *apple, &c.* This very gross and vulgar error is rarely, if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

## J.

§ 74. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of *dzh*, being precisely the same as that of *g* soft, as in *jar, jeer, joke, &c.* — See § 70.

NOTE. — *J* is never silent. In the word *hal-lélujah*, it has the sound of consonant *y*.

In words in which *d* precedes a letter having regularly the sound of *y*, and occurring in an unaccented syllable, as in *modulate* (mod'u-late), *soldier* (sold'jer), the sound of *j* is very often substituted for the combined sounds of the *d* and *y* (thus, mŏj'oo-late, sŏl'jer); — just as the sound of *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y* in *nature, question, righteous, &c.* (See § 63, NOTE.)

## K.

§ 75. This letter (which is unmarked) has one uniform sound, as heard in *keep, king, kitchen, &c.*, and is precisely equivalent to *c* hard. — See § 61.

NOTE. — The sound represented by this letter differs from that of *g* in *go* (hard *g*) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; the organs are placed in the same position for forming both sounds. Before *n*, in the same syllable, *k* is silent, as in *knack, knell, knit, know, &c.* It is also silent after *c*, as in *back, barrack, &c.* In regard to the pronunciation sometimes given to such words as *kind, sky, &c.*, see § 69, NOTE.

## L.

§ 76. The sound of *l* (unmarked), as heard in *left, bell, chalice, melting, &c.*

NOTE. — This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalized breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. *L* is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant, as in *almond, malmsey, palmer, alms, calm, walk, half, could, would, should, &c.*

## M.

§ 77. The sound of *m* (unmarked), as heard in *make, aim, clamor, armed, &c.*

NOTE. — This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable, as in *mnemonics*.

## N.

§ 78. The sound of *n* (unmarked), as heard in *nail, ten, panel, entry, &c.*

NOTE. — In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for *d*; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to escape uninterruptedly through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is uniformly silent, as in *kiln, condemn, solemn, hymn, limn, &c.*; but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in *condemnatory, solemnize, hymnic, limner, &c.* In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn, hymn, &c.*, the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, *contemning, hymning, &c.*

§ 79. The sound of *n* as heard in *linger, link, uncle, &c.* (marked *N, n*).

NOTE. — This is essentially the same sound as that represented by *ng*; but its length varies greatly according as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant. When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of *k*, as in *link*, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfect closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. But when this sound of *n* is followed by that of *g* in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words *anger, finger, conger, hunger*, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllabic utterance very perceptibly. As a general rule, the change of *n* into *ŋ* takes place only before *g* and *k* (or before the equivalents of *k*, namely, *c, q, and x=ks*). It takes place before *k* or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows *n* in the same syllable, as in *link, cinque, minx, bethink, adunque, pharynx; and* before *g* or *k*, or an equivalent of *k*, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable and the *n* ends a preceding accented one, as in *con'cord, con'gress, un'cle, &c.* Pen'guin and a few other words are exceptions; also words beginning with the prefixes *in, non, quinq, and un*; as, *in'come, non'con-form'ity, quin'quevalve, un'com-pound'ed, &c.* It is to be observed that, if the *n* ends an unaccented syllable, and the *g* or *k* begins an accented one, the *n* invariably retains its regular sound; as in *con-cord'ant, con-gres'sional*.

It is also to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the *n* has its ordinary sound, as in *nail*, and the *g* its soft sound, as in *gem*. Of this class, the words, *danger, stranger, ginger, and plunger* are examples.

and at the end of words; but there are some exceptions.

§ 96. *Th* marked thus, *Th*, *th*, has its soft, flat, or vocal sound, as in *thine*, *then*, *with*, *mother*, *writhed*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath. It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English, as in *leather*, *with*, *heathen*; also at the end of the verbs *mouth*, *bequeath*, and *smooth*; and when followed by a final *e* mute, as in *breathe*, *clothe*, &c.

Nouns which, in the singular, end in *th* sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as *death*, *deaths*; *sabbath*, *sabbaths*, &c.; but in the plurals of the following seven words the *th* is vocal; namely, *bath*, *cloth*, *lath*, *mouth*, *oath*, *path*, and *wreath*, as, *baths*, *cloths*, *laths*, *paths*, &c. Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (truths), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist.

§ 97. *Th* has the sound of *t* in *phthisic* (tiz'-ik), *thyme* (tim), and their derivatives; and also in the proper names *Thomas* (tom'as) and *Thames* (temz.) — See § 105.

## V.

§ 98. The sound of *v* (unmarked), as in *vane*, *leave*, *civil*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *f* only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds.

*V* is never silent, except in *severn* (sen'-nit), which is also written *sennight*.

## W.

§ 99. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as *wet*, *worse*, *inward*, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel *oo*, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative instead of a smooth and purely vocal character.

NOTE. — After a vowel in the same syllable, *w* is generally silent, as in *glōw*, *thrōwn*, &c., though sometimes significant, as in *flaw*. With *e* it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long *u*, as in *dew*, *few*, *new*; but it is sounded like *oo*, or like *u* in rude, if the letter *r* stands before it, as in *crew*, *shrew*. It is often joined with a preceding *o* to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by *ou*, as in *brow*, *cow*, *town*. — See § 36.

*W* is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *wring* (ring), *wrote* (rōt), *avcry* (a-ry'); also in the words *answer* (an'ser), *sword* (sōrd), *toward* (to'ard), *two* (too).

It is often represented by *u* occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as *quail*, *query*, *languid*, *assuage*, &c.

## Wh.

§ 100. The true sound of these letters is in

the reverse order, namely, *hw*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g., *whet* is pronounced *hwet*. The *h* is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of *w*, the vocal cords being all the while completely relaxed. (See § 73.) In *who*, *whole*, *whoop*, *whore*, and their derivatives, the *w* is silent.

## X.

§ 101. This letter has two sounds; namely, its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, *tax*, &c., and its soft or flat sound (marked *X*, *x*) like *gz*, as in *exist*, *example*, &c.

NOTE. — This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the *x* begins with an accented vowel, as in *auxiliary*, *exert*, *luxurious*, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the *x* is under the accent, as in *exemplary*, *exhalation*, &c.

In *anxious*, *noxious*, *luxury*, and a few other words, the *x* which is the second element of the *x*, and the following *i* or the first element of the following *u*, instead of retaining their usual sound of *y*, are generally exchanged for the sound of *sh*; thus, *anx'shus*, *nox'shus*, *lux'shoo-ry*, &c.

At the beginning of words, *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xanthic* (zan'-), *xebec* (ze'-), *xylography* (zi'-), &c.

## Y.

§ 102. The sound of *y* (unmarked), as in *yawn*, *year*, *young*, *beyond*, &c.

NOTE. — This sound — heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable — is formed from the vowel *e* by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocalicity of the *e*.

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, *y* is a vowel, and has precisely the sound that *i* would have in the same situation. — See §§ 13, 14, 32, 45, 51, &c.

*Y* is often represented by *i*, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in *familiar*, *minion*, &c.

## Z.

§ 103. The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in *zone*, *maze*, *hazy*, *frozen*, &c. It is the vocal or sonant form of *s*. (See § 87.) In a few words it takes the sound of *zh*; as in *seizure* (sē'zhoor). (See § 104.) In *rendezvous* it is silent.

## Zh.

§ 104. This sound is the vocal correspondent of *sh*, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position.

NOTE. — It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of *z* in *maze* (see § 103) and that of consonant *y* (see § 102) in immediate succession. Thus, *fusion* may be supposed to have been originally pro-

and in the English and American pronunciation of such words as *poorer, boring, &c.*, consists in the interposition between the *r* and the preceding vowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of *u* in *urge*.

## S.

§ 87. *S* unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing sound, as in *same, yes, resting, &c.*

NOTE.—This sound is an utterance of unvoiced breath forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the tongue being placed in the proper position for sounding *t* and *d*. *S* always has this sound at the beginning, and frequently in the middle and at the end, of words.—See § 105.

§ 88. *S*, when marked thus, *Ŝ, ŝ*, has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*, as in *haz, amuse, rozy, &c.*—See § 105.

NOTE.—There are a few verbs ending in *se*, which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the *s* is vocalized in the verb, and whispered in the noun or adjective; as *close, a.*, and *close, v.*; *house, n.*, and *house, v.*; *use, n.*, and *use, v.*; *diffuse, a.*, and *diffuse, v.*

§ 89. When the letter *s*, having regularly its sharp or hissing sound, follows a liquid or another *s*, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant *y*, as *i* in *reversion, mansion, passion*, and, in a few cases, when it precedes *u* (= *yoo*), as in *sire, sugar, censure, sensual*, the sounds represented by these letters are exchanged for that of the simple but very similar element represented by *sh*. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced *re-ver'shun, man'shun, pas'shun, shoor, shoog'ar, cen'shoor, sen'shoo-al*, though the theoretical pronunciation would be *re-ver'shun, mans'yun, piss'yun, s-yoor, s-yoog'ar, cens'yoor, sens'yoo-al*.

In a few words, *s* alone takes the sound of *sh*, as in *nausea, Asiatic*; or rather the *e* or *i*, in such cases, does double duty, uniting with the *s* to signify the sound of *sh*, and at the same time retaining its usual vowel character.

§ 90. When *s* is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant *y*, these two letters are commonly pronounced like *zh*, as in *a thesion, revision, explosion, confusion, pleasure, visual, usury, &c.* (See § 104.) So also in *scission, abscission, rescission*, though the *s* is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 91. *S* is silent in the words *aisle, isle, island, demesne, puisne, viscount*, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as *chamois, corps, vis-a-vis, &c.*

## Sh.

§ 92. This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in *shelf, flesh, usher, &c.*

NOTE.—This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue, near the tip, with that side of the arch or dome of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by an effusion of unvoiced breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape. This sound has been evolved from the combination of those of *s* and consonant *y* which, in rapid utterance, do not easily maintain their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word *special* in three syllables, *spec'i-al*, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the *c* (= *s*) and the *i* (= *y*) by one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate *sh* is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely allied sound. So with *version, mission, sure, &c.*

*Sh* is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By *c*, as in *o-ce-an'ic, e-ma-ci-a'tion*; 2. By *s*, as in *naus-e-ate, A-si-at'ic*; 3. By *t*, as in *ne-go-ti-a'tion*; 4. By *ce*, as in *o'cean*; 5. By *ci*, as in *so'cial*; 6. By *se*, as in *naus'eous*; 7. By *si*, as in *ten'sion*; 8. By *ti*, as in *cap'tious*; 9. By the *si* implied in *xi* (= *ksi*), as in *noxi'ous*; 10. By the *sy* implied in *su* (= *syoo*), as in *men-su-ra'tion (men'shoo-ra'shun)*; 11. By the *sy* implied in *xu* (= *ksyoo*), as in *lux'ury (luk'shoo-ry)*; 12. By *ch*, as in *chaise, char-la-tan, ma-chine'*; 13. By *chs*, as in *fur'chise*; 14. By *se*, as in *con-scien'tious*; 15. By *sch*, as in *schol*; 16. By *sci*, as in *con'science*.—See §§ 60, 89, 94, 101.

## T.

§ 93. The sound of *t* (unmarked) as heard in *tone, note, noted, assets, &c.*

NOTE.—This sound differs from that of *d* (see § 67) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance.

*T* is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*, as in *fasten, listen, often, castle, gristle, thistle, &c.* It is also silent in the words *chestnut, Christmas, hostler, or ostler, misletoe, and mortgage*.

§ 94. When *t* precedes any one of the diphthongs *ia, ie, and io*, and at the same time follows an accented syllable not ending in *s* or *x*, it assumes, in some words, the sound of *sh*, as in *negotiation*; but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting from the coalescence of *t* and *i* is exchanged for that of *sh*, as in *patient, station, partial, &c.* When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, this letter and the *i* following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of *ch* in *chin*, as in *question (kwest'yun or kwes'chun), mixture (mikt'syun or miks'chun), &c.*—See § 63, Note, and § 92.

## Th.

§ 95. *Th* unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in *thing, breath, author, &c.*

NOTE.—This is the sound made in lisping. It is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated breath.

*Th* has this sound generally at the beginning

§ 80. The sound of *ng* (unmarked), as in *sing*, *singer*, *singly*, &c.

NOTE.—This is a simple elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of *n* in conjunction with that of *g*. In forming *ng*, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming *g*; the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance (somewhat similar to the sound of *n*), which may be continued to any length, as in *sing*, *bring*, &c.—See § 79.

### P.

§ 81. The sound of *p* (unmarked), as heard in *pay*, *ape*, *paper*, *aptly*, &c.

NOTE.—The position of the organs necessary for forming this sound is the same as for *b*, but the sound itself differs from that of *b* in being an utterance of breath instead of voice.

*P* has but one sound; it is silent when initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *psalm*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *n* and *t* in the same syllable, as in *tempt*, *exempt*, &c.; but when preceded by *n* in the same syllable, and followed by *t* or by *k* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded; as in *temptation*, *exemption*, *redemption*, *consumptive*, *sumptuous*, *bumpkin*, *pumpkin*, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words, and in their derivatives; namely, *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, *accompt*, and *corps*.

### PH.

§ 82. This digraph (which is unmarked) occurs chiefly in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of *f*, as in *phantom*, *syphilis*, *philosophy*, &c. In *Stephen* it has the sound of *t*; and, according to most orthoëpists, it has the same sound in *nephew* (*nev'ew*).

Before *th* initial, *ph* is silent, as in *phthisis*; it is also silent in *apophthegm*. In *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmia*, *naphtha*, and other allied words, together with their derivatives, the *ph* is often sounded as *p*, or the *h* may be regarded as silent.

### Q

§ 83. *Q* is followed in all cases by *u*, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen* (*kween*), *conquest* (*konk'west*), &c. In a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*, *quadrille*, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination *que*, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *burlesque*, &c.

### R.

§ 84. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects:—

(1.) *R* as in *rip*, *trip*, *carol*, &c. (sometimes called *rough*, *trilled*, *dental*, or *initial r*).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the same position as for *d*; but the voice,

instead of being confined within the mouth, is suffered to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and peculiarly liquid sound which is heard in the two following cases: 1. When *r* is not preceded by a vowel, as in *ream*, *dream*, *prompt*, *spring*; 2. When it stands between two vowels of which the first is short, as in *baron*, *merit*, *spirit*, *florid*. Often the *r* is doubled in the written word, as in *barren*, *merry*, *torrid*; but, in these cases, only one *r* is heard in the pronunciation, providing the preceding vowel is short.—See § 109.

(2.) *R* as in *far*, *form*, *terse*, *surge*, &c. (sometimes called *smooth*, *palatal*, *guttural*, *obscure*, or *final r*).

By most orthoëpists at the present day, the letter *r*, when it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers, however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound of *r*, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in all situations.

(3.) *R*, connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard in such words as *fare*, *mere*, *ire*, *ore*, *cure*, *poor*, *pure*, &c. Here the character *r* represents two sounds; namely, an obscure vowel sound resembling that of *u* in *urge*, and a smooth or palatal *r*, so that the above words are pronounced *f'ur* (see § 4), *m'ur*, *iur*, &c.

§ 85. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers, *r* is never silent; but when it occurs after a long vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in *here*, *fur*, *murmur*, *our*, *mire*, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed, both in the United States and the south of England.

§ 86. In English usage, when the letter *r* is preceded in an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it uniformly represents both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled, sound of this letter, as in *hero*, *iris*, *glory*, *lurid*, pronounced *hēr'o*, *ir'ris*, *glō'ry*, *lūr'id*. In the United States, this double power of the letter *r* is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the derivatives of words ending in *r* or *re* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in *poorer* (*poō'r'er*), from *poor*; *boring* (*bōr'ing*), from *bore*; *airy* (*ā'r'y*), from *air*; *peerage* (*peer'age*) from *peer*; *wiry* (*wī'r'y*), from *wire*; *securing* (*secūr'ing*), from *secure*; but, on the other hand, we say *he'ro*, *ir'is*, *glō'ry*, *lūr'id*, &c., because these words are not derived from any other words in the language.

It is to be observed that those orthoëpists who maintain that *r* has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as *hero*, *iris*, &c.,



nounced *fū'zyun*, and then *fū'zhun*; *grazier*, first *grāz'yer*, and then *grāz'h'er*. — See § 92.

The combination *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh*. But the two letters *zh* never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by *zi* (when the *z* occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the *i* is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*); by the *zy* implied in *zu* (= *zyoo*), as in *azure*; by *s* in *symposium*, &c.; by *si* in certain situations (see § 90); by *ti* in the single word *transition*, as sometimes pronounced; and by *g* in one or two words adopted from the French, as *rouge*.

### ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 105. When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first. Thus, in *chintz*, the vocal consonant *z* assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent *s*, in order to unite with the whispered *t*. On the other hand, the *s* in *winds* is vocalized, or assumes the sound of *z*, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal *d*. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in *spasm* (*spazm*).

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence, namely: 1. Possessive forms in *s*, as *maid's* (*maidz*); 2. Plurals in *s*, as *tubs* (*tubz*), *groves* (*grōvz*); 3. *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (*loadz*), *smooths* (*smoothz*); 4. Proteritis and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (*dasht*), *ingulfed* (*ingulft*).

### DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 106. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking. In *banner*, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters *n* without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner*, *robbing*,

&c., one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But although only one articulation is ever used, or in fluent speech possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an apparent duplication of the sound. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in *soulless*, *foully*, *keenness*, *misstep*, *outtravel*, *unnatural*. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that with which the first part ends, as in *post-town*, *head-dress*, *half-filled*. — See § 121.

### ACCENT.

§ 107. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, *primary*, as in *in-tend'*, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in *su'per-in-tend'*, where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in *in-com'pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty*.

NOTE. — (1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but *u*, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in *ten'ement*, *ne'cessari-ness*, *an'atomical*, *person'ification*, &c.; but we say *la'b'ricate*, and not *lūb'ricate*; *tru'culency*, and not *tū'culency*; *sū'perabun'dant*, and not *sūp'erabun'dant*, &c. This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in *pe'tri-od*, *ma'ni-ac*, or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as in *de'vi-ation*, *ori'en'tal*.

(2.) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary principal and the principal secondary." Examples are *ambuscade*, *carcade*, *caricature*, *etiquette*, *reverie*, *confidante*, *governante*, *invalid*, *n.*, *parachute*, &c.

(3.) Many in America give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in *ter'ri-tō'ry*, *dif'fi-cūl'ty*, *cir'cum-stān'ces*, *in'ter-est'ing*, &c. This dropping fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussive, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word.

## DIVIDED USAGE.

§ 108. In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from a *conflict* between certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent. A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity.

§ 109. FIRST PRINCIPLE. — *Derivatives* take for a time, if not permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as *resolve'*, from *resolvo*, *aspect'* (Shakespeare, Milton), from *aspectus*, *Hindustan'ee*, from *Hindustan'*, &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end; as, *within'* from *in*, *improper'* from *proper*, *poetess* from *poet*, *serviceable* from *service*, *re-adjustment* from *adjust'*, &c.

§ 110. SECOND PRINCIPLE. — *Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. *Acceptable*, *receptacle*, and *utensil*, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept-able*, *recept'acle*, and *uten'sil*. *Dyspep'sy* has taken the place of *dyspepsy* in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground, *ancestral* is preferred to *an'cestral* by Jameson, Webster, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *campestral*, and other similar words. These may serve as instances of the application of this principle.

## DISSYLLABLES.

§ 111. THIRD PRINCIPLE. — In words of two syllables, there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or penultimate syllable, as in *a'gue*, *bar'on*, *com'mon*, *dis'cord*, &c.

NOTE. — (1.) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No. 1, namely, that of *derivatives* retaining the accent of their primitives, as in *amuse'*, *deter'*, *offend'*, &c. It is natural, in such formatives, to place the accent on the radical part of the word; and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have their accent on the last syllable.

(2.) Still, there is a constant struggle (especially among the common people, who are unacquainted with the derivation of words) to draw back the accent to the first syllable. Here arises another conflict, which produces a diversity of accent; and the common people, being a majority, are, on the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No. 1. Thus, *con'nate* and *in'nate* (instead of *con-nate'* and *innate'*) are generally prevalent in America, and are now sanctioned by recent English orthoëpists. *Re'tail* (for *retail'*) is now the marking of a majority of the orthoëpists. *De'tail* (for *detai'*) is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c.

*Prolix* and *pre'text* (for *prolix'* and *pretext'*) are widely prevalent (especially the former), and are authorized by some recent lexicographers. *Bom'bast* (for *bombast'*) is the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Cull, and Webster; it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in the United States. *Bu'reau* (for *bureau'*) was admitted by Dr. Webster, and is very generally applied to the article of furniture, while *bureau'* is sometimes used in reference to a department of the government.

§ 112. We have about eighty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand, and a noun or an adjective on the other. To distinguish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last, as, a *con'vert*, to *convert'*; a *con'tract*, to *contract'*, &c. It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage.

NOTE. — There are a few cases of divided use in nouns, which will sooner or later be made to conform to the general rule. For example, usage will probably soon fix permanently on *per'fect* for the adjective, and *perfect'* for the verb; *per'mit* for the noun, and *permit'* for the verb; *pro'test* for the noun, and *protest'* for the verb; *per'fume* for the noun, and *perfume'* for the verb; *pro'ceeds* for the noun, and *proceed'* for the verb; *de'tail* for the noun, and *detai'* for the verb; *in'crease* for the noun, and *increase'* for the verb; *re'tail* for the noun, and *retail'* for the verb; *sur'vey* for the noun, and *survey'* for the verb.

There is a tendency among many to accent the first syllable of the noun *ally*, *allies*; and, although without sanction as yet from a single orthoëpist, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail, making the noun *al'ly*, *al'lies*, and the verb *ally'*.

§ 113. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the first syllable, and the adjectives on the last.

## NOUNS.

## ADJECTIVES.

Au'gust, the month.	August', noble.
Com'pact, an engagement.	Compact', close.
Ex'ile, banishment.	Exile', small. slender.
In'stinct, an impulse.	Instinct', animated.
Min'ute (of time).	Minute', very small.
Su'pine (in grammar).	Supine', indolent.

## TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES.

§ 114. FOURTH PRINCIPLE. — In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the *antepenult*, or third syllable from the end, as in *elo'quent*, *ac'cident*, *op'portunity*.

NOTE. — This tendency is counteracted by that of *derivation* (Principle No. 1. See § 109); and here arises another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other. Many scholars, for example, are strongly in-

elined to say *contem'plate*, *demon'strate*, *confis'cate*, *obdu'rate*, &c. (forgetting that they come from participles, *contempla'tus*, *demonstra'tus*, &c.), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long; while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying *con'tem'plate*, *dem'onstrate*, *ob'durate*, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words.

§ 115. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us *whole* from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked: namely, *Abdo'men*, *hori'zon*, *deco'rum*, *diplo'ma*, *muse'um*, *sono'rous*, *acu'men*, *bitu'men*, and, on like grounds, *farrago*, and others. Yet the strong tendency of our language to accent the antepenultimate in all words of three or more syllables has caused this principle to be violated in some cases, as in *am'azon*, *min'ister*, *or'ator*, &c.

§ 116. Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent, as *at'tri'bute*, n., and *attrib'ute*, v., *miscon'duct*, n., and *misconduct'*, v., *o'ver'throw*, n., and *overthrow'*, v. In such cases, the nouns have the accent further from the end.

§ 117. With a very few exceptions, words of more than two syllables having the following terminations take the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two: —

- cracy; as, *democ'racy*, *theoc'racy*;
- ferous; as, *somniferous*, *umbelliferous*;
- fluent; as, *affluent*, *circumfluent*;
- fluous; as, *mellifluous*, *superfluous*;
- gonal; as, *diag'onal*, *hexagonal*;
- gony; as, *cosmog'ony*, *theog'ony*;
- grapher; as, *lexicog'rapher*, *stenog'rapher*;
- graphy; as, *photog'raphy*, *typog'raphy*;
- loger; as, *philol'oger*, *astrolog'er*;
- logist; as, *entomol'ogist*, *physiol'ogist*;
- logy; as, *chronol'ogy*, *mythol'ogy*;
- loquy; as, *col'loquy*, *soliloquy*;
- meter; as, *barom'eter*, *hygrom'eter*;
- metry; as, *altim'etry*, *geom'etry*;
- nomy; as, *astron'omy*, *econ'omy*;
- parous; as, *ovip'arous*, *vivip'arous*;
- pathy; as, *ap'athy*, *antip'athy*;
- strophe; as, *apostrophe*, *catas'trophe*;
- tomy; as, *anal'omy*, *lithot'omy*;
- trophy; as, *at'rophy*, *hyper'trophy*;
- vorous; as, *carniv'orous*, *graminiv'orous*.

§ 118. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *-ate*, *-date*, *-gate*, *-fy*, *-tude*, and *-ty*, preceded by a vowel, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as *de'precate*, *rusticate*, *reciprocate*; *an'tedate*, *elucidate*, *accom'modate*; *prop'agate*, *del'egate*, *fu'migate*;

*rar'e'fy*, *sanc'tify*; *qu'etude*, *lat'itude*; *soci'ety*, *acid'ity*, *deputy*.

§ 119. The penultimate syllable is to be accented in almost all words having the sound of *sh*, or *zh*, or of consonant *y* immediately before the last vowel or diphthong; e. g., *don'a'tion*, *conces'sion*, *illu'sion*, *controver'sial*, *ver'milion*, *opin'ion*.

#### THE TERMINATIONS IC AND ICS.

§ 120. Words ending in *ic* and *ics* (derivatives from words in *ικος* or *icus*, in Greek or Latin, or formed after the same analogy) have their accent on the penult: as, *epidem'ic*, *scien'tific*, &c. The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult; namely, *ag'aric*, *Ar'abic*, *arith'metic*, *arsenic*, n., *cath'olic*, *chol'eric*, *ephem'eric*, *her'etic*, *lu'natic*, *pleth'oric*, *po'litic*, *rhet'oric*, and *tur'meric*. *Chinac'erie* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climac'eric*. In like manner, the nouns *emp'iric* and *schism'atic*, and the noun and adjective *splen'etic*, are sometimes accented on the penult, and sometimes on the antepenult.

§ 121. When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the syllable of *difference* (unless this is already accented, as in *em'inent*, *im'minent*), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent; thus, *undo'* is pronounced *un'do'* when opposed to *do* or to *out'do'*, and *inter'vene'* is pronounced *in'terven'e'* when used antithetically to *super'vene'*. So also with *am'putation* and *im'putation*, *bien'nial* and *trien'nial*, *op'pose'* and *sup'pose'*; *ex'ercise* and *ex'ort'ise*; *proph'e't* and *profit'*; *do'nor'* and *do'nce'*.

§ 122. When separately pronounced, all monosyllabic words have their vowel as distinctly sounded as if under accent. But in connected discourse, certain classes of monosyllables, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, are usually unemphasized, and their vowel is liable to the same corruption of quality as that in an unaccented syllable of a word. But when used antithetically to other words, they are emphasized, receiving a full and distinct stress of voice. Thus, we say *ā*, *your*, *thāt*, *thē*, *frōm*, *fōr*, &c., when we pronounce the words by themselves; but in actual use they become nearly or quite *ū*, *yur*, *thāt*, *thū*, *frōm*, *fur*, &c. The following passage from the "Spectator," No. 80, well illustrates this tendency to a corruption of the vowel sound in unemphasized monosyllables: — "My lords, with humble submission thāt that I say is this, that thāt that thāt gentleman has advanced is not thāt that he should have proved to your lordships."

## RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 123 (1). The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 124 (2). The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 125 (3). Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all, or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *abb*, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*; *lamm*; *inn*, *bunn*; *err*, *shirr*, *burrr*, *purrr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *frizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 126 (4). A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 127 (5). Monosyllables ending with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *c* added after the *e*; as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. *Lac*, *sar*, *talc*, *zinc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *ore*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *music*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbree*, *rebec*, *zeebee*, *manioc*, and *haroc*, are exceptions. *Almanac*, *limbree*, and *haroc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

§ 128 (6). In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel; as, *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*; *zinc*, *zinky*.

§ 129 (7). In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables, and words accented on the last syl-

lable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled; as, *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *bag*, *baggage*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *cabal*, *caballer*; *begin*, *beginning*, *beginner*. The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by *qu* followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the *u* performs the office of the consonant *w*; as, *quit*, *quitted*, *quitting*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassed*, *gassing*, and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Excellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel*. Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable; as, *prefer*, *preference*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *chancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρύσταλλος*. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one; as, *tranquelize*, *tranquilizer*, &c.

§ 130 (8). When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel; as, *daub*, *daubed*, *dauber*; *brief*, *briefer*, *briefest*; *travel*, *traveling*, *traveler*; *act*, *acted*, *actor*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*; as *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words end-

ing in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies; namely, *apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel, cancel, carburet* (and all similar words ending in *urel*), *cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishevel, dovel, drivél, durl, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handsel, hatchel, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marshal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pommel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, tinsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vial, victual, worship*. In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, and other eminent scholars.

§ 131 (9). Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants; as, *ebb, ebbing; stiff, stiffness; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, wilful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment, intrallment, thralldom, and enrollment* (from *install, intrhall, thrall, and enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill, will, dull, and full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontifical, and the like*. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*'s; as, *dull, dully; full, fully*.

§ 132 (10). In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant; as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *el*), it is often dropped from the derivative; as, *due, duly; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful; and the derivatives and compounds of these words*.

The words *wholly, nursing, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment, and the compounds of some of these*, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, *abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement*.

§ 133 (11). In derivatives formed from words

ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph; as, *bride, bridal; plume, plumage; come, coming; move, movable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism*.

The *e* is retained in the words *hoeing, shoeing, and toeing* (from *hoe, shoe, and toe*), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *die, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*.) The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The *e*, standing in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants; as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; mortgage, mortgageor*.

§ 134 (12). In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together; as, *die, dying; hie, hying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying*.

§ 135 (13). In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*; as, *mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, fogginess; pity, pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable, ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*; as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; wry, wryness*. But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. *Babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions.

§ 136 (14). Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged; as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful*.

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain, and staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay, and stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *S:aid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies*, from *colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 137 (15). Derivatives formed by appending

a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound; as, *huzza, huzzad; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; echo, echoed; woo, woos.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*; as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, frier, freest; agree, agreed.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 138 (16). Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants; as, *rebuff, befall, intrall, foretell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *buff, fall, thrall, tell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*; as, *beful, intrall, foretel, fulfil, evrol.* The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 139 (17). Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words; as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following; namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare*;—compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas, &c.*;—words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful*;—also, the words *chilblain, fulfill, namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastine, standish, and wherever.*

§ 140 (18). The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural; as, *sea, seas; tree, trees; woe, woes; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; cab, cabs; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; lock, locks; gem, gems; jam, jams; ear, ears; act, acts.* A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*: as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes.* Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. With regard to nouns ending in *i*,

usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch, sh, j, s, x, or z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*, as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; lace, laces; gas, gases; box, boxes; maze, mazes.*

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *t's* in *all*;" "The *why's* and *wherefore's* of the question."

§ 141 (19). Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*; as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies.* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant; as, *colloquy, colloquies.*

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys.*

§ 142 (20). The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves*. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples; namely, *life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; shraf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beeves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; self, selves; shelf, shelves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs*. The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharres*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe, or ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 143 (21). In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word; namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner; as, *foeman, foemen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only; as, *cayman, caymans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans.*

§ 144 (22). A few plurals end in *en*; namely, *brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen.*

§ 145 (23). The words *brother*, *die*, *pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations; as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 146 (24). A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer*, *sheep*, *trout*, &c.

§ 147 (25). Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum*, *data*; *criterion*, *criteria*; *genus*, *genera*; *larva*, *larvæ*; *crisis*, *crises*; *matrix*, *matrices*; *focus*, *foci*; *monsieur*, *messieurs*.

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination; as, *formula*, *formule* or *formulas*; *beau*, *beaux* or *beaus*; *stratum*, *strata* or *stratums*; *bandit*, *banditti* or *bandits*; *cherub*, *cherubim* or *cherubs*; *seraph*, *seraphim* or *seraphs*. The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations.

§ 148 (26). In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone; as, *court-martial*, *courts-martial*; *cousin-german*, *cousins-german*; *son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination; as, *cupful*, *cupfuls*.

§ 149 (27). There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which good usage is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous*, *villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous*, *villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in *ain*, as *mountainous*, from *mountain*.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*,

and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deflexion*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, *doe*, *floe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *sloe*, *toe*, &c. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e*; as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *molto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense*, are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s*; for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*.

§ 150 (28). There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in* — as, *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire*, or *inquire*, *ensure*, or *insure*, and the like, — many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in*; in many of them, either may be used.

§ 151 (29). There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re*; as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, &c., which are often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, &c. *Acce*, *chancere*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, so as to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and the *g*.

§ 152 (30). There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*; in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide*, *iodide*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, &c. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination *c* the words *bromide*, *sulphide*, &c.

§ 153 (31). There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, fol-

lowed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound; as, *criticize* or *criticise*; *civilize* or *civilise*; *naturalize* or *naturalise*; *patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in *ισω*, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize*; as, *characterize*, *dramatize*, *tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*; as, *memorize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris*, or *prise*) end in *ise*; as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable; as, *civilize*, *organize*, *satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise*;

namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *franchise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 154 (32). The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, &c., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 155 (33). There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*; as, *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is far from being uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

<i>a.</i> adjective.	<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>L. Lat.</i> Low Latin.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun; pronounced.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>Fr.</i> French.	<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>Amer.</i> America.	<i>Gael.</i> Gaelic.	<i>Mus.</i> Music.	<i>SkT.</i> Sanskrit.
<i>Ar.</i> Arabic.	<i>Ger.</i> German.	<i>n.</i> noun.	<i>Slav.</i> Slavonic.
<i>A.-S.</i> Anglo-Saxon.	<i>Goth.</i> Gothic.	<i>obs.</i> obsolete. [jective.	<i>Sp.</i> Spanish.
<i>Celt.</i> Celtic.	<i>Gr.</i> Greek.	<i>p. a.</i> participial ad-	<i>Sw.</i> Swedish.
<i>colloq.</i> colloquially.	<i>Gram.</i> Grammar.	<i>Per.</i> Persian.	<i>SYN.</i> Synonyms.
<i>compar.</i> comparative.	<i>Heb.</i> Hebrew.	<i>Pg.</i> Portuguese.	<i>Turk.</i> Turkish.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>Hung.</i> Hungarian.	<i>pl.</i> plural.	<i>v.</i> verb.
<i>D.</i> Dutch.	<i>imp.</i> imperfect.	<i>p. p.</i> participle past.	<i>v. i.</i> verb intransitive.
<i>Dan.</i> Danish. [lish.	<i>interj.</i> interjection.	<i>p. pr.</i> participle present.	<i>v. t.</i> verb transitive.
<i>Eng.</i> England, English.	<i>It.</i> Italian. <i>Ir.</i> Irish.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.	<i>W.</i> Welsh.
<i>esp.</i> especially.	<i>Lat.</i> Latin.		

\* \* Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetism.

\* \* \* For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page v. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.

\* \* \* The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation on pp. vi.-xix, or to the Rules for Spelling on pp. xx.-xxiv.

\* \* \* A dagger [†] prefixed to a word shows that it is from the *Latin* or *Greek*, or from some *modern foreign language*, and is not fully Anglicized.



# A

## DICTIONARY


### OF THE

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

### A.

**A** (122), called the *indefinite article*, is a contraction of *an*, and is used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant; any; one.

**A-bäck'** (41), *adv.* Backward; by surprise.

**Ab'a-eus**, *n.*  An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations; uppermost member of a column.

**A-bäkt'** (5), *adv.* Toward the stern; astern.

**Ab-äl'ien-ate** (-yen-), *v. t.* To transfer the title of.

**A-bän'don**, *v. t.* To forsake wholly; to renounce.

**A-bän'doned**, *a.* Given up entirely; very wicked.—*SYN.* Forsaken; profligate; depraved; reprobate.

**A-bän'don-ment**, *n.* Entire desertion; a final giving up.

**A-bäse'**, *v. t.* [From Lat. *basis*, base.] To bring low; to humble; to depress.

**A-bäse'ment** (132), *n.* State of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.

**A-bäsh'**, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confuse.

**A-bät'a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable of being abated.

**A-bäte'**, *v. t.* To lessen; to diminish in price.—*v. i.* To grow less; to decrease.

**A-bäte'ment**, *n.* Act of abating; decrease; sum or quantity taken away.

**Ab'a-tis**, *n.* Branches of trees turned outward for defense.

**Ab'bä**, *n.* Father; religious superior.

**Ab'ba-cy**, *n.* Condition, rights, or privileges of an abbot.

**Ab-bä'tial**, *a.* Relating to an abbot.

**†Abbé** (äb'bä), *n.* An ecclesiastic without office or rights.

**Ab'bess** (140), *n.* Governess of a nunnery.

**Ab'bey** (141), *n.* A monastery or convent.

**Ab'bot**, *n.* [Lat. *abba* (genitive *abbatis*). See *ABBA*.] Head of a society of monks; chief of an abbey.

**Ab-bré'vi-äte**, *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to contract.

**Ab-bre'vi-ä'tion** (107), *n.* Act of shortening; contraction.

**Ab-bré'vi-ä'tor**, *n.* One who abbreviates or shortens.

**Ab'di-cäte**, *v. t.* To relinquish; to resign.—*v. i.* To give up an office.

**Ab'di-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of abdicating.

**Ab'di-cä'tive**, *n.* Causing or implying abdication.

**Ab-dö'men** (115), *n.* The belly, or upper part of the belly.

**Ab-döm'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

**Ab-düce'**, *v. t.* To draw away. **Ab-düct'**, *v. t.* To kidnap.

**Ab-düc'tion**, *n.* Act of carrying a person away by force or fraud.

**Ab'be-ce-dä'ri-an**, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet.

**A-béd'**, *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

**Ab-ér'range**, *n.* A straying from the right way; aberration.

**Ab-ér'rant**, *a.* Wandering.

**Ab'er-rä'tion**, *n.* Act of wandering from the right way.

**A-bët'** (129), *v. t.* To encourage; to help.

**A-bët'ment**, *n.* Act of abetting.

**A-bët'tor**, *n.* One who abets.

**A-bey'ange**, *n.* A state of suspense.

**Ab-hör'** (129), *v. t.* To dislike or hate bitterly; to detest.

**Ab-hör'rence**, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation.

**Ab-hör'rent**, *a.* Inconsistent; detesting; odious.

**†Ab'ib**, *n.* The first month of the Jewish year.

**A-bide'**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. *ABODE*.] To stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.—*v. t.* To bear or endure.

**Ab'i-gail** (-gäl), *n.* A lady's waiting-woman.

**A-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Power; means; skill; (*pl.*) mental powers.

**Ab'ject**, *a.* Mean; worthless; base; despicable. [*basely*.]

**Ab'ject-ly**, *adv.* Meanly;

**Ab'ject-ness**, *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness. [*jur-*]

**Ab'ju-rä'tion**, *n.* Act of abjuration.

**Ab-jüre'**, *v. t.* To renounce upon oath; to retract; to recant.

**Ab'la-tive**, *a.* Denoting what takes away;—applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.

**A-bläze'**, *adv.* On fire; in a blaze. [*capable*.]

**Ä'ble** (ä'bl), *a.* Having power;

**Ä'ble-böd'ied**, *a.* Having strength of body.

**Ab-lü'tion**, *n.* Act of washing.

**Ä'bly**, *adv.* With ability.

**Ab'ne-gäte**, *v. t.* To deny; to renounce.

**Ab'ne-gä'tion**, *n.* Self-denial.

**Ab-nör'mal**, *a.* [Lat. *ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule.] Not conformed to rule; irregular.

**A-böard'**, *adv.* On board; in a ship or boat.—*prep.* On board of.

**A-böde'**, *n.* State or place of residence.—*SYN.* Dwelling; habitation; domicile.—*v.* [imp. & p. p. of *Abide*.]

**A-böl'ish**, *v. t.* To repeal; to make void; to annul.

**A-böl'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being destroyed.  
**A-böl'ish-ment**, *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.  
**Äb'o-lit'ion** (-lish'un, 119), *n.* The act of abolishing.  
**Äb'o-lit'ion-ism**, *n.* Principles or measures of abolitionists.  
**Äb'o-lit'ion-ist**, *n.* One who favors abolitionism.  
**A-böm'i-na-ble**, *a.* Detestable.  
**A-böm'i-näte**, *v. t.* To hate utterly; to abhor.  
**A-böm'i-nät'ion**, *n.* Extreme hatred; object of hatred.  
**Äb'o-rig'i-nal**, *a.* First, or primitive. — *n.* Original inhabitant.  
**†Äb'o-rig'i-nēs**, *n. pl.* First inhabitants of a country.  
**A-bör'tion**, *n.* A miscarriage; an untimely birth.  
**A-bör'tive**, *a.* Unsuccessful; untimely; premature.  
**A-bör'tive-ly**, *adv.* Immaturely; without success.  
**A-bör'tive-ness**, *n.* State of being abortive.  
**A-bound'**, *v. i.* To be in great plenty; to be prevalent.  
**A-bout'**, *prep.* Round; encircling; on every side of; near to; concerning. — *adv.* Around; here and there; every way.  
**A-böve'** (ä-büv'), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* In a higher place.  
**Äb'ra-ca-däb'rä**, *n.* A superstitious charm against certain diseases.  
**A-bräde'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ab*, from, and *radere*, to scrape.] To rub or wear off; to grate.  
**A-brä'sion**, *n.* A wearing or rubbing off. [in a line.]  
**A-brä'st'**, *adv.* Side by side;  
**†Ä-breu-voir'** (vöör'), *n.* The joint between two stones in masonry.  
**A-bridge'**, *v. t.* To make shorter; to contract; to cut short; to abbreviate.  
**A-bridg'ment** (132), *n.* A work abridged; a summary; epitome; compend; compendium.  
**A-bröach'**, *adv.* In a posture to let out liquor.  
**A-broad'** (ä-brawd'), *adv.* At large; out of doors; in another country. [annul.]  
**Äb'ro-gäte**, *v. t.* To repeal; to  
**Äb'ro-gät'ion**, *n.* Act of repealing, as a law.  
**Ab-rüpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *abruptus*, broken off.] Sudden; steep; broken.

**Ab-rüp't'ion**, *n.* Violent separation of bodies.  
**Ab-rüp't'ly**, *adv.* In an abrupt manner; suddenly.  
**Ab-rüp't'ness**, *n.* An abrupt manner; suddenness.  
**Äb'scess**, *n.* A tumor filled with purulent matter.  
**Ab-scind'**, *v. t.* To cut off.  
**Ab-scis'sion** (-sizh'un), *n.* The act of cutting off; removal; separation.  
**Ab-seönd'**, *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to hide.  
**Äb'sence**, *n.* State of being absent; inattention.  
**Äb'sent**, *a.* Not present; inattentive; lost in thought.  
**Ab-sent'**, *v. t.* To keep away.  
**Äb'sen-tee'**, } *n.* One who ab-  
**Äb'sent'er**, } sents himself.  
**Äb'sö-lüte**, *a.* Not limited; unconditional; complete; arbitrary; despotic; positive; peremptory.  
**Äb'sö-lüte-ly**, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily.  
**Äb'sö-lüte-ness**, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.  
**Äb'sen-tice'**, } *n.* One who ab-  
**Äb'sen-tee'**, } solving; forgiveness; pardon; remission of sins.  
**Äb'sö-lüt'ism**, *n.* Principles of absolute government.  
**Ab-söl'u-to-ry**, *adv.* Absolving.  
**Ab-sölve'** (-zölv'), *v. t.* To free from; to pardon.  
**Äb-sörb'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ab*, from, and *sorbere*, to suck in.] To suck up; to imbibe; to engross.  
**Ab-sörb'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.  
**Ab-sörb'ent**, *n.* A substance that absorbs. — *a.* Sucking or drying up; imbibing.  
**Ab-sörp'tion**, *n.* Act of absorbing; sucking up.  
**Ab-sörp'tive**, *a.* Having power to absorb. [forbear.]  
**Ab-stäin'**, *v. i.* To refrain; to  
**Ab-stē'mi-öüs**, *a.* Temperate in diet; abstinent.  
**Ab-stē'mi-öüs-ly**, *adv.* Temperately.  
**Ab-stē'mi-öüs-ness**, *n.* A sparing use of food, &c.  
**Ab-stērge'**, *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping; to purify.  
**Ab-stēr'gent**, *a.* Having a cleansing quality. [cleansing.]  
**Ab-stēr'sion**, *n.* The act of Ab-stēr'sive, *a.* Serving to cleanse; abstergent.  
**Äb'sti-nence**, *n.* A refraining from food, or from any action.

**Äb'sti-nent**, *a.* Practicing abstinence; fasting.  
**Ab-sträet'**, *v. t.* To draw from; to separate; to remove; to purloin.  
**Äb'straet**, *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only; abstract; difficult. — *n.* An abridgment or epitome.  
**Ab-sträet'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being abstracted.  
**Ab-sträet'ion**, *n.* Act of abstracting; separation; absence of mind.  
**Ab-sträet'ive**, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.  
**Äb'straet-ly**, *adv.* By itself.  
**Äb'straet-ness**, *n.* State of being abstract.  
**Ab-struse'** (29), *a.* Difficult to be understood; obscure.  
**Ab-struse'ness**, *n.* Obscurity or difficulty of meaning.  
**Ab-struse'ly**, *adv.* Obscurely; darkly.  
**Ab-sürd'**, *a.* Contrary to reason or to manifest truth. — *SYN.* Foolish; irrational; ridiculous.  
**Äb-sürd'i-ty**, } *n.* Quality of  
**Äb-sürd'ness**, } being absurd; that which is absurd.  
**A-bün'dance**, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.  
**A-bün'dant**, *a.* Very plentiful; ample; exuberant.  
**A-bün'dant-ly**, *adv.* Plentifully. [or use ill.]  
**A-büse'** (-büz'), *v. t.* To treat  
**A-büse'**, *n.* Ill use of any thing; corrupt practice; contumely.  
**A-bü'sive**, *a.* Marked by abuse. — *SYN.* Reproachful; injurious; opprobrious.  
**A-bü'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an abusive manner; by a wrong use.  
**A-bü'sive-ness**, *n.* State of being abusive.  
**A-büt'**, *v. i.* To end or border upon; to be contiguous to.  
**A-büt'ment**, *n.* That which borders upon or adjoins; the solid part of a bridge next the land.  
**A-büt'tal**, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.  
**A-büss'**, *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *bussos*, bottom.] A bottomless gulf or depth.  
**Äe/a-dē-mi-an**, } *n.* A  
**Äe/a-dēm'ie**, } mem-  
**Äe/a-de-mi'cian**, } ber of  
**A-eäd'e-mist**, } an a-  
**cademy**; an academic philoso-  
**opher.**  
**Äe/a-dēm'ie**, } *a.* Pertain-  
**Äe/a-dēm'ie-al**, } ing to an

academy, college, or university.  
**A-cād'e-my**, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and college.  
**Ac-gēde'**, *v. i.* To be added to; to assent; to agree.  
**Ac-gēl'er-āte**, *v. t.* To hasten the motion of; to quicken.  
**Ac-gēl'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of accelerating, or hastening.  
**Ac-gēl'er-a-tive**, } *a.* Increasing the speed.  
**Ac-gēl'er-a-to-ry**, }  
**Ac-gēnt**, *n.* Modulation of voice; superior stress of voice on a syllable; a mark to regulate pronunciation, distinguish magnitudes, &c.  
**Ac-gēnt'**, *v. t.* To express or note the accent.  
**Ac-gēnt'u-al**, *a.* Relating to accent.  
**Ac-gēnt'u-ate**, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent.  
**Ac-gēnt'u-ā'tion**, *n.* Act or mode of uttering or marking accents.  
**Ac-gēpt'**, *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe and become liable for.  
**Ac-gēpt'a-ble**, *a.* Likely to be accepted; agreeable; welcome; pleasing; grateful.  
**Ac-gēpt'a-bil'i-ty**, } *n.* The  
**Ac-gēpt'a-ble-ness**, } quality of being acceptable.  
**Ac-gēpt'a-bly**, *adv.* In an acceptable manner; agreeably.  
**Ac-gēpt'ance**, *n.* Reception with approbation; a bill accepted.  
**Ac-gēp-tā'tion**, *n.* Acceptance; the commonly received meaning of a word.  
**Ac-gēpt'er**, *n.* One who accepts.  
**Ac-gēss'**, or **Ac-gēss**, *n.* Approach; admission; increase.  
**Ac-gēs'sa-ry**, *a.* Additional; acceding. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense.  
**Ac-gēs'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being accessible.  
**Ac-gēs'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being approached.  
**Ac-gēs'sion** (-sēsh'un), *n.* Act of acceding to; addition; increase.  
**Ac-gēs-sō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.  
**Ac-gēs'so-ri-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory.  
**Ac-gēs'so-ry**, *n.* One who helps to commit a crime; an

accomplice — *a.* Contributing; aiding.  
**Ac-gē-dence**, *n.* A book containing the rudiments\* of grammar.  
**Ac-gē-dent**, *n.* An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; casualty; contingency.  
**Ac-gē-dēnt'al**, *a.* Happening by chance; not essential. — **SYN.** Casual; fortuitous; incidental.  
**Ac-gē-dēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* By accident; by chance.  
**Ac-elāim'**, } *a.* A shout  
**Ac-ela-mā'tion**, } of applause.  
**Ac-elām'a-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing joy or applause.  
**Ac-elī'māte**, *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native.  
**Ac-eli-mā'tion**, *n.* Process or state of being acclimated.  
**Ac-eliv'i-ty**, *n.* Ascending slope or inclination.  
**Ac-elī'vous**, *a.* Rising with a slope, as a hill.  
**Ac-eōm'mo-dāte**, *v. t.* To supply with conveniences; to adapt; to suit; to adjust.  
**Ac-eōm'mo-dā'ting**, *a.* Disposed to oblige; kind.  
**Ac-eōm'mo-dā'tion**, *n.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; (*pl.*) conveniences.  
**Ac-eōm'pa-ni-ment** (135), *n.* That which accompanies, or is added as ornament.  
**Ac-eōm'pa-nist**, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.  
**Ac-eōm'pa-ny** (-kūn'-), *v. t.* To go or be with; to attend.  
**Ac-eōm'plīce**, *n.* An associate in a crime; an accessory.  
**Ac-eōm'plish**, *v. t.* To finish entirely; to bring to pass. — **SYN.** To execute; effect; fulfill.  
**Ac-eōm'plished** (-plisht), *p. a.* Finished; completed; refined; well-educated.  
**Ac-eōm'plish-ment**, *n.* A completion; an acquirement which adds grace.  
**Ac-eōmpt'ant** (-kount'-), *n.* See *Accountant*.  
**Ac-eōrd'**, *n.* [From *Lat. cor, cordis*, the heart.] Agreement; concurrence; consent; union. — *v. i.* To agree; to harmonize.  
**Ac-eōrd'ance**, *n.* Agreement; harmony; conformity.  
**Ac-eōrd'ant**, *a.* Corresponding; agreeing; consonant; agreeable.

**Ac-eōrd'ing to**. In accordance with.  
**Ac-eōrd'ing-ly**, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; consequently.  
**Ac-eōr'di-cn**, *n.* A small musical instrument, with keys and bellows.  
**Ac-eōst'**, *v. t.* To speak first; to address.  
**†Accouchement** (äk'kōush-mōng'), *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.  
**Ac-eōunt'**, *v. t.* To reckon; to compute; to esteem; to assign the causes of. — *n.* Computation; estimation; regard; explanation; narration.  
**Ac-eōunt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Liability to give account.  
**Ac-eōunt'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be called to account; responsible.  
**Ac-eōunt'a-ble-ness**, *n.* A being liable to answer for; accountability.  
**Ac-eōunt'ant**, *n.* One employed, or skillful, in keeping accounts.  
**Ac-eōup'le** (-kūp'pl), *v. t.* To couple; to join together.  
**Ac-eōu'ter** (äk-kōu'ter, 151),  
**Ac-eōu'tre** *v. t.* To equip; to furnish.  
**Ac-eōu'ter-ments** } (-kōu'ter-  
**Ac-eōu'tre-ments** } *ments*),  
*n.* Equipage; trappings; ornaments.  
**Ac-erēd'it**, *v. t.* To furnish with credentials; to give credit to.  
**Ac-erēs'cent**, *a.* Growing; increasing.  
**Ac-erē'tion**, *n.* The act of growing to; increase.  
**Ac-erē'tive**, *a.* Increasing by growth.  
**Ac-erue'**, *v. i.* To arise; to be added; to increase.  
**Ac-eūm'ben-cy**, *n.* State of reclining.  
**Ac-eūm'bent**, *a.* Reclining; leaning.  
**Ac-eū'mu-lāte**, *v. t.* To heap together. — *v. i.* To increase; to be augmented.  
**Ac-eū'mu-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of accumulating; a heap.  
**Ac-eū'mu-lā'tive**, *a.* Causing accumulation.  
**Ac-eū'mu-lā'tor**, *n.* One who accumulates.  
**Ac-eu-ra-gy**, } *n.* Exact-  
**Ac-eu-rate-ness**, } ness; cor-  
*rectness; closeness.*  
**Ac-eu-rate** (42), *a.* Done with care; without error. — **SYN.** Correct; precise; just.

Æ'e-u-rate-ly, *adv.* Exactly; correctly; nicely.

Æ-e-ur-se', *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.

Æ-e-urs'-ed, *p. p.* or *a.* [*p. p.* pron. *ak-kurst'*, and *a.* *ak-kurst'ed*.] Cursed; execrable.

Æ-e-u-sa-tion, *n.* Act of accusing; charge of a crime.

Æ-e-ū'sa-tive, *a.* Accusing — applied to a case in grammar.

Æ-e-ūse', *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure; to impeach. [*causes.*]

Æ-e-ū's'er, *n.* One who accuses.

Æ-e-ū's'tom, *v. t.* To make habitual or familiar by use.

Æce, *n.* A unit on cards or dice.

Æ-cēl'da-mā, *n.* A field of blood.

Æ-cēph'a-loūs, *a.* [*Gr. a.* without, and *kephale*, a head.] Headless.

Æ-cērb'i-ty, *n.* Bitterness of taste or of spirit.

Æ-cēs'-cen-gy, *n.* A tendency to sourness.

Æ-cēs'-cent, *a.* Tending to sourness.

Æ-cē-tate, *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.

Æ-cēt'ie, or Æ-cē'tie, *a.* [*Lat. acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar.

Æ-cēt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of turning into acid or vinegar.

Æ-cēt'i-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn acid; to make or become acid.

Æ-cē-tim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

Æ-cē-tim'e-try, *n.* Art of ascertaining the strength of acids.

Æ-cē'toūs, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Æche (āk), *v. i.* To be in pain. — *n.* A continued pain.

Æ-chiēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being achieved.

Æ-chiēve', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to obtain.

Æ-chiēve'ment, *n.* A performance; an action.

Æ-h'ing (āk'ing), *n.* Continued pain.

Æh-ro-māt'ie, *a.* [*Gr. a.* without, and *chroma*, color.] Destitute of color.

Æ'id (ās'id), *a.* Sour; like vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; a substance by which salts are formed.

Æ'id'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.

Æ'id'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of acidifying.

Æ'id'i-fy (51), *v. t.* To con-

vert into acid. — *v. i.* To become acid or sour.

Æ'id'i-ty, } *n.* Acid taste;  
Æ'id-ness, } sourness; sharpness

Æ'id'u-late (42), *v. t.* To tinge with acids.

Æ'id'u-loūs, *a.* Slightly sour.

Æ-knōw'edge (ak-nō'ej), *v. t.* To own; to confess; to avow.

Æ-knōw'edg-ment (-nō'ej-ment, 132), *n.* The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks.

Æ-me, *n.* The highest point; summit; crisis of a disease.

Æ-ōrn, *n.* [*A.-S. æc*, oak, and *corn*, grain.] Fruit or seed of an oak.

Æ-ōt'y-lē'don, *n.* A plant in which the seed-lobes are not present.

Æ-ous'tie (-kow'-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing.

Æ-ous'ties, *n. pl.* The theory or science of sounds.

Æ-quāint', *v. t.* To inform; to make familiar with.

Æ-quāint'ance, *n.* Knowledge; familiarity; one well known.

Æ-qui-ēsc'e (āk-wi-ēss'), *v. i.* To assent; to be satisfied with; to comply.

Æ-qui-ēs'cence, *n.* Consent; compliance.

Æ-qui-es'cent, *a.* Submitting or disposed to submit.

Æ-quir'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Æ-quire', *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to come to; to attain.

Æ-quire'ment, *n.* That which is acquired; gain; acquisition.

Æ-qui-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired.

Æ-quis'i-tive, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.

Æ-quis'i-tive-ness, *n.* Desire of possession.

Æ-quit', *v. t.* To discharge; to set free; to clear; to release; to absolve.

Æ-quit'tal (129), *n.* Formal release from a charge.

Æ-quit'tance, *n.* A receipt in full for debt; discharge.

Æ're (ā'ker, 151), *n.* [*A.-S. ær*, an open field.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or 4340 square yards.

Æ'rid, *a.* Hot and biting to the taste; pungent.

Æ'rid-ness, *n.* A sharp, harsh quality; pungency.

Æ-ri-mō'n-i-ōūs, *a.* Full of

acrimony; bitter; sarcastic; censorious; severe.

Æ-ri-mo-ny, *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. — *SYN.* Asperity; sharpness; severity; harshness.

Æ-ro-bāt, *n.* One who practices high-vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.

Æ-rōn'y-eal, *a.* Rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise.

Æ-rōp'o-lis, *n.* A citadel.

Æ-rōss', *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over.

Æ-rōs'tie, *n.* A poem in which certain letters taken successively, one in each line, form a name. [*acrostics.*]

Æ-rōs'tie-al, *a.* Pertaining to Æt, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to move; to feign. — *v. i.* To be in action; to imitate; to conduct or behave. — *n.* A deed; exploit; action; division of a play.

Æ't'ing, *n.* Act of performing; action.

Æ'tion, *n.* Deed; feat; battle; suit at law; gesture; gesticulation.

Æ'tion-a-ble, *a.* Admitting an action at law.

Æ'tive, *a.* Causing or communicating action or motion; engaged in action; transitive. — *SYN.* Brisk; alert; nimble; quick.

Æ'tive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner.

Æ-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

Æ'tor, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.

Æ'tress, *n.* A female actor.

Æ't-u-al, *a.* Existing in act; real; certain.

Æ't-u-āl'i-ty, *n.* State of being actual. [*actual.*]

Æ't-u-al-ize, *v. t.* To make Æ't-u-al-ly, *adv.* In act or in fact; really; truly.

Æ't-u-a-ry, *n.* A registrar or clerk.

Æ't-u-āte (42), *v. t.* To put in action; to excite.

Æ-ū'le-ate, *a.* Prickly.

Æ-ū'men, *n.* Quickness of perception; acuteness.

Æ-ū'mi-nate, *a.* Having a long, tapering point.

Æ-ū'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To rise to a point.

Æ-ū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of sharpening; a sharp point; quickness.

Æ-u-pūnēt'ure, *n.* Introduction of needles into the

living tissues for remedial purposes.

**A-cûte'**, *a.* Sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen.

**A-cûte'ly**, *adv.* Sharply; keenly; ingeniously.

**A-cûte'ness**, *n.* Sharpness; quickness of intellect.

**Ad'age**, *n.* A proverb; maxim; an old saying.

**Ad-â'gio**, *n.* (*Mus.*) A mark of slow time. — *adv.* Slowly.

**Ad'a-mant**, *n.* A very hard stone; a diamond.

**Ad'a-mant'e-an**, } *a.* Ex-  
**Ad'a-mant'ine**, } tremely  
hard; hard as adamant.

**Ad-âpt'**, *v. t.* To fit; to suit.

**Ad-âpt'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of adaptation.

**Ad-âpt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adapted.

**Ad'ap-tâ'tion**, *n.* The act of adapting or fitting; suitability; fitness.

**A dâpt'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being adapted.

**Add** (125), *v. t.* [*Lat. ad*, to, and *dare*, to give.] To join; to augment or increase.

**Ad-dên'dum**, *n.* (*pl. Ad-dên'da*, 147.) [*Lat.*] Thing added.

**Ad'der**, *n.* A kind of venomous serpent. [*added.*]

**Ad'di-ble**, *a.* Capable of being added.

**Ad-diet'**, *v. t.* To give up habitually; to apply. — *SYN.* To devote; to dedicate.

**Ad-diet'ed-ness**, } *n.* State of  
**Ad-die'tion**, } being ad-  
dicted.

**Ad-di'tion** (-dîsh'un), *n.* Act of adding; thing added; increase; part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.

**Ad-di'tion-al** (-dîsh'un-), *n.* Added.

**Ad-di'tion-al-ly** (-dîsh'un-), *adv.* By way of addition.

**Ad'dle**, *v. t.* To make addle or corrupt. — *a.* Diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; barren; empty.

**Ad-drêss'**, *v. t.* To speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct; to make love to. — *n.* Application; petition; dexterity; skill; courtship; direction of a letter.

**Ad-dûge'**, *v. t.* To bring forward; to allege. [*ward.*]

**Ad-dû'gent**, *a.* Bringing forward.

**Ad-dû'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adduced.

**Ad-dû'e'tion**, *n.* The act of adducing, or bringing forward.

**Ad-dûet'ive**, *a.* Serving to bring forward.

**Ad-dôpt'**, *n.* A person skilled in any art. — *a.* Well-versed; skillful.

**Ad'de-qua-cy**, *n.* State of being adequate; sufficiency.

**Ad'de-quate**, *a.* Fully sufficient; equal; proportionate; correspondent.

**Ad'de-quate-ly**, *adv.* In proportion; sufficiently; fitly.

**Ad-hêre'**, *v. i.* To stick close; to remain fixed or firm.

**Ad-hê'rence**, } *n.* Quality or  
**Ad-hê'ren-cy**, } state of ad-  
hering; tenacity; fidelity;

constancy.

**Ad-hê'rent**, *a.* United with or to; sticking to.

**Ad-hê'rent**, } *n.* One who ad-  
**Ad-hê'rer**, } heres; a fol-  
lower; a partisan.

**Ad-hê'sion**, *n.* Act or state of sticking; adherence.

**Ad-hê'sive**, *a.* Sticking; tenacious.

**Ad-hê'sive-ly**, *adv.* With adhesion.

**Ad-hê'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of sticking; tenacity.

**Ad-hôr'ta-to-ry**, *a.* Containing counsel; advisory.

**Ad-diêu'** (a-dû', 27), *adv.* Farewell; good-by. — *n.* Act of taking leave.

**Ad'i-po-gê're'**, *n.* A waxy substance into which fat is sometimes converted.

**Ad'i-pôse**, *a.* Consisting of fat; fat; fatty.

**Ad'it**, *n.* [*Lat. aditus*, entrance.] A horizontal entrance into a pit.

**Ad-jâ'cen-cy**, *n.* State of lying close to; contiguity.

**Ad-jâ'cent**, *a.* Lying near; contiguous.

**Ad-jee-ti'val**, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, an adjective.

**Ad-jee-tive**, *n.* A word added to a noun to express some quality, attribute, or property.

**Ad-jee-tive-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

**Ad-join'**, *v. t.* To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous.

**Ad-join'ing**, *a.* Joining; adjacent; near; contiguous.

**Ad-jôurn'** (37), *v. t.* To put off to another time. — *SYN.* To postpone; delay; defer; prorogue.

**Ad-jôurn'ment**, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; delay.

**Ad-jûd'ge'**, *v. t.* To sentence; to decide judicially.

**Ad-jû'di-câte**, *v. t.* To determine by law.

**Ad-jû'di-câ'tion**, *n.* Judicial trial or sentence.

**Ad-jûn'et**, *n.* Something joined to another. — *a.* Added to, or united with.

**Ad-jûn'e'tion**, *n.* Act of adjoining.

**Ad-jûn'et'ive**, *n.* That which is joined. — *a.* Tending to join.

**Ad-jû-râ'tion**, *n.* Act of charging solemnly; form of oath.

**Ad-jû-re'**, *v. t.* To charge on oath; to enjoin earnestly or solemnly.

**Ad-jûr'er**, *n.* One who adjures.

**Ad-jûst'**, *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to set right.

— *SYN.* To adapt; suit; fit.

**Ad-jûst'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

**Ad-jûst'ment**, *n.* A setting in order; regulation; settlement.

**Ad-jû-tan-cy**, *n.* Office of an adjutant.

**Ad-jû-tant**, *n.* A military officer who assists a superior officer.

**Ad-jû-vant**, *a.* Helping; helpful. — *n.* A helper; an assistant.

**Ad-mêas'ûre** (-mêzh'ûr), *v. t.* To take the dimensions or capacity of.

**Ad-mêas'ûre-ment** (-mêzh'ûr-), *n.* Act or result of measuring; measurement.

**Ad-mên'su-râ'tion**, *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

**Ad-min'is-ter**, *v. t.* To manage; to direct; to supply; to settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator.

**Ad-min'is-ter-i-al**, *a.* Pertaining to administration.

**Ad-min'is-tra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being administered.

**Ad-min'is-trâ'tion**, *n.* Act of administering; executive part of government.

**Ad-min'is-trâ'tive**, *a.* Administering.

**Ad-min'is-trâ'tor**, *n.* A man who manages an intestate estate.

**Ad-min'is-trâ'tor-ship**, *n.* Office of an administrator.

**Ad-min'is-trâ'trix**, *n.* A woman who administers an estate.

**Ad'mi-ra-ble**, *a.* Worthy of admiration. — *SYN.* Wonderful; rare; excellent.

Ād'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* Wonderfully; excellently.

Ād'mi-ral, *n.* [Ar. *amir-al* (*bāhr*), commander of (the sea).] Principal officer of a fleet or navy.

Ād'mi-ral-ship, *n.* Office of admiral.

Ād'mi-ral-ty, *n.* The power or the court for administering naval affairs.

Ād'mi-rā'tion, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasure; astonishment; esteem.

Ad-mīr'e', *v. t.* To regard with wonder or love. — *v. i.* To wonder.

Ad-mīr'er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.

Ad-mīs'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being admissible.

Ad-mīs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being admitted.

Ad-mīs'sion (-mīsh'un), *n.* Act of admitting; admittance; allowance.

Ad-mīt', *v. t.* To let in; to receive as true; to allow.

Ad-mīt'tance (129), *n.* Act or power of entering.

Ad-mix', *v. t.* To mingle.

Ad-mix'tion (-mīkst'yun, 63), *n.* A mingling.

Ad-mix'tūre (-mīkst'yūr), *n.* Act of mixing; the substance mixed.

Ad-mōn'ish, *v. t.* To warn; to reprove gently; to advise.

Ad-mōn'ish-er, *n.* One who admonishes.

Ād'mo-ni'tion (-nīsh'un), *n.* Gentle reproof; counsel; warning.

Ad-nās'i-tive, } *a.* Contain-

Ad-mōn'i-to-ry, } ing admon-

Ad-mōn'i-tor, } itory; warning.

Ad-mōn'i-tor, *n.* One who admonishes.

Ad-nās'cent, *a.* Growing to something else. [thing.]

Ād-o'(-dō'), *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.

†Ād-o'be, *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.

Ād-o-lēs'cence, *n.* State of growing; youth.

Ād-o-lēs'cent, *a.* Growing; advancing to manhood.

A-dōpt', *v. t.* To take as one's own. [ing.]

A-dōp'tion, *n.* Act of adopting.

A-dōp'tive, *a.* Adopting; adopted.

A-dōr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.

A-dōr'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being adorable.

Ād'o-rā'tion, *n.* Divine worship; homage; profound reverence.

A-dōr'e', *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *orare*, to pray.] To worship; to venerate; to reverence; to revere; to love intensely.

A-dōr'er, *n.* One who adores; a worshiper; a lover.

A-dōrn', *v. t.* To deck; to embellish; to decorate.

A-dōrn'ment, *n.* Embellishment; decoration.

A-down', *adv.* Down. — *prep.* Downward.

A-drift', *a.* or *adv.* Floating at random.

A-droit', *a.* Skillful; expert; dexterous; ingenious.

A-droit'ly, *adv.* Ingeniously.

A-droit'ness, *n.* Dexterity; skill.

A-drī', *a.* In want of drink.

Ād'sci-ti'tious (-tīsh'us), *a.* Additional; supplemental.

Ād'u-lā'tion, *n.* Excessive or servile flattery.

Ād'u-lā'tor, *n.* A servile flatterer. [excess.]

Ād'u-lā'to-ry, *a.* Flattering to

A-dūlt', *n.* A person grown. — *a.* Grown to maturity.

A-dūl'ter-ant, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.

A-dūl'ter-ate, *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture.

A-dūl'ter-ate, *a.* Debased; corrupted; tainted with adultery.

A-dūl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

A-dūl'ter-er, *n.* A man who is guilty of adultery.

A-dūl'ter-ess, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.

A-dūl'ter-oūs, *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious; corrupt.

A-dūl'ter-y, *n.* A violation of the marriage bed. [adult.]

A-dūlt'ness, *n.* State of being

Ad-ūm'brant, *a.* Giving a faint shadow.

Ad-ūm'brāte, *v. t.* To shadow out faintly.

Ād'um-brā'tion, *n.* A shadow or faint resemblance.

Ad-ūn'ci-ty, *n.* A bending in the form of a hook.

Ad-ūne'oūs, *a.* Hooked; bent.

A-dūst', *a.* Burnt or scorched, or looking so.

A-dūst'ion (-dūst'yun), *n.* The act of burning up.

Ad-vānge', *n.* A going forward; promotion; payment beforehand. — *v. t.* To bring

forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to pay beforehand. — *v. i.* To go on; to improve; to rise in rank.

Ad-vānce'ment, *n.* Act of advancing or moving forward; progress; promotion; preferment.

Ad-vān'tage (5, 133), *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; gain; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* To benefit; to promote.

Ād'van-tā'geous, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful.

Ād'van-tā'geous-ly, *adv.* Profitably; conveniently.

Ād'van-tā'geous-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being advantageous.

Ād'vent, *n.* A coming; the season of four weeks before Christmas.

Ād'ven-ti'tious (-tīsh'us), *a.* Added; accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent.

Ād'ven-ti'tious-ly (-tīsh'us-), *adv.* In an adventitious manner.

Ad-vēn'tive, *a.* Accidental; adventitious.

Ad-vēnt'u-al, *a.* Relating to the advent.

Ad-vēnt'ūre (-vēnt'yūr), *n.* An extraordinary event; an enterprise; chance; hazard.

— *v. t.* To try the chance; to risk. — *v. i.* To venture.

Ad-vēnt'ūr-er, *n.* One who adventures.

Ad-vēnt'ūre-sōme (132), *a.* Bold; daring; enterprising.

Ad-vēnt'ūr-oūs (133), *a.* Daring; bold; enterprising; venturesome.

Ād'verb', *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Ad-vērb'i-al, *a.* Relating to, or like, an adverb.

Ad-vērb'i-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.

Ād'ver-sa-ry, *n.* An opponent; enemy; antagonist.

Ad-vēr'sa-tive, *a.* Expressing contrariety or opposition.

Ād'verse, *a.* Contrary; calamitous; afflictive.

Ād'verse-ly, *adv.* In an adverse manner; unfortunately.

Ad-vēr'si-ty, *n.* Misfortune; affliction; calamity.

Ad-vērt', *v. i.* [Lat. *advertere*, to turn to.] To turn the mind. — *SYN.* To attend; regard; observe; refer.

**Ad-vért'en-ge**, } *n.* Direction  
**Ad-vért'en-cy**, } of the mind;  
attention; heed.

**Ad-vért'ent**, *a.* Attentive;  
heedful.

**Ad-ver-tíse'** (153), *v. t.* To in-  
form; to give public notice of.

**Ad-ver-tíse-ment**, or **Ad-ver-  
tíse-ment**, *n.* A public no-  
tice; information.

**Ad-ver-tí's'er**, *n.* One who ad-  
vertises.

**Ad-víge'**, *n.* Counsel; in-  
struction; notice; intelli-  
gence.

**Ad-vís'a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be ad-  
vised or done; prudent; ex-  
pedient.

**Ad-vís'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Fit-  
ness; propriety; expediency.

**Ad-víse'** (153), *v. t.* To give  
advice to; to counsel; to in-  
form; to apprise. — *v. i.* To  
consider.

**Ad-vís'ed-ly** (57), *adv.* With  
deliberation or advice; pru-  
dently.

**Ad-vís'ed-ness**, *n.* Deliberate  
consideration.

**Ad-víse-ment**, *n.* Caution;  
advice; counsel.

**Ad-vís'er**, *n.* One who ad-  
vises; a counselor.

**Ad-ví'so-ry**, *a.* Having power  
to advise; giving advice.

**Ad-vo-ca-cy**, *n.* Act of plead-  
ing; intercession; support.

**Ad-vo-cate**, *n.* One who  
pleads for another; a de-  
fender.

**Ad-vo-cáte**, *v. t.* To plead in  
favor of; to support; to vin-  
dicate.

**Ad-vo-cá-tion**, *n.* Act of  
pleading; a plea.

**Ad-vow-ee'**, *n.* One who has  
the right of advowson.

**Ad-vow'son**, *n.* The right of  
presenting a priest to a va-  
cant benefice.

**Ad-ý-nám'ie**, *a.* Pertaining  
to debility; weak; feeble.

**Ad-ý-túm**, *n.* [Lat.] A secret  
apartment in a temple.

**Adze**, } *n.*

**Adze**, } A  
tool with  
an arch-  
ing blade  
for chip-  
ping.



Adz.

**Ad-ýll-an**, *a.* Pertaining to,  
or produced by, the wind. —  
*Eolian harp*, a stringed in-  
strument played on by the  
wind.

**Ad-ý-ri-al** (41), *a.* [Lat. *ad-er*, air.]  
Belonging to the air; high.

**Ad-ý-ric** (*ad-ý-ry* or *ad-ý-rý*), *n.* The  
nest of an eagle or other bird  
of prey. [ad-ý-rí-fyng.

**Ad-ý-ri-fi-cá-tion**, *n.* Act of  
**Ad-ý-ri-fórm**, *a.* Having the  
form of air, as gas.

**Ad-ý-ri-fý**, *v. t.* To combine or  
fill with air.

**Ad-ý-og'ra-phy**, *n.* Descrip-  
tion of the air.

**Ad-ý-o-líte**, *n.* [Gr. *ad-er*, air,  
and *lithos*, stone.] A meteoric  
stone.

**Ad-ý-ól'o-gy**, *n.* The science  
which treats of the air.

**Ad-ý-o-mán'cy**, *n.* Divina-  
tion by means of the air, or  
of substances found in it.

**Ad-ý-óm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrum-  
ent for measuring the  
weight or density of air and  
gases.

**Ad-ý-óm'e-try**, *n.* Art or sci-  
ence of ascertaining the mean  
bulk of gases.

**Ad-ý-er-o-náut**, *n.* An aerial  
navigator; a balloonist.

**Ad-ý-er-o-náut'ie** (120), *a.* Per-  
taining to, or practicing,  
aerial sailing.

**Ad-ý-er-o-náut'ies**, *n. sing.* The  
art of sailing in the air.

**Ad-ý-er-o-náut'ism**, *n.* Practice  
of ascending in balloons.

**Ad-ý-er-ós'eo-py**, *n.* Observation  
of the state and variations of  
the atmosphere.

**Ad-ý-er-o-stát'ie**, } *a.* Relat-  
**Ad-ý-er-o-stát'ie-al**, } ing to  
aerostatics.

**Ad-ý-er-o-stát'ies**, *n. sing.* The  
science that treats of the  
equilibrium of elastic fluids.

**Ad-ý-er-ós-lá'tion**, *n.* Aerial  
navigation; aeronautics.

**Ad-ý-thét'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to  
aesthetics.

**Ad-ý-thét'ies**, *n. sing.* The  
theory or philosophy of  
taste; the science of the  
beautiful.

**Ad-fár'**, *adv.* At a great dis-  
tance; far.

**Ad-féard'**, *a.* Affected with  
fear.

**Ad-fa-bíl'i-ty**, *n.* Readiness to  
converse; civility.

**Ad-fa-ble**, *a.* Easy of manners  
or conversation; courteous.

**Ad-fa-bly**, *adv.* In an affable  
manner; courteously.

**Ad-fáir'**, *n.* Business; a par-  
tial or minor engagement.

**Ad-féet'**, *v. t.* To act upon;  
to influence; to dispose or  
incline; to aim at; to make  
a show of.

**Ad-fée-tá'tion**, *n.* False show;

artificial appearance; insin-  
cerity; pretense.

**Ad-féet'ed**, *a.* Disposed; full  
of affectionation.

**Ad-féet'ed-ly**, *adv.* With af-  
fectionation.

**Ad-féet'ing**, *a.* Moving the  
feelings; pathetic.

**Ad-fé-ct'ion**, *n.* Love; fond-  
ness; inseparable attribute  
or quality; disease.

**Ad-fé-ct'ion-ate**, *a.* Fond;  
tender; loving; kind.

**Ad-fé-ct'ion-ate-ly**, *adv.* With  
affection; tenderly.

**Ad-fé-ct'ive**, *a.* Affecting or  
exciting emotion.

**Ad-fí'ance**, *n.* A marriage con-  
tract; confidence; trust. —  
*v. t.* To betroth; to con-  
tract.

**Ad-fí'an-ger**, *n.* One who af-  
fiances.

**Ad-fí'ant**, *n.* One who makes  
an affidavit.

**Ad-fí-dá-vít**, *n.* A sworn  
statement in writing.

**Ad-fí-l'i-áte**, *v. t.* To adopt;  
to receive as a member.

**Ad-fí-l'i-á-tion**, *n.* Adoption;  
legal assignment of a child to  
its father.

**Ad-fí-náge**, *n.* Art of refining  
metals by the cupel.

**Ad-fín'i-ty**, *n.* Relation by  
marriage; close agreement;  
chemical attraction.

**Ad-fírm'**, *v. t.* To establish or  
ratify; to declare positively.  
— *SYN.* To aver; protest;  
assert; asseverate.

**Ad-fírm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of  
being affirmed.

**Ad-fírm'ance**, *n.* Confirmation;  
declaration.

**Ad-fírm'ant**, *n.* One who af-  
firms.

**Ad-fírm-á-tion**, *n.* A solemn  
declaration; confirmation;  
ratification.

**Ad-fírm'a-tive**, *a.* Affirming;  
declaratory; confirmative. —  
*n.* That which contains an  
affirmation.

**Ad-fírm'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* Posi-  
tively; absolutely.

**Ad-fíx'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *affigere*,  
*affixus*, to fasten to.] To  
attach; to fasten to the  
end; to annex; to fix.


**Ad-fíx**, *n.* A syllable or letter  
joined to the end of a word.

**Ad-fíx't'ure**, *n.* That which is  
affixed or annexed.

**Ad-flá'tion**, *n.* A blowing or  
breathing upon.

**Ad-flá'tus**, *n.* Breath; blast;  
inspiration.

**Af-flict'**, *v. t.* To give pain to; to trouble; to distress.  
**Af-flict'ed**, *a.* Troubled; suffering distress.  
**Af-flict'ing**, *a.* Grievous; distressing.  
**Af-flic'tion**, *n.* State of being afflicted; sorrow; calamity; distress.  
**Af-flic'tive**, *a.* Distressing; painful.  
**Af-flu-ence**, *n.* Abundance; wealth; riches.  
**Af-flu-ent**, *a.* Wealthy; rich; plentiful; abundant.  
**Af-flux**, *n.* The act of **Af-flu-xion**, } flowing to; that which flows to.  
**Af-förd'**, *v. t.* To yield; to confer; to supply; to furnish; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend.  
**Af-för'est**, *v. t.* To turn into a forest.  
**A-foul'**, *adv.* Not free; entangled.  
**Af-frän'chise** (-chíz), *v. t.* To make free; to enfranchise.  
**Af-fräy'**, *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; brawl; fray.  
**Af-fright'** (-frit'), *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify; to alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear.  
**Af-frönt'** (-früht'), *n.* Open disrespect or ill-treatment. — *v. t.* To insult; to offend.  
**Af-frönt'ive**, *a.* Giving offense.  
**Af-fuse'**, *v. t.* To pour upon.  
**Af-fu'sion**, *n.* Act of pouring upon.  
**A-fiëld'**, *adv.* To, in, or on the field.  
**A-float'**, *adv.* or *a.* Swimming; in a floating state.  
**A-foot'**, *adv.* On foot; in action.  
**A-före'**, *adv.* or *prep.* Before.  
**A-före'said** (-sëd), *a.* Named before.  
**A-före'time**, *adv.* In time past.  
**A-fräid'**, *a.* Struck with fear. — *SYN.* Fearful; apprehensive; timid; alarmed; frightened; appalled.  
**A-fresh'**, *adv.* Anew; again.  
**Aft**, *adv.* or *a.* Near the stern; astern; abaft.  
**Aft'er**, *prep.* Later in time; behind; in search or imitation of; concerning. — *a.* Subsequent; more aft. — *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.  
**Aft'er-birth**, *n.* The membrane inclosing the fetus, coming away after delivery.

**Aft'er-cläp**, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.  
**Aft'er-cröþ**, *n.* A second crop.  
**Aft'er-mäth**, *n.* Second crop of grass.  
**Aft'er-möst**, *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.  
**Aft'er-nöön**, *n.* The time from noon to evening.  
**Aft'er-päins**, *n. pl.* Pains succeeding childbirth.  
**Aft'er-piëce**, *n.* A piece performed after a play.  
**Aft'er-thought** (-thawt), *n.* Reflection after an act.  
**Aft'er-ward**, *adv.* In time  
**Aft'er-wards**, } subsequent.  
**A-gain'** (-gëu'), *adv.* Another time; once more; in return.  
**A-against'** (-gënst'), *prep.* Opposite to; in opposition to; in provision for.  
**A-gäpë'**, *adv.* With the mouth wide open; with staring surprise.  
**Äg'ta**, *n.* [From the river *Achates*, in Sicily.] A kind of quartz; a kind of type; thus,  Ägate type.  
**Äg'a-tine**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, ägate.  
**A-gä've**, *n.* The great American aloe.  
**Äge**, *n.* Any period of time; a particular period; decline of life; mature years; a generation; a century.  
**Ä'ged** (57), *a.* Advanced in age; old; being of the age of.  
**Ä'gen-cy**, *n.* Quality of acting or state of action; office of an agent or factor.  
**Ä'gent**, *n.* One who acts as a deputy; an active cause or power.  
**Ag-glöm'er-äte**, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or mass.  
**Ag-glöm'er-ate**, *a.* Collected into a ball or heap.  
**Ag-glöm'er-ätion**, *n.* Act of gathering into a ball; close collection.  
**Ag-glü'ti-nant**, *a.* Uniting as glue; causing adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous or adhesive substance.  
**Ag-glü'ti-näte**, *v. t.* To cause to adhere or unite.  
**Ag-glü'ti-nätion**, *n.* Act of uniting, as by glue; adhesion. [to unite.  
**Ag-glü'ti-na-tive**, *a.* Tending  
**Äg'grand-ize**, *v. t.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt.  
**A-grän'dize-ment**, or **Äg'gran-dize-ment**, *n.* Act of aggrandizing, or state of being aggrandized; exaltation.

**Äg'gra-väte**, *v. t.* To make worse; to exaggerate; to enhance; to provoke.  
**Äg'gra-vätion**, *n.* The act of aggravating.  
**Äg'gre-gäte**, *v. t.* To collect.  
**Äg'gre-gate**, *a.* Formed of parts collected. — *n.* A sum or assemblage of particulars.  
**Äg'gre-gate-ly**, *adv.* In a mass.  
**Äg'gre-gätion**, *n.* The act of collecting into a mass; mass formed by collection of parts or particulars.  
**Äg'gre-gätive**, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.  
**Ag-grëss'**, *v. t.* To attack or assault first.  
**Ag-grës'sion** (-grësh'un), *n.* First attack; invasion, or encroachment.  
**Ag-grëss'ive**, *a.* Making the first attack.  
**Ag-grëss'or**, *n.* One who begins to attack, or injure.  
**Ag-griëv'ance**, *n.* Injury.  
**Ag-griëve'**, *v. t.* To afflict; to oppress or injure; to harass.  
**Ag-group'** (-grööp'), *v. t.* To bring together; to group.  
**A-ghäst'**, *adv.* Amazed; stupefied with horror.  
**Äg'ile**, *a.* Quick of motion. — *SYN.* Nimble; active; lively; brisk.  
**Äg'ile-ness**, *n.* Activity;  
**A-gil'i-ty**, } quickness.  
**Ägi-o** (140), *n.* Difference in value between metallic and paper money; premium.  
**Ägi-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being agitated.  
**Ägi-täte**, *v. t.* To disturb; to perturb; to discuss.  
**Ägi-tätion**, *n.* Disturbance; discussion.  
**Ägi-tä'tor**, *n.* One who agitates.  
**Äg'let**, *n.* A tag; a point at the end of a fringe.  
**Äg'nail**, *n.* A disease of the nails; a whitlow.  
**Äg'näte**, *a.* Related or akin by the father's side.  
**Ag-nätion**, *n.* Relation by the father's side.  
**Ag-nö'men**, *n.* An additional name given on account of some exploit.  
**A-gö'**, *adv.* In time past; past.  
**A-gög'**, *adv.* In a state of eager desire or curiosity.  
**A-gö'ing**, *p. pr.* In motion.  
**Äg'o-ni'sm**, *n.* Contention for a prize.



**Ag'o-nist**, *n.* One who contends for the prize in public games.

**Ag'o-nist'ic**, } *a.* Relating  
**Ag'o-nist'ic-al**, } to any violent contest, bodily or mental.

**Ag'o-nize**, *v. i.* To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish. — *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony; to torture.

**Ag'o-ny**, *n.* Excessive pain of body or mind. — **SYN.** Anguish; pang.

**A-grā'ri-an**, *a.* Relating to an equal division of lands or property. — *n.* One who favors an equal division of property.

**A-grā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* An equal division of land or property.

**A-gree'**, *v. i.* To be of one mind; to be in concord; to harmonize; to yield assent; to suit; to correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

**A-gree'a-ble** (137), *a.* Agreeing or suitable; in conformity; pleasing to the mind or senses.

**A-gree'a-bly**, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; conformably.

**A-gree'ment**, *n.* Act or state of agreeing; concord; harmony; bargain; compact.

**A-grēs'tic**, *a.* Relating to the country; rustic; rural.

**Āg'ri-cult'ūr-al**, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

**Āg'ri-cult'ūre**, *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; husbandry; tillage.

**Āg'ri-cult'ūr-ist**, *n.* A farmer.

**A-ground'**, *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

**Āgūe** (āgū), *n.* Chilliness; an intermitting fever.

**Āgu-ish** (133), *a.* Shivering; chilly; partaking of ague.

**Āh**, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, triumph, &c., according to the mode of utterance.

**Ā-hā'**, *interj.* An exclamation denoting triumph, contempt, surprise, &c. [forward.

**A-head'**, *adv.* Further on; **Aid**, *v. t.* To help; to assist. — *n.* Help; assistance; succor.

**Āid-de-camp** (āid-de-kōng), **Āide-de-camp** } *n. (pl. Āids-de-camp* or **Āides-de-camp**). An officer who assists a general.

**Āil**, *n.* Disorder; indisposition. — *v. t.* To affect with

pain or uneasiness; to be the matter with; to trouble.

**Āil'ment**, *n.* Illness; morbid affection.

**Āim**, *n.* Direction; endeavor; design; purpose; intention. — *v. i. or t.* To point, or direct as a weapon.

**Āim'less**, *a.* Without aim.

**Āir** (3), *n.* The fluid we breathe; atmosphere; a tune; peculiar manner or appearance; mien; show of pride. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry by air and warmth.

**Āir-blād'der**, *n.* An organ in some fishes, filled with air, enabling them to maintain their equilibrium in water.

**Āir'-cēlls**, *n. pl.* Cavities containing air.

**Āir'-gūn**, *n.* A gun discharged by means of compressed air.

**Āir'-hōle**, *n.* A hole to admit or discharge air.

**Āir'i-ly**, *adv.* Gayly; merrily.

**Āir'i-ness**, *n.* Openness to the air; gayety; levity.

**Āir'ing**, *n.* An excursion in the open air; exposure to air.

**Āir'less**, *a.* Void of air; close.

**Āir'-pūmp**, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.



Air-pump.

**Āir'-shāft**, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.

**Āir'-tight** (-tīt), *a.* So tight as not to admit air.

**Āir'y**, *a.* Open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.

**Āisle** (īl), *n.* Wing of a building; a passage in a church.

**A-jār'**, *adv.* Partly open.

**A-kīm'bo**, *adv.* With a crook.

**A-kīn'**, *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature.

**Āl'a-bās'ter**, *n.* A soft, translucent variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

**A-lāck'**, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

**A-lāck'a-dāy**, *interj.* An exclamation denoting sorrow.

**A-lāe'ri-ty**, *n.* Cheerful readiness or willingness; liveliness.

**Āl'a-mōde'**, *adv.* In the fashion. — *n.* A kind of thin glossy black silk.

**A-lārm'**, *n.* [It. *all' armé*, to arms.] A notice of danger; sudden surprise and fear. — *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.

**A-lārm'-clōck**, *n.* A clock made to sound an alarm.

**A-lārm'ist**, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.

**A-lās'**, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

**A-lāte'**, } *a.* Winged; hav-  
**A-lā'ted**, } ing expansions like wings.

**Ālb**, *n.* [Lat. *albus*, white.] A vestment of white linen worn by Roman Catholic priests.

**Āl'ba-trōss**, *n.* A large, web-footed sea-bird found in the Southern Ocean.

**Āl-bē'tī**, *adv.* Although; notwithstanding.

**Al-bēs'cent**, *a.* Becoming white or whitish.

**Al-bī'no**, *n. (pl. Al-bī'nōs*, 140). A person or animal preternaturally white; especially, a white negro.

**Āl'bu-gin'e-oūs**, *a.* Relating to the white of an egg, or to the white of an eye.

**Āl'bum**, *n.* A blank book for autographs, &c.

**Al-bū'men**, *n.* A peculiar animal substance found nearly pure in the white of an egg.

**Al-būr'num**, *n.* White soft part of wood.

**Āl'ca-hēst**, } *n.* A universal  
**Āl'ka-hēst**, } solvent.

**Al-cāid'**, *n.* A Spanish governor or warden.

**Al-chēm'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to, or produced by, alchemy.

**Āl'che-mist**, *n.* One who practices alchemy.

**Āl'che-my**, *n.* Occult chemistry; the art of changing base metals into gold.

**Āl'eo-hōl**, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit.

**Āl'eo-hōl'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, alcohol.

**Āl'eo-rān**, *n.* The sacred book of the Mohammedans.

**Āl'eove**, or **Āl'eōve'** (111), *n.* A recess in a library or other room. [varieties.

**Āl'der**, *n.* A tree of several **Āl'der-man** (143), *n.* A magistrate ranking below a mayor.

**Āle**, *n.* [A-S. *eale*, fr. *alan*, to nourish.] A fermented malt liquor.

**Āle'-house**, *n.* A place where ale is retailed.

**A-lēm'bie**, *n.* Chemical vessel used in distilling.

**A-lērt'**, *a.* [It. *all' erta*, on one's guard.] On the watch; vigilant; brisk; prompt.

**A-lērt'ness**, *n.* Watchfulness; briskness; activity.

**Äle'wife** (142). *n.* A kind of fish resembling the herring.  
**Älex-än'drine**, *n.* A verse of twelve syllables.  
**Ä-lëx-i-phär'mie**, } *n.* A med-  
**Ä-lëx-i-tër'ie**, } icine that  
 expels or resists poison.  
**Äl'ë-brä**, *n.* A branch of  
 mathematics that investigates  
 the relations of numbers by  
 means of letters and other  
 symbols.  
**Äl'ge-brä'ie**, } *a.* Pertain-  
**Äl'ge-brä'ie-al**, } ing to, or  
 performed by, algebra.  
**Äl'ge-brä'ist**, *n.* One who is  
 skilled in algebra.  
**Äli-as**, *adv.* Otherwise. — *n.*  
 A second writ; an assumed  
 name.  
**Äli-bi**, *n.* [Lat., elsewhere.]  
 Another place.  
**Älien** (älyen), *a.* Foreign;  
 adverse. — *n.* A foreigner.  
**Älien-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of  
 being alienated.  
**Älien-äte**, *v. t.* To transfer  
 to another; to estrange.  
**Älien-ät'ion**, *n.* Transfer;  
 legal conveyance; estrange-  
 ment.  
**Älien-ä'tor**, *n.* One who alie-  
 nates.  
**Älien-ee'**, *n.* One to whom  
 the title of property is tran-  
 sferred.  
**Äli-förm**, *a.* Having the shape  
 of a wing.  
**Ä-light'** (ä-lit'), *v. i.* To get  
 down; to dismount; to fall;  
 to descend and settle.  
**Ä-lign'ment** (-lin'-), *n.* The  
 adjusting of a line; the line  
 of adjustment; ground-plan  
 of a road.  
**Ä-like'**, *adv.* In the same man-  
 ner. — *a.* Similar; without  
 difference.  
**Äli-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *alimen-  
 tum*, from *alere*, to feed.]  
 That which nourishes. —  
 SYN. Food; nourishment.  
**Äli-mënt'al**, } *a.* Pertain-  
**Äli-mënt'a-ry**, } ing to, or  
 supplying, food; nutritious.  
**Äli-ment-ät'ion**, *n.* Act or  
 power of affording nutriment.  
**Äli-mënt'ive-ness**, *n.* Ap-  
 petite for food.  
**Äli-mo-ny**, *n.* A separate  
 maintenance allowed a wife  
 out of her husband's estate,  
 on her divorce or separation  
 from him.  
**Äli-quänt**, *a.* Not dividing  
 without a remainder.  
**Äli-quöt**, *a.* Dividing without  
 a remainder.

**Ä-live'**, *a.* Having life; living;  
 active; lively; susceptible.  
**Äl'ka-lëst**, *n.* A pretended  
 universal solvent.  
**Äl'ka-lës'cent**, *a.* Tending to  
 the properties of an alkali.  
**Äl'ka-li**, or **Äl'ka-li**, *n.* (*pl.*  
**Äl'ka-lies**, -liz or -liz.) A  
 caustic substance which neu-  
 tralizes acids.  
**Äl-käl'i-fy**, or **Äl'ka-li-fy**, *v.*  
*t.* To convert into an alkali.  
 — *v. i.* To become changed  
 into an alkali.  
**Äl'ka-line** (-lin or -lîn), *a.* Hav-  
 ing the qualities of alkali.  
**Äl'ka-lize**, *v. t.* To make al-  
 kaline.  
**Äl'ka-loid**, *a.* A vegetable  
 principle possessing alkaline  
 properties.  
**Äl'ko-rän**, *n.* The Koran; the  
 Mohammedan Bible.  
**Äll**, *a.* Every one; comprising  
 the whole number. — *n.* The  
 whole; everything; the total.  
 — *adv.* Wholly; completely;  
 entirely; quite.  
**Äl'lah**, *n.* The Arabic name  
 for God.  
**Äl-läy'**, *v. t.* To make quiet;  
 to put at rest or bring down.  
 — SYN. To check; appease;  
 calm; pacify; assuage; miti-  
 gate; repress.  
**Äl-läy'ment**, *n.* Act of allay-  
 ing or state of being allayed;  
 that which allays.  
**Äl'le-gät'ion**, *n.* Positive affir-  
 mation or assertion; declara-  
 tion.  
**Äl-lëge'** (ä-lëj'), *v. t.* To assert  
 positively; to declare; to  
 plead in excuse; to cite.  
**Äl-lë'giänce**, *n.* The duty of  
 fidelity which a subject owes  
 to his government; loyalty;  
 fealty.  
**Äl'le-gör'ie**, } *a.* In the  
**Äl'le-gör'ie-al**, } manner of  
 allegory; figurative.  
**Äl'le-gör'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an  
 allegorical manner.  
**Äl'le-go-rize**, *v. t.* To form or  
 turn into allegory. — *v. i.* To  
 use allegory.  
**Äl'le-go-ry**, *n.* A figurative  
 sentence or discourse; a par-  
 able.  
**Äl-lë'gro**, *adv.* Quick; lively.  
 — *n.* A quick, sprightly  
 movement in music.  
**Äl'le-lü'ä** (-l'ä'yä), } *n.* Praise  
**Äl'le-lü'iah**, } Jeho-  
 vah's; a song or ascription of  
 praise to God.  
**Äl-lë'vi-äte**, *v. t.* To make  
 light; to ease; to lessen.

**Äl-lë'vi-ä'tion**, *n.* Act of alle-  
 viating or making light.  
**Äl-lë'vi-a-tive**, *n.* Something  
 that alleviates or mitigates.  
**Äl'ley** (141), *n.* A narrow walk  
 or passage. [April.  
**Äl'foöl's-däy**, *n.* The first of  
**Äl-föurs'**, *n.* A game at cards.  
**Äl'häil'**, *interj.* All health; a  
 phrase of salutation.  
**Äl-häl'löws**, *n.* All-Saints  
 day, the first of November.  
**Äl-li'änce**, *n.* Union by treaty  
 or marriage; confederacy;  
 league; parties allied.  
**Äl'li-gäte**, *v. t.* To tie or join  
 together.  
**Äl'li-gät'ion**, *n.* A rule of  
 arithmetic.  
**Äl'li-gä'tor**, *n.* [Sp. *el la-  
 garto*, the  
 lizard.] A  
 large am-  
 phibious  
 reptile; the American croco-  
 dile.  
**Äl-li'sion** (ä-lizh'un), *n.* Act  
 of striking or dashing.  
**Äl-lit'er-ä'tion**, *n.* Repetition  
 of the same letter at the be-  
 ginning of two or more suc-  
 cessive words.  
**Äl-lit'er-a-tive**, *a.* Pertaining  
 to, or consisting in, allitera-  
 tion.  
**Äl'lo-eä'tion**, *n.* A putting  
 one thing to another.  
**Äl'lo-eü'tion**, *n.* Act or man-  
 ner of addressing; address.  
**Äl'lö'di-al**, *a.* Free of rent or  
 service; freehold.  
**Äl'lö'di-um**, *n.* Land which  
 is the absolute property of  
 the owner; freehold estate.  
**Äl-lönge'** (-lünj'), *n.* A pass or  
 thrust made in fencing.  
**Äl'lo-päth'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to  
 allopathy.  
**Äl-löp'a-thy** (117), *n.* The or-  
 dinary theory and practice of  
 medicine as opposed to home-  
 opathy. [lot; to distribute.  
**Äl-löt'** (129), *v. t.* To give by  
**Äl-löt'ment**, *n.* Act of allot-  
 ting; share allotted.  
**Äl-low'**, *v. t.* To permit; to  
 grant; to yield; to make  
 abatement.  
**Äl-low'a-ble**, *a.* Proper to be  
 allowed; permissible.  
**Äl-low'a-bly**, *adv.* In an al-  
 lowable manner.  
**Äl-low'änce**, *n.* Act of allow-  
 ing; that which is allowed;  
 permission; sanction; abate-  
 ment. — *v. t.* To limit to a



Alligator.

reptile; the American croco-  
dile.

certain quantity of food or drink.

**Al-loŷ', n.** A compound of two or more metals; a baser metal mixed with a fine. — *v. t.* To debase by mixing.

**Al-loŷ'age, n.** Act of alloying or mixing metals.

**All-saints'-day, n.** The first day of November.

**All-souls'-dāy, n.** The second day of November.

**All'spice, n.** The berry of the pimento.

**Al-lūde', v. i.** To refer to without direct mention. — **SYN.** To hint; to insinuate; to suggest.

**Al-lūre', v. t.** To attempt to draw to. — **SYN.** To entice; decoy; seduce.

**Al-lūre'ment, n.** That which allures or entices.

**Al-lū'ring (183), a.** Having power to allure; enticing.

**Al-lū'gion, n.** Reference; properly, indirect reference.

**Al-lū'sive, a.** Having allusion, or indirect reference.

**Al-lū'vi-al, a.** Pertaining to, or composed of, alluvium.

**Al-lū'vi-on, } n. (pl. †Al-lū'-um, } vi-ā.)** Earth deposited by water.

**Al-lū'y' (19), n.** [Lat. *ad*, to, and *ligare*, to bind.] One united to another by treaty, or by any tie; a confederate. — *v. t.* To unite by compact.

**†Al'mā Mā'ter.** [Lat., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

**Al'ma-nae (127), n.** A calendar of months, weeks, days, &c.

**Al-might'i-ness (-mīt'-), n.** Power to do all things; omnipotence.

**Al-might'y (-mīt'-), a.** All-powerful; omnipotent. — *n.* The omnipotent God.

**Al'mōnd (ā'mund), n.** The fruit of the almond-tree, a tree much resembling the peach; one of two glands in the throat; tonsil.

**Al'mon-er, n.** A distributor of alms for another.

**Al'mon-ry, n.** Place for distributing alms.

**Al-mōst' (139), adv.** Nearly; well-nigh — for the most part.

**Ālms (āmz), n. sing. and pl.** Any thing given to relieve the poor. [of charity.]

**Ālms'-deed (āmz'-), n.** Act  
**Ālms'-gī'ving, n.** Bestow-  
ment of charity.

**Ālms'-house, n.** A house for the use of the poor.

**Āl'ōe (140), n.** A tree of several species; the inspissated juice of the tree, used as a drug.

**Āl'o-ēt'ie, } a. Pertaining  
Āl'o-ēt'ie-al, } to, or par-  
taking of the qualities of,  
aloes.**

**A-lōft', adv.** On high; above.

**A-lōne', a.** Single; solitary.

— *adv.* Separately.

**A-lōng', adv.** Lengthwise; onward; forward; together.

— *All along*, the whole way; throughout. — *prep.* By the length of. [side.]

**A-lōng-side', adv.** Side by

**A-lōof', adv.** At or from a distance; apart. — *prep.* At a distance from; away from.

**A-loud', adv.** Loudly.

**Al-pæc'ā (140), n.** The Peruvian sheep, or llama, and the cloth made of its wool.

**†Al'phā, n.** First letter of the Greek alphabet, answering to A in English; the beginning.

**Al'pha-bet, n.** [Gr. *alpha*, *beta*, the two first Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in order. — *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet.

**Al'pha-bēt'ie, } a. Pertain-  
Al'pha-bēt'ie-al, } ing to, or  
in the order of, an alphabet.**

**Al'pha-bēt'i-eal-ly, adv.** In alphabetic order.

**Al'pine, a.** Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high.

**Al-rēad'y (139), adv.** At or before this time; now.

**Al'so, adv. or conj.** In the same manner; likewise; too.

**Al'tar, n.** A place for offerings to some deity; the communion table.

**Al'tar-  
piēce, n.** A painting or piece of sculpture over or behind the altar.



Alpaca.



Altar.

**Al'ter, v. t.** To make some change in. — *v. i.* To change; to vary.

**Al'ter-a-ble, a.** Capable of being altered. [ably.]

**Al'ter-a-bly, adv.** Change-

**Al'ter-ant, a.** Producing a gradual change. — *n.* An alternative. [ing; change.]

**Al'ter-ā'tion, n.** Act of alter-

**Al'ter-a-tive, a.** Causing alteration. — *n.* A medicine that gradually produces a change in the habit or constitution.

**Al'ter-cāte, v. i.** To contend in words; to wrangle.

**Al'ter-cā'tion, n.** Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle; dispute.

**Al-tēr'nate, a.** Being by turns. — *n.* That which happens by turns; a vicissitude.

**Al'ter-nāte, or Al-tēr'nāte (114), v. t.** To perform by turns. — *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns.

**Al-tēr'nate-ly, adv.** By turns.

**Al'ter-nā'tion, n.** Act of alternating; reciprocal succession.

**Al-tēr'nā-tive, n.** Choice of two things. — *a.* Offering a choice of two things.

**Al-tēr'nā-tive-ly, adv.** Reciprocally; by turns.

**Al-thē'ā, n.** A shrub.

**Al-though' (āl-thō'), conj.** Grant; allow or admit that; notwithstanding.

**Al-tīm'e-ter, n.** An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

**Al-tīm'e-try, n.** Art of measuring heights.

**Al-tis'o-nant, } a. High-  
Al-tis'o-noūs, } sounding;  
lofty; pompous.**

**Āl'ti-tūde, n.** The height of an object; elevation.

**Āl'to, adv.** High. — *n.* The counter tenor.

**Āl'to-gēth'er (139), adv.** Wholly; entirely; without exception; conjointly.

**Āl'u-del, n.** A chemical pot for sublimation of mercury.

**Āl'um, n.** A peculiar astringent mineral substance.

**A-lū'mi-nā, } n. One of the  
Āl'u-mine, } earths. When  
pure it is called sapphire.**

**Āl'u-mīn'i-um, } n. A light,  
A-lū'mi-num, } white metal,  
the metallic base of alumina.**

**A-lū'mi-noūs, a.** Containing or resembling alum.

†*A-lūm'nus*, *n.* (*pl.* *A-lūm'nī*, 147). A pupil; a graduate.  
*Al've-o-late*, *a.* Pitted like a honey-comb. [*belly.*]  
*Al'vine*, *a.* Belonging to the *Al'way* (139), *adv.* Forever;  
*Al'ways* perpetually; constantly.  
*Am.* The first person of *To be*.  
*A-main'*, *adv.* With all force; suddenly.  
*A-māl'gam*, *n.* A compound of quicksilver with another metal.  
*A-māl'gam-āte*, *v. t.* To combine with quicksilver; to unite or absorb.  
*A-māl'gam-ā-tion*, *n.* The act of amalgamating.  
*A-mān'u-ēn'sis*, *n.* (*pl.* *A-mān'u-ēn'sēs*.) A writer of what another dictates; a copyist.  
*Am'a-rānth*, *n.* [*Gr. amaran-tos*, not withering.] An ornamental plant with showy flowers; an imaginary flower that never fades.  
*Am'a-rānth'ine*, *a.* Like *amaranth*; unfading.  
*A-māss'*, *v. t.* To collect into a heap; to accumulate.  
*A-māss'ment*, *n.* A heap; collection; accumulation.  
*Am'a-teur'* (*-tjūr*), *n.* A lover of any one of the fine arts, not a professor.  
*Am'a-tive-ness*, *n.* Propensity to love.  
*Am'a-to-ry*, *a.* Relating to, or induced by, love.  
†*Am'au-rō'sis*, *n.* Loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye.  
*A-māze'*, *v. t.* To astonish; to confound. — *n.* A mingled feeling of surprise and wonder; astonishment.  
*A-māze'ment* (132), *n.* Astonishment; confusion.  
*A-māz'ing*, *a.* Wonderful.  
*Am'a-zon* (115), *n.* A warlike woman; a virago.  
*Am'a-zō'ni-an*, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an Amazon. [*bassador.*]  
*Am-bās'sa-dor*, *n.* See *Em-ber*, *n.* A yellowish fossil resin, used for ornamental purposes, varnishes, &c.  
*Am'ber-gris*, *n.* A fragrant waxy secretion of the sperm whale.  
*Am'bi-dēx'ter*, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.  
*Am'bi-dēx-tēr'i-ty*, *n.* The power of using both hands

with equal ease; double-dealing.  
*Am'bi-dēx'trōus*, *a.* Using both hands with equal facility.  
*Am'bi-ent*, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding; investing.  
*Am'bi-gū'i-ty*, *n.* Doubtfulness of meaning.  
*Am-big'u-ōus*, *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal.  
*Am-big'u-ōus-ly*, *adv.* Equivocally; doubtfully. [*cuit.*]  
*Am'bit*, *n.* Compass or circle.  
*Am-bi'tion* (*-bi'sh'ūn*), *n.* Eager desire of fame or power.  
*Am-bi'tious* (*-bi'sh'ūs*), *a.* Controlled by, or indicating, ambition; desirous of superiority.  
*Am'ble*, *v. t.* To move with an amble. — *n.* Peculiar gait of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together. [*ambles* or *paces.*]  
*Am'bler*, *n.* A horse which  
*Am-brō'giā* (*-brō'zhā*), *n.* The imaginary food of the gods; genus of plants.  
*Am-brō'sial*, *a.* Having the  
*Am-brō'sian*, *a.* qualities of ambrosia; delicious.  
*Am'bro-tjpe*, *n.* [*Gr. ambros*, immortal, and *tupos*, impression.] A photographic picture taken on a plate of prepared glass.  
*Ambs'āce* (*āmz'ās*), *n.* A double ace.  
*Am'bu-lance*, *n.* A kind of moving hospital; a four-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from a battlefield.  
*Am'bu-lant*, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.  
*Am'bu-lā'tion*, *n.* Act of walking about.  
*Am'bu-la-to-ry*, *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable. — *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in.  
*Am'bus-cāde'*, *n.* A concealed place in which troops lie hid to attack an enemy; the troops themselves.  
*Am'bush*, *n.* The act or place of lying in wait; troops posted in a concealed place to attack an enemy; an ambuscade.  
*A-mēl'io-rāte*, *v. t.* To make better. — *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.  
*A-mēl'io-rā'tion*, *n.* Act of making or growing better; improvement; melioration.

*Am'ēn'*. [*Heb.*, firm, true.] So be it; verily; truly. — *n.* Truth; one who is true.  
*A-mē'na-ble*, *a.* Liable to give account; responsible; answerable.  
*A-mēnd'*, *v. t.* To change in any way for the better. — *v. i.* To grow better. — *SYN.* To correct; reform; rectify.  
*A-mēnd'a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being amended.  
*A-mēnd'a-to-ry*, *a.* Containing amendment; corrective.  
†*A-mēnde'* (*āmōngd'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.  
*A-mēnd'ment*, *n.* A change for the better; improvement.  
*A-mēnds'*, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Compensation; recompense; satisfaction.  
*A-mēn'i-ty*, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation or of manners.  
*A-mērcē'* (12), *v. t.* To punish with a fine; to mulct.  
*A-mērcē'a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being amerced; liable to a fine. [*fine.*]  
*A-mērcē'ment*, *n.* Arbitrary  
*A-mērcer*, *n.* One who amercers, or imposes a fine.  
*A-mēr'i-can*, *a.* Pertaining to America, and, specifically, to the United States. — *n.* A native of America; a native of the United States.  
*A-mēr'i-can-ism*, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America, or to the United States.  
*A-mēr'i-can-ize*, *v. t.* To render American.  
*Am'e-thyst*, *n.* A precious stone of a violet-blue color.  
*Am'e-thyst'ine*, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, amethyst.  
*Am'i-a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Amiability; loveliness.  
*Am'i-a-ble*, *a.* Worthy of love; lovely; lovable.  
*Am'i-a-ble-ness*, *n.* Quality of being amiable; sweetness of disposition.  
*Am'i-a-bly*, *adv.* In an amiable manner.  
*Am'i-ān'thus*, *n.* An incombustible fibrous mineral substance; earth-flax.  
*Am'i-ea-ble*, *a.* Friendly; peaceable; harmonious; kind.  
*A-mid'*, *prep.* In the midst  
*A-midst'*, *or* middle of; among.  
*A-miss'*, *a.* Wrong; improper. — *adv.* Improperly.

Ām'i-ty, *n.* Friendship; harmony; agreement; goodwill. [alkali.]

Ām-mō'ni-ā, *n.* A volatile

Ām-mō'ni-āc, *n.* A peculiar concrete juice used in medicine.

Ām-mō'ni-āc, } *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, ammonia.

Ām'mu-ni'tion (-nish/uu), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.

Ām'nes-ty, *n.* An act of general pardon.

Ā-mōng', Ā-mōngst', *prep.* Mingled or associated with.

Ām'o-rō'so, *n.* A lover.

Ām'o-rōus, *a.* [Lat. *amor*, love.] Pertaining to love; inclined to love; enamored; passionate.

Ā-mōr'phōus, *a.* Having no determinate form.

Ā-mōr'ti-zā'tion, } *n.* Act or  
Ā-mōr'tize-ment, } right of alienating lands to a corporation. [a corporation.]

Ā-mōr'tize, *v. t.* To convey to  
Ā-mount', *v. i.* To come in the aggregate; to be equivalent.—*n.* The sum total; aggregate.

Ā-mour', *n.* A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Ām-phil'i-an, *n.* An animal that lives on land or in water.

Ām-phil'i-ōus, *a.* Living in two different elements.

Ām-phil'i-ōus-ness, *n.* Quality of being amphibious.

Ām'phi-bōl'o-gy, *n.* Discourse or proposition of doubtful meaning.

Ām'phi-brāch, *n.* A metrical foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the others short.

Ām'phi-thē'a-ter, } *n.* (151)  
Ām'phi-thē'a-tre, } An edifice of a circular or oval form, used for public sports.

Ām'phi-the-ā'tric-al, *a.* Pertaining to an amphitheater.

Ām'ple, *a.* Large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide.

Ām-plēx'i-caul, *a.* Surrounding, or clasping, the stem.

Ām'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Enlargement; diffusive description or discourse. [amplifies.]

Ām'pli-fi'er (135), *n.* One who

Ām'pli-fy, *v. t.* To enlarge; to treat copiously.—*v. i.* To become large; to dilate.

Ām'pli-tūde, *n.* Largeness; extent; capacity. [ly.]

Ām'ply, *adv.* Largely; liberal-

Ām'pul-lā'ceous, *a.* Swelling, as a bottle. [as a limb.]

Ām'pu-tāte, *v. t.* To cut off,

Ām'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of cutting off a limb.

Ā-muck', *n.* Act of killing.—*To run amuck*, to rush out frantically, attacking all that come in the way.

Ām-u-let, *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.

Ā-mūse', *v. t.* To entertain agreeably; to delude.—*SYN.* To divert; entertain.

Ā-mūse'ment, *n.* That which amuses. [amusement.]

Ā-mū'sing (133), *a.* Affording

Ā-mū'sive, *a.* Having power to amuse.

Ā-mūg'da-late, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, almonds.—*n.* An emulsion made of almonds.

Ā-mūg'da-line, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, almonds.

Ām'y-lā'ceous, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, starch.

Ān. [A.-S. *an*, *one*.] One; any;—the same as *a*, the indefinite article.

Ān'a-bāp'tist, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptizein*, to baptize.] One who holds that infant baptism is not valid, and that adults should be baptized again.

Ā-nāch-ro-nism (-nāk'-), *n.* An error in chronology.

Ān'a-eōn'dā (140), *n.* A large serpent of the Boa family.

Ā-nāe're-ōn'tic, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet; amatory; convivial.

Ān'a-glāph, *n.* An embossed or chased ornament.

Ān'a-gōg'ic-al, *a.* Mysterious; mystical; spiritual.

Ān'a-grām, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name or word.

Ān'a-lēp'tic, *a.* Giving strength after disease.—*n.* A restorative medicine.

Ān'a-lōg'ic-al, *a.* According to analogy.

Ān'a-lōg'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By way of analogy.

Ā-nāl'o-gize, *v. t.* To explain by analogy.

Ā-nāl'o-gōus, *a.* Having analogy or resemblance.

Ā-nāl'o-gy, *n.* Agreement between things which are in most respects entirely unlike; proportion.

Ā-nāl'y-sis, *n.* (pl. *Ā-nāl'y-sēs*.) Resolution of any thing into its constituent elements.

Ān'a-lýst, *n.* One who analyzes.

Ān'a-lýt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining

Ān'a-lýt'ic-al, } to analysis; resolving into elements.

Ān'a-lýt'ies, *n. sing.* The science of analysis.

Ān'a-lýze, *v. t.* To resolve into first principles or elements. [alyzes.]

Ān'a-lýz'er, *n.* One who analyzes.

Ān'a-pēst, *n.* A metrical foot of one long and two short, or one accented and two unaccented, syllables.

Ān'a-pēst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the anapest. [archy.]

Ān'areh, *n.* Author of an-

Ā-nāreh'ic, } *a.* Being

Ā-nāreh'ic-al, } without government; lawless; disorderly.

Ān'areh-y, *n.* Want of government; lawlessness.

Ā-nāth'e-mā (140), *n.* An ecclesiastical curse and excommunication.

Ā-nāth'e-ma-tize, *v. t.* To pronounce an anathema against.

Ān'a-tōm'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection.

Ā-nāt'o-mist, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

Ā-nāt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Art of dissection; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection; thing dissected.

Ān'bu-ry, *n.* Soft tumor on horses and cows; excrescence on the roots of turnips, &c.

Ān'ces-tor, *n.* One from whom a person descends; progenitor; forefather.

Ān-gēs'tral (110), *a.* Pertaining to, or descending from, ancestors.

Ān'ces-try, *n.* Series of ancestors; lineage, honorable descent.

Ānch'or, *n.* An iron instrument for holding a ship at rest.—*v. t.* To place at anchor.—*v. i.* To cast anchor.

Ānch'or-age, *n.* Ground for anchoring; duty paid for anchoring. [anchoret.]

Ānch'o-ress, *n.* A female

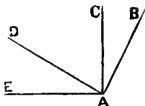
Ānch'o-rēt, } *n.* A religious

Ānch'o-rīte, } solitary; a hermit; a recluse.



Anchor.

**An-chō'vy**, *n.* A small sea-fish used in seasoning.  
**An'cient** (ān'shent), *a.* Of former times; not modern; old; of great age.  
**An'cient-ly**, *adv.* In old times; formerly.  
**An'cient-ry**, *n.* The honor of ancient lineage.  
**An'cients** (ān'shents), *n. pl.* Men of former times; old men.  
**An'cil-la-ry**, *a.* Subservient or subordinate, like a hand-maid.  
**And**, *conj.* A particle expressing the relation of addition, and serving to connect words or sentences.  
**Ān-dān'te**, *a. (Mus.)* Rather slow; moderate. — *n.* A movement or piece in *andante* time.  
**Ānd'i-ron** (-i-urn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place.  
**An-drōg'y-nal**, *a.* Having **An-drōg'y-nous**, } the characteristics of both sexes: hermaphroditic.  
**Ān'ee-dōte**, *n.* A short story or incident. [to anecdotes.  
**Ān'ee-dōt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining  
**Ān'e-mōl'o-gy**, *n.* The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on them.  
**Ān'e-mōm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.  
**A-nēm'o-ne**, *n.* [Gr., from *anemos*, wind.] A plant of the crowfoot family; the wind flower.  
**A-nēm'o-scope**, *n.* An instrument for showing on a dial the course or direction of the wind.  
**Ān'eū-rism**, *n.* A soft pulsating tumor formed by a morbid enlargement of an artery.  
**A-new'** (27), *adv.* Afresh; newly; over again.  
**Ān'gel**, *n.* A divine messenger; a ministering spirit; a beautiful person.  
**An-gēl'ic**, *a.* Belonging  
**An-gēl'ic-al**, *a.* } to, or resembling, angels. [angel.  
**An-gēl'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* Like an  
**Ān-gel-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *angelos*, angel, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine respecting angels.  
**Ān'ger**, *n.* A strong passion excited by injury; resentment; rage; wrath. — *v. t.* To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

**Ān'gle**, *n.* A point where two lines meet; a corner; E  
  
 difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. i.* To fish with a line and hook.  
**Ān'gler**, *n.* One who angles or fishes.  
**Ān'gli-can**, *a.* English.  
**Ān'gli-cism**, *n.* An English idiom.  
**Ān'gli-cize**, *v. t.* To render into English.  
**Ān'gling**, *n.* Act of fishing with a line and hook.  
**Ān'gri-ly** (135), *adv.* With anger.  
**Ān'gry**, *a.* Moved with anger; exasperated; provoked.  
**An-guin'e-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a snake.  
**Ān'guish**, *n.* Excessive pain.  
**Ān'gu-lar**, *a.* Having angles.  
**Ān'gu-lār'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being angular.  
**Ān'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* In an angular manner. [angles.  
**Ān'gu-lā'ted**, *a.* Formed with  
**Ān'he-lā'tion**, *n.* Shortness of breath. [becile.  
**Ān'ile**, *a.* Old-womanish; in-  
**A-nīl'i-ty**, *n.* Old age of a woman; dotage.  
**Ān'i-mad-vēr'sion**, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism or reproof. — *SYN.* Strictures; comment; blame.  
**Ān'i-mad-vēr't**, *v. t.* To turn the mind: to remark by way of criticism.  
**Ān'i-mal**, *n.* An organized living being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion: an irrational being. — *a.* Pertaining to animals.  
**Ān'i-māl'eū-lar**, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, animalcules.  
**Ān'i-māl'eū-le**, *n. (pl. Ān'i-māl'eūles.)* An invisible or very minute animal.  
**Ān'i-māl'eū-line**, *a.* Animalcular.  
**Ān'i-māl'eū-lum**, *n. (pl. Ān'i-māl'eū-lā, 147.)* An animalcule.  
**Ān'i-mal-ism**, *n.* Animal nature; brutishness; sensuality.  
**Ān'i-māl'i-ty**, *n.* Animal existence or nature.

**Ān'i-mal-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of giving animal life.  
**Ān'i-mal-ize** (153), *v. t.* To give animal life to.  
**Ān'i-māte**, *v. t.* To give life to; to quicken; to enliven.  
**Ān'i-mate** (42), *a.* Possessing animal life; alive.  
**Ān'i-māt'ed**, *a.* Full of life or spirit.  
**Ān'i-mā'tion**, *n.* Quality of being animated; life; spirit; vigor.  
**Ān'i-mōs'i-ty**, *n.* Extremely hatred; malevolence; malignity.  
**Ān'i-mus**, *n.* [Lat.] Intention; purpose; spirit.  
**Ān'ise**, *n.* An aromatic plant.  
**Ān'kle** (ānk'l), *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg.  
**Ān'nal-ist**, *n.* A writer of annals.  
**Ān'nals**, *n. pl.* A chronological history; chronicles.  
**Ān'nats**, *n. pl.* First fruits or profits of a spiritual preferment.  
**Ān-nēal'**, *v. t.* To temper, as glass or metals, by first heating and then cooling.  
**Ān-nēx'**, *v. t.* To join at the end; to subjoin; to add.  
**Ān'nex-ā'tion**, *n.* Conjunction: addition; union.  
**An-nī'hī-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.  
**Ān-nī'hī-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.  
**Ān-nī'hī-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of annihilating, or reducing to nothing.  
**Ān'ni-vēr'sa-ry**, *a.* Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated as it returns each year.  
**Ān'no-tāte**, *v. i.* To make comments or notes.  
**Ān'no-tā'tion**, *n.* An explanatory note.  
**Ān'no-tā'tor**, *n.* A writer of notes: a commentator.  
**An-nōt'it**, *n.* A kind of reddish dyeing material.  
**An-nounce'**, *v. t.* To give notice of; to proclaim; to publish.  
**An-nounce'ment**, *n.* A declaration or advertisement; publication.  
**An-noy'**, *v. t.* To incommode; to vex; to molest; to pester.  
**An-noy'ance**, *n.* That which annoys or molests.  
**Ān'nu-al** (ān'u-al), *a.* Coming

yearly. — *n.* A plant whose root dies yearly; a yearly publication. [*year.*]

**Ān'nu-al-ly**, *adv.* Year by year. — *n.* A person who has an annuity.

**Ān-nū'i-ty**, *n.* A yearly allowance of money.

**Ān-nū'l'** (129), *v. t.* To make void; to abrogate; to abolish; to nullify.

**Ān'nu-lar** } (*ān'n-*), *a.*  
**Ān'nu-la-ry** } Having the form of a ring; round.

**Ān-nū-lā'ted**, *a.* Having rings or belts.

**Ān'nu-lēt**, *n.* A little ring.

**Ān-nū'ment**, *n.* Act of annulling.

**Ān-nū-lōse'**, *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

**Ān-nū'mer-āte**, *v. t.* To add.

**Ān-nū'mer-ā'tion**, *n.* Addition to a former number.

**Ān-nūn'ci-āte** (-shī-āt), *v. t.* To announce.

**Ān-nūn'ci-ā'tion** (-shī-ā-shun), *n.* The act of announcing; thing announced.

**Ān'o-dyne**, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain. — *a.* Mitigating pain.

**Ā-noint'**, *v. t.* To rub, as with oil; to consecrate by the use of oil.

**Ā-noint'ed**, *n.* The Messiah.

**Ā-noint'ment**, *n.* Act of anointing.

**Ā-nōm'a-lism**, *n.* A deviation from rule; irregularity; anomaly.

**Ā-nōm'a-list'ic**, *a.* Irregular.

**Ā-nōm'a-lōus**, *a.* Deviating from rule or analogy; irregular.

**Ā-nōm'a-ly**, *n.* That which deviates from rule; irregularity.

**Ā-nōn'**, *adv.* Soon; quickly. — *Ever and anon*, now and then.

**Ā-nōn'y-mōus**, *a.* [*Gr. an*, without, and *onoma*, a name.] Wanting a name; nameless.

**Ā-nōn'y-mōus-ly**, *adv.* Without a name.

**Ān'ōth'er**, *a.* Some other; not the same; one more; any other.

**Ān'sāt-ed**, *a.* Having a handle.

**Ān'ser-inc**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose.

**Ān'swer** (*ān'ser*), *v. t.* To speak in reply to; to refute; to face; to snit; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; to ac-

count; to suit. — *n.* A reply; something done in consequence of something else; a solution.

**Ān'swer-a-ble** (*ān'ser-a-bl*), *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer; accountable; suitable.

**Ān'swer-a-bly** (-ser-), *adv.* Suitably; agreeably.

**Ān'swer-er** (*ān'ser-er*), *n.* One who answers.

**Ānt**, *n.* A small insect; emmet; pismire.

**Ān-tāg'o-nism**, *n.* Opposition of action; contest.

**Ān-tāg'o-nist**, *n.* An opponent; a competitor; a contender. — *a.* Counteracting; opposing.

**Ān-tāg'o-nist'ic**, *a.* Opposing; antagonistic.

**Ān-tāg'o-nize**, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to strive against.

**Ān-tāl'gie**, *a.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* Medicine to relieve pain.

**Ānt-āret'ic**, *a.* Opposite to the arctic zone; relating to the southern polar region.

**Ānt-ar-thrit'ic**, *a.* Counteracting the gout.

**Ānt'-ēat'er**, *n.* A tropical animal that lives on ants.

**Ānt'e-qed'ence**, *n.* Act of preceding in time.

**Ānt'e-qed'ent**, *n.* That which goes before. — *a.* Going before in time. — *SYN.* Prior; preceding; previous; anterior; foregoing.

**Ānt'e-qed'ent-ly**, *adv.* Previously.

**Ānt'e-qed'ssor**, *n.* One who goes before; predecessor.

**Ānt'e-chām'ber**, *n.* A room leading into the chief apartment.

**Ānt'e-dāte**, *v. t.* To date before the true time; to anticipate. — *n.* A prior date; anticipation.

**Ānt'e-di-lū'vi-al**, } *a.* Being  
**Ānt'e-di-lū'vi-an**, } before the flood in Noah's days.

**Ānt'e-di-lū'vi-an**, *n.* One who lived before the flood.

**Ānt'-lōpe**, *n.* A genus of animals, between the goat and the deer.

**Ān'te-lū'-can**, *a.* Being light.



Antelope.

**Ān'te-me-rid'i-an**, *a.* Being before noon.

**Ān'te-mūn'dāne**, *a.* Being before the creation.

**Ān-tēn'nā** *n. a*  
(*pl.* **Ān-tēn'-a**  
*nā*, 147.) One of the feelers



of an insect. *a a*, Antennae.

**Ān'te-nūp'tial** (-nūp'shal), *a.* Being before marriage.

**Ān'te-pās'chal**, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter.

**Ān'te-pāst**, *n.* Foretaste; anticipation.

**Ān'te-pe-nūlt'**, *n.* The last syllable of a word but two.

**Ān'te-pe-nūlt'i-mate**, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.

**Ān-tē'ri-or**, *a.* [*Lat.*, comparative of *ante*, before.] Before in time or place; previous.

**Ān-tē'ri-ōr'i-ty**, *n.* State of being anterior, or before in time or place.

**Ān'te-room**, *n.* A room leading to the principal apartment.

**Ān'thel-min'tie**, *a.* Destroying or expelling worms. — *n.* A remedy for worms; a vermifuge.

**Ān'them**, *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.

**Ān'ther**, *n.* The tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.

**Ān'tho-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

**Ān'thōl'o-gy**, *n.* A collection of flowers, *a*, *Anther*, or of poems.

**Ān'tho-ny's-fire** (*ān'to-*), *n.* The erysipelas.

**Ān'thra-cite**, *n.* A hard, compact kind of mineral coal.

**Ān'thra-cit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

**Ān'thro-pōl'o-gy**, *n.* Natural history of man; science of man considered in his entire nature.

**Ān'thro-po-mōr'phism**, *n.* Representation of God under a human form.

**Ān'thro-pōph'a-gy**, *n.* The feeding on human flesh; cannibalism.

**Ān'tic**, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew.

**Ān'ti-christ**, *n.* A great adversary of Christ.

**Ān'ti-chris'tian** (-krīst'yan), *a.* Opposing Christianity.  
**Ān-tig'i-pāte**, *v. t.* To take or do before: to foretaste.  
**Ān-tig'i-pā'tion**, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.  
**Ān-tig'i-pā'tor**, *n.* One who anticipates.  
**Ān'ti-elī'max**, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.  
**Ān'ti-dō'tal**, } *a.* Efficacious  
**Ān'ti-dō'ta-ry**, } against poi-  
 son. [poison]  
**Ān'ti-dōte**, *n.* A remedy for  
**Ān'ī-fēb'ile**, or **Ān'ti-fēb'ile**, *a.* Good against fever.  
**Ān'ti-mā'son** (-sn), *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.  
**Ān'ti-mo-nāreh'ie-al**, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.  
**Ān'ti-mō'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.  
**Ān'ti-mo-ny**, *n.* A brittle white metal, and an ore of the same.  
**Ān'ti-nō'mi-an**, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. — *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.  
**Ān'ti-nō'mi-an-ism**, *n.* Tenets of the Antinomians.  
**Ān'ti-no-my**, or **Ān'tin'o-my**, *n.* Contradiction between two laws. [Pope].  
**Ān'ti-pā'pal**, *a.* Opposing the  
**Ān'ti-pār'a-līt'ie**, *a.* Good against paralysis.  
**Ān'ti-pa-thēt'ie**, *a.* Having antipathy.  
**Ān'ti-pā'thy**, *n.* Aversion or dislike.  
**Ān'ti-pēs'ti-lēn'tial**, *a.* Counteracting infection.  
**Ān'ti-phlo-gist'ie**, *a.* Counteracting inflammation. — *n.* Medicine or diet to check inflammation.  
**Ān'tiph'o-nal**, *n.* Book of antiphons. — *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, alternate singing.  
**Ān'ti-phon**, } *n.* Alternate  
**Ān'tiph'o-ny**, } or responsive singing.  
**Ān'tiph'ra-sis**, *n.* Use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.  
**Ān'tip'o-dal**, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.  
**Ān'ti-pōde**, *n.* (*pl.* † **Ān'tip'o-dēs**.) [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] One living on the opposite side of the globe.

**Ān'ti-pōpe**, *n.* One who usurps the papal power.  
**Ān'ti-quā'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity. — *n.* An antiquary.  
**Ān'ti-qua-ry**, *n.* One versed in antiquities.  
**Ān'ti-quāte**, *v. t.* To make obsolete, old, or void.  
**Ān'ti-quāt'ed**, *p. a.* Grown old; obsolete.  
**Ān-tique'** (-teek'), *a.* Ancient; old. — *n.* A remnant of antiquity.  
**Ān-tiq'ui-ty**, *n.* Old times; a relic of old times.  
**Ān'ti-scor-bū'tie**, } *a.*  
**Ān'ti-scor-bū'tie-al**, } Good against the scurvy.  
**Ān'ti-script'ūr-al**, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures.  
**Ān'ti-sēp'tie**, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.  
**Ān'ti-slāv'er-y**, *n.* Opposition to slavery.  
**Ān'ti-spas-mōd'ie**, *a.* Opposing spasm.  
**Ān'ti-spāst'ie**, *a.* Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.  
**Ān'tis'tro-phe**, *n.* A stanza alternating with another called the strophe, in ancient lyric poetry.  
**Ān'tith'e-sis**, *n.* (*pl.* † **Ān'tith'e-sēs**.) Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.  
**Ān'ti-thēt'ie**, } *a.* Pertain-  
**Ān'ti-thēt'ie-al**, } ing to, or containing, antithesis; placed in contrast.  
**Ān'ti-type**, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a *type*, of which Christ is the *antitype*.  
**Ān'ti-typ'ie-al**, *a.* Relating to, or of the nature of, an antitype.  
**Ān'tler**, *n.* Branch of a stag's horn.  
**Ān'vil**, *n.* An iron block for hammering metals on.  
**Ān'x-i'e-ty** (ang-zī'e-tŷ), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude; concern; disquietude.  
**Ān'xiōus** (ānk'shus), *a.* Greatly solicitous; uneasy.  
**Ān'xiōus-ly** (ānk'shus-), *adv.* With solicitude.  
**Ā'ny** (ēn'ny), *a.* One, indefinitely; every; whoever.  
**Ā'o-rist**, *n.* A Greek tense expressing indeterminate past time.  
**Ā-ōr'tā**, *n.* The great artery.  
**Ā-pāc'e**, *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast; with speed.  
**Āp'a-gōg'ie-al**, *a.* Proving in-

directly by showing the absurdity of the contrary.  
**Ā-pārt'**, *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder; to pieces.  
**Ā-pārt'ment**, *n.* A room.  
**Āp'a-thēt'ie**, *a.* Without feeling; insensible.  
**Āp'a-thy**, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.  
**Āpe**, *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic or imitator. — *v. t.* To imitate as an ape; to mimic.  
**Ā-peāk'**, *adv.* On the point; perpendicularly.  
**Ā-pē'ri-ent** (86), *a.* [Lat. *aperiens*, opening.] Gently purgative; laxative. — *n.* A laxative. [hole].  
**Āp'er-tūre**, *n.* An opening; a  
**Āp'er-y**, *n.* Practice of aping; mimicry. [petals].  
**Ā-pēt'al-ōus**, *a.* Having no  
**Ā'pex**, *n.* (*pl.* **Ā'pex-es**, or **Ā'pē'l-i-ēs**.) The tip, point, or summit of a thing; top.  
**Ā-phēr'e-sis**, } *n.* The taking  
**Ā-phēr'e-sis**, } of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.  
**Ā-phē'l'ion** (ā-fē'l'yun), *n.* (*pl.* † **Ā-phē'l-i-ā**.) The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.  
**Āph'o-rism**, *n.* A precept or principle expressed in a few words. — *SYN.* Axiom; maxim; adage; apothegm.  
**Āph'o-rist**, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.  
**Āph'o-rist'ie**, } *a.* Having  
**Āph'o-rist'ie-ak**, } the form of an aphorism.  
**Āph'thōng** (āf- or āp'-), *n.* A letter having no sound.  
**Ā'pi-a-ry**, *n.* A place for bees.  
**Ā-piēc'e**, *adv.* To each one's share; each by itself.  
**Ā'pish**, *a.* Like an ape. — *SYN.* Silly; foppish; affected.  
**Ā'pish-ness**, *n.* Buffoonery.  
**Ā-pōe'a-lypse**, *n.* The book of Revelation.  
**Ā-pōe'a-lyp'tie**, } *a.* Relat-  
**Ā-pōe'a-lyp'tie-al**, } ing to the Apocalypse; containing revelation; mysterious.  
**Ā-pōe'o-pāte**, *v. t.* To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.  
**Ā-pōe'o-pe**, *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.



Ape.



**A-pōe'ry-phā**, *n.* Books of doubtful authenticity, appended to the Old Testament.

**A-pōe'ry-phal**, *a.* Not authentic; doubtful.

**Āp'o-dal**, *a.* Having no feet.

**Āp'o-gee**, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *gē*, the earth.] The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.

**Āp'o-graph**, *n.* A copy.

**A-pōl'o-gēt'ic**, } *a.* Said by

**A-pōl'o-gēt'ic-al**, } way of defense or excuse.

**A-pōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who makes an apology.

**A-pōl'o-gize**, *v. i.* To plead or make excuse.

**Āp'o-lōgue** (-lōg), *n.* A moral fable. [exceuse.]

**A-pōl'o-gy**, *n.* A defense; an

**Āp'oph-thēgm** (āp'o-thēm). See *Apophthegm*. [apoplexy.]

**Āp'o-plēe'tic**, *a.* Relating to

**Āp'o-plēx'y**, *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.

**A-pōs'ta-sy**, *n.* A departure from professed principles.

**A-pōs'tate**, *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* Falling from faith.

**A-pōs'ta-tize**, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith or party.

**A-pōs'te-māte**, *v. i.* To form into an abscess.

**Āp'os-tēme**, *n.* An abscess.

**A-pōs'tle** (a-pōs'sl), *n.* A messenger sent to execute some important business; one of the twelve disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel. [apostle.]

**A-pōs'tle-ship**, *n.* Office of an

**A-pōs'to-late**, *n.* Lission; apostleship.

**Āp'os-tōl'ic**, } *a.* Relating

**Āp'os-tōl'ic-al**, } to, or resembling, an apostle; taught by the apostles.

**A-pōs'to-līc'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being apostolical.

**A-pōs'tro-phe**, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.] A turning from real auditors to an imagined one; contraction of a word, or the mark ['] used to denote such contraction.

**Āp'o-strōph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting an apostrophe. [address.]

**A-pōs'tro-phīze** (l53), *v. i.* To

**A-pōth'e-ca-ry**, *n.* A compounder of medicines; a

**Āp'o-thēgm** } (āp'o-thēm),

**Āp'oph-thēgm** } *n.* A re-

markable saying; a maxim; an aphorism.

**Āp'o-theg-māt'ic**, *a.* Being in the manner of an apothegm.

**Āp'o-thē'o-sis**, *n.* Act of placing among the gods; deification. [deify.]

**Āp'o-thē'o-size**, *v. i.* To

**Āp-pall'**, *v. i.* To smite with terror. — *SYN.* To dismay; daunt; terrify; intimidate.

**Āp'pa-nage**, *n.* Portion of land assigned by a prince for the subsistence of his younger son.

**Āp'pa-rā'tus**, *n.* (*pl.* Āp'pa-rā'tus, or Āp'pa-rā'tus-es.) Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.

**Āp'pār'el**, *n.* Clothing; dress; vesture; raiment; equipment. — *v. i.* (l30) To dress; to clothe; to attire; to deck.

**Āp'pār'ent** (3), *a.* Visible to the eye; seeming. — *SYN.* Obvious; clear; evident.

**Āp'pār'ent-ly**, *adv.* Plainly; clearly; in appearance.

**Āp'pa-rī'tion** (-rīsh'un), *n.* Appearance; thing appearing; ghost; specter.

**Āp'pār'i-tor**, *n.* A messenger of a spiritual court.

**Āp'pēal'**, *n.* Removal of a cause to a higher court; reference to another as witness; resort; recourse. — *v. i.* To remove to a higher court; to accuse. — *v. i.* To remove a cause to a higher tribunal; to refer to another for decision.

**Āp'pēal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being appealed.

**Āp'pēar'**, *v. i.* To be in sight; to become visible; to seem.

**Āp'pēar'ance**, *n.* A coming in sight; things seen; semblance; mien; a coming into court.

**Āp'pēas'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being appeased.

**Āp'pēase'**, *v. i.* To quiet; to pacify. [quieting.]

**Āp'pēa'give**, *a.* Mitigating;

**Āp'pēa'sment**, *n.* Act of appeasing.

**Āp'pēl'ant**, *n.* One who appeals. [peals.]

**Āp'pēl'ate**, *a.* Relating to ap-

**Āp'pēl-lā'tion**, *n.* A name by which a thing is called. — *SYN.* Title; address; style.

**Āp'pēl'lā-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to a common or general name. — *n.* A common, as

distinguished from a proper name.

**Āp'pel-lee'**, *n.* The defendant in an appeal; one who is prosecuted by a private man for a crime.

**Āp'pel-lōr'**, *n.* One who prosecutes another for a crime.

**Āp'pēnd'**, *v. i.* To hang or attach to; to add; to annex.

**Āp'pēnd'age**, *n.* An addition; adjunct; concomitant.

**Āp'pēnd'ant**, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; appended by prescription. — *n.* Something incidental or subordinate belonging to a thing.

**Āp'pēnd'ix**, *n.* (*pl.* Āp'pēnd'ix-es or Āp'pēnd'ix-es.) Something annexed; literary matter added to a book.

**Āp'per-cēp'tion**, *n.* Self-consciousness.

**Āp'per-tāin'**, *v. i.* To belong; to relate.

**Āp'pe-tence**, } *n.* Strong nat-

**Āp'pe-ten-cy**, } ural desire; eager appetite.

**Āp'pe-tent**, *a.* Very desirous.

**Āp'pe-tite**, *n.* Desire, especially of food or drink.

**Āp'pe-tize**, *v. i.* To whet the appetite.

**Āp'pe-tiz'er**, *n.* Something that creates or whets an appetite.

**Āp'plaud'**, *v. i.* To praise by clapping of hands, &c.; to commend. [plauds.]

**Āp'plaud'er**, *n.* One who applauds.

**Āp'plause'**, *n.* Approbation loudly expressed; public praise; acclamation.

**Āp'ple**, *n.* A tree and its fruit; the pupil of the eye.

**Āp'pli'ance**, *n.* Act of applying; thing applied.

**Āp'pli-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being applicable.

**Āp'pli-ca-ble** (l35), *a.* Capable of being applied.

**Āp'pli-cant**, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.

**Āp'pli-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of applying; entreaty; persevering industry; assiduity; request.

**Āp'ply'**, *v. i.* To lay or place; to put or bring; to devote; to address. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to make request.

**Āp'pōg'gia-tu'rā**, *n.* [It.] A small note in music, indicating a passing tone.

**Āp'point'**, *v. i.* To fix, establish, or ordain; to set apart; to equip; to designate; to direct.

Ap-point'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appointed.

Ap-point-ee', *n.* A person appointed.

Ap-point'ment, *n.* Act of appointing; equipment; direction.

Ap-por'tion, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *portio*, portion.] To divide and assign fairly; to allot; to distribute.

Ap-por'tion-ment, *n.* A dividing into just shares or proportions.

Ap-po-site, *a.* Very applicable; proper; suitable.

Ap-po-site-ly, *adv.* Properly; suitably; fitly.

Ap-po-site-ness, *n.* Fitness; suitability.

Ap-po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* State of two nouns put in the same case without a connecting word.

Ap-prais'al, *n.* Valuation by authority; appraisement.

Ap-praise', *v. t.* To set a price on.

Ap-praise'ment (132), *n.* Act of appraising.

Ap-prais'er, *n.* A person appointed to appraise.

Ap-pr'e'cia-ble (-pr'eshi-), *a.* Capable of being estimated.

Ap-pr'e'ci-ate (-shí-), *v. t.* To value; to raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value.

Ap-pr'e'ci-á'tion (-shí-á-shun), *n.* Act of appreciating or valuing; a just estimate.

Ap-pre'hend', *v. t.* To seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear.

Ap-pre'hén'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

Ap-pre'hén'sion, *n.* Act of apprehending; conception of ideas; fear; distrust.

Ap-pre'hén'sive, *a.* Quick to apprehend; fearful.

Ap-pre'hén'sive-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

Ap-prén'tice, *n.* One bound by indentures to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* To bind as an apprentice.

Ap-prén'tice-ship, *a.* The time an apprentice serves.

Ap-prise' (153), *v. t.* To give notice; to inform.

Ap-prize', *v. t.* See *Appraise*.

Ap-próach', *v. t.* To draw near to; to approximate. — *v. i.* To draw near. — *n.* Act of drawing near; access; advance; admittance.

Ap-próach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

Ap-pro-bá'tion, *n.* Act of approving; liking; support.

Ap-pro-bá'tive, } *a.* Approv-

Ap-pro-bá'to-ry, } ing or implying approbation.

Ap-pró'pri-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

Ap-pró'pri-áte, *v. t.* To set apart for a purpose, or for one's self; to assign.

Ap-pró'pri-ate (42), *a.* Belonging peculiarly. — *SYN.* Fit; adapted; pertinent; suitable; proper.

Ap-pró'pri-ate-ly, *adv.* Properly.

Ap-pró'pri-ate-ness, *n.* Peculiar fitness.

Ap-pró'pri-á'tion, *n.* Act of appropriating; a setting apart to a particular use; any thing set apart.

Ap-prov'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of approbation.

Ap-prov'al, *n.* Approbation.

Ap-prove', *v. t.* To like or allow of; to commend; to justify.

Ap-próx'i-má'te, *v. t.* To bring near; to cause to approach. — *v. i.* To draw near; to approach.

Ap-próx'i-má'te (42), *a.* Near; nigh. [proach.]

Ap-próx'i-má'tion, *n.* Approach.

Ap-próx'i-má'tive, *a.* Approaching.

Ap-pulse, or Ap-pulse', } *n.*

Ap-pul'sion (-shun), } Act of striking against.

Ap-púr'te-nance, *n.* That which appertains or belongs to something else. [by right.]

Ap-púr'te-nant, *a.* Belonging

Ap-pri-éd't, *n.* A kind of plum, very delicious.

Ap'ril, *n.* [Lat. *Aprilis*, from *aperire*, to open.] Fourth month of the year.

Ap'pron (á'purn or á'prun), *n.* A part of dress worn in front.

Ap-ro-pós' (-pó'), *adv.* By the way.

Ápt, *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; ready; qualified.

Ápt'er-al, *a.* Having columns only in front.

Ápt'er-óus, *a.* Without wings.

Ápt'i-túde (50), *n.* Fitness; adaptation; tendency.

Ápt'ly, *adv.* Properly; fitly.

Ápt'ness, *n.* Fitness; readiness; tendency.

Á'quá-fór'tis, *n.* Nitric acid.

A-quá'tie, *a.* Living in water.

Á'quá-vi'tæ, *n.* Brandy.

Á'que-dúct (ák'we-dúkt), *n.* An artificial channel for conveying water; a conduit.

Á'que-óus, *a.* Pertaining to water; watery.

Á'qui-fórm, *a.* Having the form of water.

Á'qui-line (ák'wí-lín or -lín), *a.* Like an eagle or its beak; hooked.

Á'r'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia.

Á'r'a-bésque (-bèsk), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the manner of, Arabian architecture.

A-rá'bi-an, } *a.* Pertaining to

Á'r'a-bie, } Arabia.

Á'r'a-bie (120), *n.* The language of Arabians. [tillage.]

Á'r'a-ble, *a.* Fit for plowing or

A-rá'ne-óus, *a.* Resembling a cobweb. [judge.]

Ár'bi-ter, *n.* An umpire; a

Ár'bi-tra-ble, *a.* Arbitrary; determinable.

Ar-bit'r-ament, *n.* Will; determination; award of arbitrators.

Ár'bi-tra-ri-ly, *adv.* By will only; absolutely.

Ár'bi-tra-ry, *a.* Dictated by, or depending on, will; bound by no law; absolute in power. — *SYN.* Tyrannical; imperious; unlimited; absolute; despotic.

Ár'bi-trá'te, *v. i. or t.* To hear and judge as an arbitrator; to decide or determine generally.

Ár'bi-trá'tion, *n.* A hearing and decision by arbitrators.

Ár'bi-trá'tor, *n.* An umpire; arbiter. [biter.]

Ár'bi-tress, *n.* A female arbitrator.

Ár'bor, *n.* A shady bower; a spindle or axis.

Ár'bor-al, } *a.* Belonging

Ar-bó're-óus, } to trees.

Ár'bo-rés'cence, *n.* The figure or resemblance of a tree.

Ár'bo-rés'cent, *a.* Growing like a tree.

Ár'bor-ist, *n.* One who makes trees his study.

Ár'bor-i-zá'tion, *n.* A tree-like appearance, especially in minerals. [a tree.]

Ár'bo-róus, *a.* Pertaining to

Arc (4), *n.* Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.

Ar-cá'de', *n.* A series of arches and columns; a long arched building or gallery.

Ár-cá'num, *n.* (*pl.* Ar-cá'ná.) [Lat.] A secret.

Arch, *a.*Chief;  
principal;  
wag-  
gish; sly.— *n.* A  
part of a  
circle;  
arc; a  
curved or  
vaulted  
structure.

Arch.

— *v. t.* To form into an arch. — *v. i.* To form an arch.Archæ-ôl-o-gy, *n.* The science of antiquities.Arch-ai-e, *a.* Ancient; antiquated; obsolete.Arch-a-ism, *n.* An obsolete word, expression, or style.Arch-ân-gel (ark-), *n.* A chief angel.Arch-bish'op, *n.* A chief bishop.Arch-bish'op-rie, *n.* Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop.Arch-dæ'eon (dæ'kn), *n.* A bishop's deputy.Arch-dæ'eon-ry, *n.* Office of an archdeacon.Arch-dû'cal, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.Arch-dû'ch-ess, *n.* Wife of an archduke; daughter of the emperor of Austria.Arch-dû'ke, *n.* A grand duke of the house of Austria.Arched (ârcht), *a.* In form of an arch. [with a bow.]Arch'er, *n.* One who shoots.Arch'er-y, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow.Arch'e-typ'al, *a.* Belonging to an archetype; original.Arch'e-type, *n.* An original; a pattern; a model.Arch-fiend, *n.* The chief of the fiends.Arch'i-e-pis'co-pal, *a.* Relating to an archbishop or an archbishopric.Arch'i-pêl'a-go, *n.* A sea with many small islands in it.Arch'i-têct, *n.* One skilled in the art of building; a contriver.Arch'i-têct'ive, *a.* Belonging to architecture.Arch'i-têct'ûr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture.Arch'i-têct'ûre, *n.* The art or science of building.Arch'i-trâve, *n.* That part of the entablature resting immediately on the column.Arch'ives, *n. pl.* Records, or places where they are kept.Arch'i-vist, *n.* Keeper of archives.Arch'i-vôlt, *n.* Inner contour of an arch.Arch'ness, *n.* Sly humor.Arch'way, *n.* A passage under an arch.Arc'tic, *a.* Lying far north.Arc'eu-ate, *a.* Bent like a bow.Arc'eu-â'tion, *n.* A bending; convexity; incurvation.Arc'den-cy, *n.* Eagerness; zeal; ardor; heat.Arc'dent, *a.* [Lat. *ardens*, burning.] Hot; fervid; vehement; zealous.Arc'dor, *n.* Heat; warmth; affection; zeal.Arc'd-u-ous (26, 49), *a.* High; lofty; hard to climb; laborious.Arc'd-u-ous-ness, *n.* Height; difficulty of execution.Arc're-â (140), *n.* An open surface; inclosed space; superficial contents.Arc're-fac'tion, *n.* The act of drying; dryness.Arc-rê-nâ, *n.* [Lat., sand, a sandy place.] An open space for combats; any place of public exertion.Arc're-nâ'ceous, *a.* Consisting of sand; sandy.Arc-rê'o-lâ, *n.* Colored ring around a nipple or vesicle.Arc're-ôm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.Arc're-ôm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.Arc're-ôp'a-gûs, *n.* The supreme tribunal at ancient Athens.Arc'gal, *n.* Crude tartar.Arc'gent, *a.* Silvery; white and shining, like silver.Arc'gent-ine, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, silver. [clay.]Arc'gil, *n.* Potter's earth; pure clay.Arc'gil-lâ'ceous, *a.* Of the nature of clay; clayey.Arc'gil'loûs, *a.* Clayey.Arc'go-sy, *n.* A large ship either for merchandise or war.Arc'gûe, *v. i.* or *t.* To debate or discuss; to persuade.Arc'gû-er, *n.* One who argues.Arc'gu-ment (132), *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; plea.Arc'gu-mênt'al (132), *a.* Belonging to argument.Arc'gu-mên-tâ'tion, *n.* Act or process of reasoning.Arc'gu-mên-t'a-tive, *a.* Consisting of argument.Ari-an, *n.* One who denies the deity of Christ. — *a.* Pertaining to Arianism.Ari-an-ism, *n.* The doctrine of Arius, who denied the deity of Christ.Arid, *a.* Dry; parched.Arid-ness, { *n.* Dryness; ab-

A-rid'i-ty, } sence of moisture.

†Â'ri-êg, *n.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.A-right' (-rit), *adv.* Rightly.A-rise', *v. i.* [imp. AROSE; p. p. ARISEN.] To rise; to mount; to ascend.Aris-tôe'ta-gy, *n.* Government by nobles; nobility.A-ri's-to-crât, or A-ri's-to-crât, *n.* One who favors aristocracy.A-ri's-to-crât'ic, { *a.* Re-

A-ri's-to-crât'ic-al, } lating to aristocracy.

A-rith-mân'gy, or A-rith-man'gy, *n.* Divination by the use of numbers.A-rith'me-tic, *n.* The science of numbers.A-rith-mê't'ic-al, *a.* Relating to, or according to, arithmetic.A-rith'me-tî'cian (-tîsh'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.Ark, *n.* [Lat. *arca*, fr. *arcere*, to inclose.] A chest or coffer; a large vessel or boat.Arm, *n.* Limb of the body from the shoulder to the wrist; a branch; an inlet of water. — *v. t.* To furnish with arms. — *v. i.* To take arms.Arm-mâ'dâ (140), *n.* A large fleet of armed ships.Arm-ment, *n.* A force equipped for war.Arm-a-tûre (50), *n.* Armor; a piece of iron to connect the poles of a magnet. [arms.]Arm'-châir, *n.* A chair with arms.Arm'ful (148), *n.* As much as the arms can hold.Arm'hôle, *n.* A hole for the arm.Arm-mî'g'er-ous, *a.* Bearing arms.Arm'il-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings.Arm-in'ian (-yan), *n.* One who denies predestination, and holds to a provision for universal redemption.Arm-in'ian-ism (-yan), *n.* The tenets of Arminians.Arm-ip'o-tent, *a.* Powerful in arms.

**Ar'mis-tice**, *n.* A cessation from arms; truce.  
**Arm'let**, *n.* A little arm; ornament for the arm.  
**Arm'or** (155), *n.* Defensive arms or covering.  
**Ar'mo-rer**, *n.* One who makes, sells, or has the care of, arms.  
**Ar-mô'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to armor. [arms].  
**Ar'mo-ry**, *n.* A repository for arms.  
**Arm'pit**, *n.* The hollow or cavity under the shoulder.  
**Arms**, *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.  
**Ar'my**, *n.* A large body of armed men; great number.  
**A-rô'mâ**, *n.* The fragrant principle of plants.  
**Ar'o-mât'ic**, *a.* Spicy; fragrant; odoriferous.  
**Ar'o-mât'ics**, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices or perfumes.  
**A-rô'ma-tize**, or **Ar'o-ma-tize**, *v. t.* To impregnate with aroma.  
**A-rôge'**, *imp.* of *Arise*.  
**A-round'**, *prep.* On all sides of; about: to awaken suddenly; to animate. [hand-gunn].  
**Ar'que-bûse**, *n.* A sort of Ar'que-bûs-iër, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.  
**Ar'râck**, *n.* A spirit obtained from the cocoanut, rice, or sugar-cane.  
**Ar-râign'** (ar-rân'), *v. t.* To call to answer in court; to call in question; to accuse.  
**Ar-râign'ment** (ar-rân'-), *n.* Act of arraigning.  
**Ar-rânge'**, *v. t.* To set in order; to adjust; to prepare.  
**Ar-rânge'ment**, *n.* Act of arranging; adjustment.  
**Ar'rânt**, *a.* Notoriously bad; infamous.  
**Ar'ras**, *n.* Tapestry; figured hangings.  
**Ar-râ'y**, *n.* Order of battle; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* To put in order; to dress. — *SYN.* To dispose; deck; arrange: clothe; envelop.  
**Ar-rêar'age** (142), *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.  
**Ar-rêars'**, *n. pl.* That which remains unpaid.  
**Ar-rêct'**, *a.* Lifted up: erect.  
**Ar-rêst'**, *v. t.* To seize by authority of law; to detain; to obstruct. — *n.* A seizure by legal authority; staying

or stopping after verdict, as of a judgment.  
**†Ar-rêt'** (or ar-râ'), *n.* [Fr.] A decree of a court, &c.  
**Ar-riv'al** (133), *n.* Act of arriving or coming; person or thing arriving. [reach].  
**Ar-rive'**, *v. i.* To come; to  
**Ar-ro-gance**, *n.* Insolence of bearing; proud contempt of others; haughtiness.  
**Ar-ro-gant**, *a.* Haughty; proud; insolent.  
**Ar-ro-gant-ly**, *adv.* Very proudly; haughtily.  
**Ar-ro-gâte**, *v. t.* To claim unjustly: to assume. [gating].  
**Ar-ro-gâ'tion**, *n.* Act of arro-gâ'tive, *a.* Arrogant.  
**Ar'rôw**, *n.* A weapon for a bow.  
**Ar'rôw-rôot**, *n.* A plant and a nutritive starch from it.  
**Ar'se-nal**, *n.* [Ar. *dârcinah*, house of industry.] A magazine of arms and military stores.  
**Ar'se-nië** (129), *n.* A metal and a white oxide of it, both very poisonous.  
**Ar-sên'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic.  
**Ar-sên'i-ous**, *a.* Composed of, or containing, arsenic.  
**Ar'son** (56), *n.* The malicious burning of a house.  
**Ârt**, 2d person of the verb *To be*. — *n.* Acquired skill; dexterity; system of rules; cunning; artifice. [artery].  
**Ar-tê'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to an Ar-tê'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.  
**Ar'te-ry**, *n.* A vessel conveying blood from the heart.  
**Ârt'ful** (139), *a.* Skillful; cunning; sly; crafty.  
**Ârt'ful-ness**, *n.* Cunning; craft; dexterity.  
**Ar-thrit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the joints or to the gout.  
**†Ar-thrit'is**, *n.* The gout.  
**Ar'ti-chôke**, *n.* A garden vegetable.  
**Ar'ti-cle**, *n.* [Lat. *articulus*, a little joint.] A particular item, clause, condition, part, thing, or the like; a certain part of speech. — *v. t.* To bind by articles.  
**Ar-tië'u-lar**, *a.* Belonging to articulations or joints.  
**Ar-tië'u-late** (42), *a.* Having joints: distinctly uttered.  
**Ar-tië'u-lâte**, *v. t.* To pronounce distinctly; to unite by means of joints. — *v. i.* To utter elementary sounds.

**Ar-tië'u-lâ'tion**, *n.* Connection by joints; a joint; distinct utterance.  
**Ârt'i-fice**, *n.* Artful contrivance; device. — *SYN.* Stratagem; finesse; deception; fraud; deceit; trick.  
**Ar-tif'i-ger**, *n.* A skillful workman in some art.  
**Ar'ti-fi'cial** (ar'ti-fish'al), *a.* Made by art; not natural; factitious.  
**Ar'ti-fi'cial-ly** (-fish'al-ly), *adv.* By art or skill.  
**Ar-til'l'er-ist**, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.  
**Ar-til'l'er-y**, *n.* Weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage ordnance.  
**Ar'ti-san**, *n.* A mechanic.  
**Ar'tist**, *n.* A professor and practitioner of one of the fine arts.  
**†Artiste** (âr-teest'), *n.* [Fr.] One skilled in almost any art.  
**Ar-tist'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to art.  
**Ârt'less**, *a.* Without art; simple; guileless.  
**Ârt'less-ly**, *adv.* Without art.  
**Ar't'less-ness**, *n.* Want of art.  
**A-rûn'di-nâ'ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a reed or cane.  
**A-rûn'din'e-ous**, *a.* Abounding in reeds.  
**A-rûs'pice**, *n.* A priest or soothsayer in ancient Rome.  
**Âs** (âz), *adv.* In like manner; while; in the idea, character, or condition of; for example; thus.  
**Âs/a-fet'i-dâ**, { *n.* A fetid In-  
**Âs/a-fet'i-dâ**, { spissated sap,  
 used in medicine.  
**As-bës'tine**, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos.  
**As-bës'tine**, { *n.* A mineral  
**As-bës'tos**, { which is fibrous and incombustible.  
**As-gënd'**, *v. i.* To move upward; to mount; to rise. — *v. t.* To go upward on; to climb.  
**As-gënd'ant**, *a.* Above the horizon; superior. — *n.* Superior influence; height; elevation.  
**As-gënd'en-cy**, *n.* Controlling influence. — *SYN.* Authority; prevalence; control.  
**As-gên'sion**, *n.* The act of ascending; a rising.  
**As-gên'sion-dây**, *n.* The day on which our Savior's ascension is commemorated.  
**As-gënt'**, *n.* Act of rising; rise; an eminence; acclivity.

**Ās'cer-tāin'**, *v. t.* To make certain; to find out; to make confident.

**Ās'ger-tāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.

**Ās'ger-tāin'ment**, *n.* Act of ascertaining.

**As-gēt'te**, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit. — *a.* Austere; reclusive.

**As-gēt'i-ġism**, *n.* The practice of ascetics.

**As-ġit'te**, *a.* Tending to dropsy of the abdomen.

**As-erib'a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable of being ascribed.

**As-eribe'**, *v. t.* To attribute; to assign; to impute.

**As-erip'tion**, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.

**Ash**, *n.* A well-known tree and its wood. [shane.]

**A-shāmeč'**, *a.* Covered with ash; resembling ashes.

**Ash'es**, *n. pl.* The incombustible remains of what is burnt; figuratively, a dead body that is burnt.

**A-shore'**, *adv.* On or to shore.

**Ash'-Wēdnes'day** (wēnz/dj'), *n.* The first day of Lent.

**Ash'y**, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.

**Ā-si-āt'tie** (-shī-āt'tik), *a.* Pertaining to Asia. [side.]

**A-side'**, *adv.* On or to one side.

**Ās'i-nine**, *a.* Pertaining to an ass; stupid.

**Ask** (5), *v. t. or i.* To make request; to question; to beg; to invite; to demand.

**A-skānce'**, *adv.* Toward

**A-skānt'**, *adv.* one corner of the eye; sidewise; obliquely.

**A-skew'** (a-skū'), *adv.* Obliquely.

**A-slānt'**, *adv.* Obliquely.

**A-sleep'**, *a.* In a state of sleep or of death. — *adv.* In a sleeping state.

**A-slope'**, *adv.* In a slanting manner; with declivity.

**Āsp**, *n.* A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.

**As-pār'a-gūs**, *n.* A garden plant.

**As'peet**, *n.* Look; air; countenance; appearance. [lar.]

**Āsp'en**, *n.* A species of poplar.

**As-pēr'i-ty**, *n.* Roughness; harshness; moroseness.

**As-pērse'** (12), *v. t.* To attack with slander. — **SYN.** To calumniate; slander; defame; vilify; censure.

**As-pērs'er**, *n.* One who asperses.

**As-pēr'sion**, *n.* A sprinkling; calumny; slander; censure.

**As-phālt'**, *n.* A bituminous substance.

**As-phālt'te**, *a.* Bituminous.

**Ās'pho-del**, *n.* A perennial plant having beautiful flowers.

**As-phŷx'i-ā**, *n.* Suspenders.

**As-phŷx'y**, *n.* animation; fainting.

**Āsp'ie**, *n.* The asp. [pires.]

**As-pir'ant**, *n.* One who aspires.

**As'pi-rate**, *n.* A letter which is aspirated; a mark of aspiration; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

**Ās'pi-rāte**, *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing.

**Ās'pi-rā'tion**, *n.* Act of aspirating or breathing; an ardent wish.

**As-pire'**, *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to ascend; to rise.

**As-pir'er**, *n.* One who aspires.

**As-pir'ing**, *a.* Aiming at something great; ambitious; emulous. [askance.]

**A-squint'**, *adv.* Obliquely.

**Ass**, *n.* An animal of burden; a dolt. [assault.]

**As-sail'**, *v. t.* To attack; to assault.

**As-sail'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assailed. [sails.]

**As-sail'ant**, *n.* One who assaults.

**As-sās'sin**, *n.* One who kills by secret assault.

**As-sās'sin-āte**, *v. t.* To murder by secret assault.

**As-sās'sin-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of assassinating.

**As-sault'**, *n.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *salus*, a leaping.] Violent onset or attack. — *v. t.* To attack with violence; to storm.

**As-sāy'**, *v. t.* To examine chemically, as metals. — *v. i.* To attempt; to endeavor; to try. — *n.* A trial; attempt; examination, as of metals. [says.]

**As-sāy'er**, *n.* One who assays.

**As-sēm'blage**, *n.* A collection of individuals, or of particular things.

**As-sēm'ble**, *v.* To bring or meet together.

**As-sēm'by**, *n.* A company assembled; a legislature.

**As-sēnt'**, *v. i.* To admit a thing as true. — *n.* The act of agreeing; consent.

**As-sēn'tient** (-shent), *a.* Giving assent; agreeing.

**As-sērt'** (12), *v. t.* To affirm

positively; to maintain; to aver; to asseverate.

**As-sēr'tion**, *n.* Act of asserting; declaration.

**As-sēr'tive**, *a.* Positive; affirming confidently.

**As-sēr'tor**, *n.* One who asserts.

**As-sēs's'**, *v. t.* To tax; to value; to determine.

**As-sēs's'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be assessed.

**As-sēs's'ment**, *n.* Act of assessing; the sum assessed.

**As-sēs's'er**, *n.* An associate; one appointed to apportion taxes.

**Ās'sets**, *n. pl.* Effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

**Ās-sēv'er-āte**, *v. t.* To affirm solemnly.

**As-sēv'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Solemn affirmation.

**Ās'si-dū'i-ty**, *n.* Closeness of application; diligence.

**As-sid'u-ōus**, *a.* Constant in application; diligent; busy.

**As-sign'** (as-sīn'), *v. t.* To mark out; to appropriate; to make over. — *n.* An assignee.

**As-sign'a-ble** (-sīn'-) *a.* Capable of being assigned.

**As-sig-nā'tion**, *n.* Appointment for a meeting.

**Ās'sign-ee'** (as-sīn-ee'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

**As-sig'n'er** (-sīn'-), *n.* One who assigns.

**Ās'sign-ōr'** (-sīn'-), *n.* who assigns: one who makes a transfer to another.

**As-sig'n'ment** (as-sīn'-), *n.* Act of assigning, transfer of title or interest.

**As-sim'i-lāte**, *v. t.* To make similar. — *v. i.* To become similar.

**As-sim'i-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of assimilating.

**As-sim'i-la-tive**, *a.* Having power to assimilate.

**As-sist'**, *v. t.* To help; to succor; to relieve; to aid.

**As-sist'ance**, *n.* Help; aid; relief; succor; support.

**As-sist'ant**, *n.* One who assists. — *a.* Helping.

**As-size'**, *n.* A court, or session of a court, for the trial of processes; time or place of holding such court. [Usually in the pl.] — *v. i.* To fix the measure, rate, price, or weight of, by authority.

**As-siz'er**, *n.* One who assizes.

**As-sō'cia-ble** (-sō'sha-), *a.* Capable of being associated.

**As-sô'ci-âte** (-shî-ât), *v. t.* To join in company; to unite with. — *v. i.* To unite in company or action. — *a.* Joined in interest; united.

**As-sô'ci-ate**, *n.* A companion; partner; partaker.

**As-sô'ci-â'tion** (-shî-â'shun), *n.* Union; connection; a society.

**As-sô'ci-â'tion-al** (-sô'shî-), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an association.

**As-sô'ci-â'tive** (-sô'shî-), *a.* Tending or pertaining to association.

**Âs'so-nance**, *n.* Resemblance of sound without rhyme.

**Âs'so-nant**, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds without rhyme.

**As-sôrt'**, *v. t.* To arrange or distribute in classes; to class.

**As-sôrt'ment**, *n.* Quantity selected or arranged; collection assorted.

**As-suâge'**, *v. t.* To soften or reduce, as pain or grief. — **SYN.** To pacify; mitigate; alleviate; allay.

**As-suâge'ment** (132), *n.* Mitigation. [allaying.]

**As-suâ'sive**, *a.* Mitigating;

**Âs'sue-tûde** (Âs'swe-tûd), *n.* Custom; habitual use. •

**As-sûme'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *sumere*, to take.] To take; to take for granted; to pretend to possess. — *v. i.* To be arrogant. [haughty.]

**As-sûm'ing**, *p. a.* Arrogant;

**As-sûmp'sit**, *n.* (Law.) A promise or undertaking; action to recover damages for breach of promise or contract.

**As-sûmp'tion** (S1), *n.* Act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed.

**As-sur'ance** (a-shyr'anss), *n.* Certain expectation; confidence; want of modesty; insurance.

**As-sure'** (a-shyr', 29), *v. t.* To make secure; to assert positively; to insure. [sures.]

**As-sur'er**, *n.* One who as-

**As'ter**, *n.* A plant called also star-wort. [printing.]

**Âs'ter-isk**, *n.* A mark [\*] in

**Âs'ter-ism**, *n.* A constellation of fixed stars; an asterisk.

**A-stêrn'**, *adv.* In the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship; in the rear.

**Âs'ter-oid**, *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

**Asth'mâ** (Âst'mâ, âz'mâ, or âs'mâ), *n.* Shortness of breath.

**Asth-mât'ic** (ast-, az-, or as-), *a.* Pertaining to asthma; troubled with asthma.

• **As-tôn'ish**, *v. t.* To amaze; to surprise; to confound.

**As-tôn'ish-ing**, *a.* Very wonderful.

**As-tôn'ish-ment**, *n.* Emotion created by a sudden or extraordinary event. — **SYN.** Amazement; wonder; surprise.

**As-tound'**, *v. t.* To strike with fear and wonder; to astonish.

**A-strâ'd'dle**, *adv.* With the legs across a thing.

**Âs'tra-gal**, *n.* A little round molding at the top or bottom of a column or cannon.

**Âs'tral**, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry. [right way.]

**A-stray'**, *adv.* Out of the

**A-stric'tion**, *n.* Act of binding; restraint; contraction.

**A-stride'**, *adv.* Across; with the legs apart.

**As-trînge'**, *v. t.* To draw together; to brace; to bind.

**As-trîn'gen-cy**, *n.* The power of binding or contracting.

**As-trîn'gent**, *a.* Binding; contracting. — *n.* A medicine which binds.

**Âs'tro-lâbe**, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

**As-trôlô-g'er**, *n.* One who foretells events by the stars.

**Âs'tro-lôg'ic**, { *a.* Relating

**Âs'tro-lôg'ic-al**, } to astrology.

**As-trôlô-gy**, *n.* The art of predicting events by the aspects of the stars.

**As-trônô-m'er**, *n.* One skilled in astronomy.

**Âs'tro-nôm'ic-al**, *n.* Belonging to astronomy.

**Âs'tro-nôm'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of astronomy.

**As-trônô-my**, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The science of the heavenly bodies.

**As-tûte'** (26), *a.* Shrewd; sagacious; discerning; acute.

**As-tûte'ness**, *n.* Shrewdness; sagacity; cunning. [parts.]

**A-sûn'd'er**, *adv.* Apart; into

**A-sû'tlum**, *n.* A refuge; sanctuary; a charitable institution.

**Âs'ymp-tôte** (-im-), *n.* A line which continually approaches a curve, but never reaches it.

**Ât**, *prep.* Near to; in; by; on; with; toward.

**Ât'a-gân** (-gan), *n.* A kind of Turkish dagger.

**Âte**, *imp. of Eat.*

**Â'the-ism**, *n.* Disbelief in the existence of a God.

**Â'the-ist**, *n.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *theos*, a god.] One who denies the existence of a God.

**Â'the-ist'ic**, { *a.* Pertain-

**Â'the-ist'ic-al**, } ing to

**Â'the-ist'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In an atheistical manner.

**Âth'e-næ'um** (147), *n.* A library or scientific association; a public reading-room furnished with papers and periodicals.

**A-thirst'**, *a.* Thirsty.

**Âth'lète**, *n.* A contender for a prize in public games; a wrestler.

**Ath-lêt'ic**, *a.* Belonging to wrestling; strong; vigorous.

**A-thwart'**, *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely. — *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

**A-tîlt'**, *adv.* As if about to make a thrust; with one end raised.

**Ât'lan-tê'an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Atlas, a fabulous giant.

**†At-ian'tes**, *n. pl.* Figures or half-figures of men used instead of columns.

**At-lân'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean between Europe and America.

**Ât'las** (140), *n.* A collection of maps bound in a volume.

**Ât'mos-phêre**, *n.* The air that surrounds the earth.

**Ât'mos-phêr'ic**, { *a.* Be-

**Ât'mos-phêr'ic-al**, } long-

ing to the atmosphere.

**Ât'om**, *n.* A minute particle.

**A-tôm'ic**, { *a.* Relating to,

**A-tôm'ic-al**, } or consisting

of atoms. [of atoms.]

**Ât'om-ism**, *n.* The doctrine

**A-tône'**, *v. t.* To expiate; to make satisfaction for; to reconcile.

**A-tône'ment** (132), *n.* Satisfaction; expiation; reconciliation.

**A-tôn'ic**, *a.* Wanting tone or tension; destitute of vocality.

**A-tôp'**, *adv.* At or on the top; above.

**Ât'ra-bil-â-ri-ôus**, *a.* Affected with melancholy.

**Ât'ra-mênt'al**, { *a.* Black

**Ât'ra-mênt'ous**, } like ink; inky.

**A-trō'ciōus**, *a.* Wicked in a high degree; enormous; flagitious.  
**A-trō'ciōus-ly**, *adv.* Very wickedly; flagitiously.  
**Δ-trōc'i-ty**, *n.* Horrible wickedness.  
**Āt'ro-phy**, *n.* A wasting away; emaciation.  
**At-tāch'**, *v. t.* To take by legal process; to win or gain over.  
**At-tāch'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being taken by attachment.  
**Attaché** (āt-a-shā'), *n.* One attached to the suite of an ambassador.  
**At-tāch'ment**, *n.* Act of attaching; state of being attached; thing attached; seizure by legal process in a civil suit; affection.  
**At-tāck'**, *v. t.* To assault; to assail. — *n.* An assault; onset; invasion.  
**At-tāin'**, *v. t.* To reach by efforts; to arrive at. — *SYN.* To obtain; to acquire.  
**At-tāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attained.  
**At-tāin'der**, *n.* Act of attainting in law.  
**At-tāin'ment**, *n.* Act of attainting; thing attained; acquisition.  
**At-tāint'**, *v. t.* To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint, as blood, when one is found guilty of treason. — *n.* A stain; spot; taint; a kind of writ.  
**At-tāint'ment**, *n.* State of being attainted.  
**Āt'tar**, *n.* A fragrant oil obtained from the petals of roses.  
**At-tēmp'er**, *v. t.* To qualify by mixture; to soften; to temper.  
**At-tēmp't**, *n.* A trial; effort; essay. — *v. t.* To try; to endeavor; to essay; to attack.  
**At-tēmp't'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attempted.  
**At-tēnd'**, *v. t.* To wait on; to serve; to accompany. — *v. i.* To give heed; to be in waiting.  
**At-tēnd'ance**, *n.* Act of waiting; service; retinue; train; attention.  
**At-tēnd'ant**, *a.* Accompanying; connected. — *n.* One who attends or accompanies.  
**At-tēn'tion**, *n.* Act of attending or heeding; civility.  
**At-tēnt'ive**, *a.* Paying attention; heedful; regardful.

**At-tēnt'ive-ly**, *adv.* Heedfully.  
**At-tēn'u-ant**, *a.* Making less viscid; making thin.  
**Āt-tēn'u-āte**, *v. t.* To thin; to subtilize; to make slender; to draw out.  
**At-tēn'u-ā'tion**, *n.* A making thin or slender.  
**At-tēst'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *testis*, a witness.] To bear witness to. [timony; witness.  
**Āt-tēs-tā'tion**, *n.* Official testimony.  
**At-tēst'or**, *n.* One who attests.  
**Āt-tie**, *a.* Pertaining to Attica; pure; classical. — *n.* An upper story.  
**Āt-ti-cism**, *n.* Elegant Greek.  
**Āt-ti-cize**, *v. t.* To conform to the Greek idiom — *v. i.* To use Atticisms.  
**At-tire'**, *v. t.* To dress; to array. — *n.* Clothes; apparel; dress; habit. [position.  
**Āt-ti-tūde** (50), *n.* Posture.  
**Āt-ti-tūd'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to attitude.  
**Āt-ti-tūd'i-nize**, *v. t.* To assume affected attitudes.  
**At-tōl'ent**, *a.* Lifting up.  
**At-tor'ney** (-tūr-, 141), *n.* One legally appointed by another to act for him.  
**At-trāct'**, *v. t.* To draw; to allure; to win; to invite.  
**At-trāct'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attracted.  
**At-trāct'ion**, *n.* Act or power of attracting; allurement; an object that attracts.  
**At-trāct'ive**, *a.* Drawing; alluring; inviting. — *n.* That which draws.  
**At-trāct'ive-ness**, *n.* The quality which draws.  
**At-trāct'or**, *n.* One who attracts.  
**Āt-tra-hent**, *a.* Attracting. — *n.* That which attracts, as a magnet.  
**At-trib'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being attributed; ascribable.  
**At-trib'ute**, *v. t.* To ascribe; to impute. [quality.  
**Āt-trib'ute**, *n.* An inherent quality.  
**Āt-trib'ution**, *n.* The act of attributing.  
**At-trib'u-tive**, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute.  
**At-trite'**, *a.* Worn by rubbing.  
**At-tri'tion** (-trish'un), *n.* Act of wearing or rubbing.  
**At-tūne'**, *v. t.* To put in tune.  
**Au'burn**, *a.* Reddish brown.  
**Āue'tion**, *n.* [From Lat. *au-*

*gere*, to increase.] A public sale to the highest bidder.  
**Āue'tion-er'**, *n.* Manager of an auction.  
**Au-dā'ciōus**, *a.* Bold; impudent; presumptuous.  
**Au-dā'ciōus-ly**, *adv.* Impudently.  
**Au-dāc'i-ty**, *n.* Boldness; daring spirit; presumptuous impudence.  
**Au'di-ble**, *a.* Capable of being heard.  
**Au'di-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to be heard.  
**Au'di-ence**, *n.* A hearing; assembly of hearers; auditory.  
**Au'dit**, *n.* An examination of accounts under authority. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as accounts.  
**Au'dit-or**, *n.* A hearer; a listener; one who audits accounts.  
**Au'dit-o-ry**, *n.* An assembly of hearers. — *a.* Having the power of hearing.  
**Au'ger**, *n.* A tool to bore holes.  
**Aught** (awt), *n.* Any thing; any part.  
**Aug-mēnt'**, *v. t.* To make larger; to increase. — *v. i.* To grow larger.  
**Aug'ment**, *n.* An increase or state of increase; enlargement; a sign of past time, in grammar.  
**Aug'men-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of augmenting or increasing; thing added.  
**Aug-mēnt'a-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.  
**Au'gur**, *n.* A diviner by the flight of birds; a soothsayer. — *v. t.* To predict by signs; to prognosticate. — *v. i.* To conjecture by signs or omens.  
**Au-gū'ri-al**, *a.* Relating to augurs or augury.  
**Au'gu-ry**, *n.* A prediction founded on the flight of birds, &c.; an omen; prognostication.  
**Au'gust**, *n.* Eighth month of the year.  
**Au-gūst'**, *a.* Impressing reverence or awe. — *SYN.* Grand; great; imposing; majestic.  
**Au-gūst'ness**, *n.* Quality of being august; majesty.  
**Au-lēt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to pipes.  
**Au'lie**, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court.  
**Aunt** (ānt), *n.* A father's or mother's sister.  
**Au'rā**, *n.* Any invisible fluid,

especially that supposed to flow from the body.

**Au-rê'o-lâ**, } *n.* A halo of  
**Au-rê-ôle**, } light or luminous rays.

**Au-ri-ele**, *n.* The external ear.

**Au-rië'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; recognized by the ear.

**Au-rië'u-late**, *a.* Shaped like an ear.

**Au-rif'er-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing gold.

**Au-rist**, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

**Au-rô-râ**, *n.* The dawning light. — *Aurora borealis*, a luminous meteoric phenomenon; the northern lights.

**Au-rô-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to the aurora.

**Aus-eul-tâ-tion**, *n.* Mode of detecting lung-diseases by listening to sounds within the chest.

**Au-spice**, *n. sing.* } Omen; in-  
**Au-spi-cēs**, *n. pl.* } fluence.

**Au-spi'cial** (-spish'al), *a.* Relating to auspices.

**Au-spi'cious** (-spish'us), *a.* Having omens of success. —

**SYN.** Prosperous; propitious.  
**Au-spi'cious-ly** (-spish'us-),  
*adv.* Prosperously.

**Au-spi'cious-ness** (-spish'us),  
*n.* Quality of being auspicious.

**Au-stère**, *a.* Severe; rigid.

**Au-stère-ly**, *adv.* Severely.

**Au-stér'i-ty**, *n.* Severity; harsh discipline; rigor.

**Au-stral**, *a.* Southern.

**Au-thén'tic**, *a.* Genuine; original; not counterfeit or fictitious.

**Au-thén'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* With marks of credibility.

**Au-thén'ti-câte**, *v. t.* To establish by proof.

**Au-thén'ti-câ-tion**, *n.* Establishment by proof.

**Au-then-tic'i-ty**, *n.* State of being authentic; genuineness.

**Au'thor**, *n.* [Lat. *auctor*, fr. *augere*, to increase, produce.] One who produces any thing; a writer.

**Au'thor-ess**, *n.* A female author.  
**Au-thôr-i-ta-tive**, *a.* Having authority.

**Au-thôr-i-ta-tive-ly**, *adv.* With authority; positively.

**Au-thôr-i-ty**, *n.* Legal power; warrant; rule; support; testimony.

**Au'thor-i-zâ-tion**, *n.* Establishment by authority.

**Au'thor-ize**, *v. t.* To give authority to; to make legal; to justify.

**Au'thor-ship**, *n.* The state of being an author.

**Au'to-bi-ô-grâ-pher**, *n.* One who writes a history of his own life.

**Au'to-bi-ô-grâ-phy**, *n.* The writing of one's own life.

**Au'to-bi-ô-grâph'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to autobiography.

**Au-tô-e-ra-cy**, *n.* Supreme independent power.

**Au'to-erât**, *n.* An absolute sovereign.

**Au'to-erât'ic**, } *a.* Pertain-  
**Au'to-erât'ic-al**, } ing to autocracy or to an autocrat.

**Au'to-dâ-fe'** (-dâ-fâ'), *n.* Punishment of a heretic by burning; also, the sentence then read.

**Au'to-grâph**, *n.* A person's own handwriting; signature.

**Au'to-grâph'ic** } *a.* Con-  
**Au'to-grâph'ic-al** } sisting

in one's own handwriting.

**Au'to-mât'ic**, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, an automaton.

**Au-tôm'a-ton**, *n. (pl. Au-tôm'a-tions)* *Lat. pl. Au-tôm'a-tâ, 147.)* A self-moving machine, especially one which imitates the motions of men or animals.

**Au'top-sy**, *n.* A post-mortem examination.

**Au'tumu** (aw'tum), *n.* Third season of the year; fall.

**Au-tûm'nal**, *a.* Of, or belonging to, autumn.

**Aux-il'i-a-ry**, *a.* Helping; assisting. — *n.* A verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs.

**Aux-il'i-a-ri-er**, *n. pl.* Troops assisting another nation.

**A-vâil'**, *v. t.* To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — *v. i.* To be of use or advantage. —

*n.* Advantage; profit; (*pl.*) proceeds of property sold.

**A-vâil'a-ble**, *a.* Profitable; valid.

**A-vâil'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being available.

**A-vâ-lâ-nche**, *n.* Body of snow, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain. [gain.]

**A-v'a-ri-ce**, *n.* Excessive love of

**A-v'a-ri'cious** (-rish'us), *a.* Greedy of wealth. — **SYN.**

Covetous; miserly; penurious; niggardly.

**A-v'a-ri'cious-ly** (-rish'us-),  
*adv.* With avarice.

**A-vâst'**, *interj.* Cease; hold.

**A-vâunt'**, *interj.* Get away; hence; begone.

**Â-ve-Mâ-ry**, } *n.* A prayer  
**Â-ve-Ma-ri-â**, } to the Virgin Mary. [oats.]

**Â-ve-nâ-ceous**, *a.* Relating to

**Â-venge'**, *v. t.* To take just satisfaction for; to take vengeance on. [avenges.]

**Â-venç'er**, *n.* One who

**Â-ve-nûe** (140), *n.* An entrance; passage; shaded alley in a garden; wide street.

**A-vêr'** (12), *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to assert.

**Â-ver-age** (42), *n.* A mean proportion; medium. — *a.* Relating to a mean. — *v. t.* To reduce to a mean. — *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity. [tion.]

**A-vêr'ment**, *n.* Positive asser-

**A-verse'** (12), *n.* Having a strong dislike; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.

**A-vêr'sion**, *n.* Hatred; dislike; the cause of aversion.

**A-vert'**, *v. t. or i.* [Lat. *a*, from, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn aside.

**Â-vi-a-ry**, *n.* A place for keeping birds in.

**A-vid'i-ty**, *n.* Greediness; eagerness; intense desire.

**Â-v'o-câ-tion**, *n.* Business that calls away.

**A-void'**, *v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to make void; to defeat or evade. — *v. i.* To become void or vacant.

**A-void'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avoided. [Ing]

**A-void'ance**, *n.* Act of avoiding.

**A-void'er**, *n.* One who avoids.

**A-void'less**, *a.* Inevitable.

**Â-voir-du-pois'** (â-ver-), *n.* A weight which has sixteen ounces to the pound.

**A-vouch'**, *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to maintain. [avouching.]

**A-vouch'ment**, *n.* Act of

**A-vow'**, *v. t.* To declare openly; to own and justify.

**A-vow'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avowed. [tion.]

**A-vow'al**, *n.* A frank declaration.

**A-vow-ed-ly**, *adv.* In an open manner.

**A-vôw'er**, *n.* One who avows.

**A-vûl'sion**, *n.* A tearing asunder.



**A-wait'**, *v. t.* To wait for; to expect; to be in store for.

**A-wake'**, *a.* Not sleeping. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAKED or AWOKE.] To rouse from sleep; to wake. — *v. i.* To cease to sleep.

**A-wāk'en** (-wāk'n), *v. t. or i.* To awake; to put in action.

**A-ward'**, *v. t.* To adjudge; to decree. — *n.* A judgment; a sentence.

**A-ward'er**, *n.* One who awards.

**A-wārc'**, *a.* Foreseeing; vigilant; watchful; apprised.

**A-wāy'**, *adv.* At a distance.

**Awe**, *n.* Reverential fear. — *v. t.* To strike with awe or dread.

**Aw'ful** (132), *a.* Striking awe.

**Aw'ful-ly**, *adv.* So as to fill with awe.

**Aw'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of striking with awe.

**A-while'**, *adv.* For some time; for a short time.

**Awk'ward**, *a.* Clumsy; un-

handy; inelegant; ungraceful.

**Awk'ward-ly**, *adv.* Ungracefully; clumsily.

**Awk'ward-ness**, *n.* Ungracefulness; clumsiness.

**Awl**, *n.* A tool to pierce holes.

**Aw'n**, *n.* The beard of grasses and grain.

**Aw'n'ing**, *n.* A covering from the sun or weather.

**A-wōke'**, *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Awake*.

**A-wrī'** (-rī'), *a. or adv.* Oblique or obliquely; aside.

**Åx**, *n.* An iron tool with a

**Åxe**, *n.* steel edge, for hewing and chopping.

**Åx'i-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.

**Åx'i-fōrm**, *a.* Having the shape of an ax.

**Åx'il-la-ry**, *a.* Belonging to the armpit.

**Åx'i-om**, *n.* A self-evident proposition or truth. — *SYN.* Maxim; adage.

**Åx'i-om-āt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to axioms; of the nature of an axiom.

**Åx'is**, *n.* (*pl.* Åx'ēs.) The line on which a thing revolves; stem of a plant.

**Åx'le** (āks'), *n.*

**Åx'le-tree**, *n.* A shaft on which a wheel turns.

**Åy**, or **Åyc**, *adv.* Yes.

**Åyc** (ā), *adv.* Always; ever; continually.

**Åz'i-muth**, *n.* An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object.

**A-zōt'e**, *n.* Nitrogen gas.

**A-zōt'ic**, *a.* Relating to azote.

**Åz'ure** (āzh'ur or āzhur), *a.* Blue; sky-colored; cerulean. — *n.* A light blue; the sky.



## B.

**BÄA**, *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep. — *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.

**Bäb'ble**, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prattle. — *n.* Senseless prattle; idle talk. [*prater*]

**Bäb'bler**, *n.* An idle talker; a

**Bäbe**, *n.* An infant; a young child; a baby.

**Bä'bel**, *n.* Confusion; disorder.

**Bab-ōon'**, *n.* A large species of monkey.

**Bä'by** (141), *n.* An infant; a young child; a babe.

**Bä'by-hōöd**, *n.* State of being a baby. [*Baboon*]

**Bä'by-ish**, *a.* Like a baby; childish.

**Bäe'ea-lau're-ate**, *n.* The degree of Bachelor of Arts

**Bäe'cate**, *a.* Pulpy, like a berry. [*berries*]

**Bäe'cā-ted**, *a.* Having many

**Bäe'cha-nal**, *n.* A drunkard; a reveler; (*pl.*) feasts in honor of Bacchus; revels.

**Bäe'cha-nā'li-an**, *a.* Reveling in intemperance; drunken;

riotous. — *n.* A drunken reveler. [*berries*]

**Bäe'civ'er-ōüs**, *a.* Producing

**Bäe'civ'o-roüs**, *a.* Subsisting on berries.

**Bäc'h-e-lor**, *n.* An unmarried man; one who has taken the first degree in any of the liberal arts. [*a bachelor*]

**Bäc'h-e-lor-ship**, *n.* State of

**Bäc'h**, *n.* The hinder part in man and the upper part in

beasts; the rear; outward or upper part of a thing. — *adv.*

To, in, or toward the rear; backward; behind; again. —

*v. t.* To mount; to support; to furnish with a back.

**Bäc'h'bite**, *v. t.* To slander in the absence of the person

traduced. [*lunniator*]

**Bäc'h'bit'er**, *n.* A secret ca-

**Bäc'h'bōne**, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine.

**Bäc'h'dōör**, *a.* A door behind a house.

**Bäc'h-gām'mon**, *n.* [*W. bach*, little, and *cammavn*, com-

bat.] A game with dice, played on a kind of table or board.

**Bäc'h'ground**, *n.* Ground or part behind; shade.

**Bäc'h'händ-ed**, *adv.* With the hand turned backward; indirectly.

**Bäc'h'pièce**, *n.* Armor for the back.

**Bäc'h'side**, *n.* The hinder part.

**Bäc'h-slīde'**, *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize.

**Bäc'h-slīd'er**, *n.* An apostate.

**Bäc'h'sword** (-sōrd), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge.

**Bäc'h'ward**, *a.* Unwilling;

**Bäc'h'wards**, *a.* slow; late; dull. [*singly*]

**Bäc'h'ward-ly**, *adv.* Unwill-

**Bäc'h'ward-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being backward.

**Bäc'h-woods'man** (143), *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements.

**Bä'eon** (bā'kn), *n.* Hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

**Bād**, *a.* Wanting good qualities; ill; evil; wicked; vicious.

**Bāde**, *imp.* of *Bid*. [*tion*]

**Bād'ge**, *n.* A mark of distinction.

**Bād'ger**, *n.* A quadruped. — *v. t.* To tease; to worry.

**†Bād'i-nāge** (bād'i-nāzh), *n.* Light or playful discourse.



**Bād'ly**, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; ill.

**Bād'ness**, *n.* State of being bad; want of good qualities.

**Bāffle**, *v. t.* To elude or defeat by artifice. — *SYN.* To balk; frustrate; disappoint.

**Bāffler**, *n.* One who baffles.

**Bāg**, *n.* A sack; pouch; purse. — *v. t.* To put into a bag. — *v. i.* To swell like a bag.

**Big'a-tēlle'**, *n.* A thing of no importance; a trifle.

**Big'gāge**, *n.* Utensils and other necessities of an army; clothing; luggage.

**Bāg'ging**, *n.* Cloth for bags.

**Bāgn'io** (bān'yo), *n.* A hot bath; a brothel.

**Bāg'pipe**, *n.* A musical wind instrument.

**Bāg'pīp-er**, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

**Bail**, *n.* A surety for another's appearance; a handle. — *v. t.* To give security; to set free on security; to release or deliver by bail; to free from water. [ing bailed.]

**Bāil'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bailed. — *n.* A bond given by a prisoner and his surety to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ.

**Bail-ee'**, *n.* One to whom goods are bailed, or delivered in trust.

**Bāil'ie**, *n.* A Scotch municipal officer.

**Bāil'iff**, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; an under-steward.

**Bāil'i-wick**, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bailiff.

**Bāil'ment**, *n.* Delivery of goods in trust.

**Bāil'or**, { *n.* One who delivers  
Bāil'er, } goods in trust.

**Bāirn**, or **Bārn**, *n.* A child.

**Bait**, *v. t.* To put food on, as on a hook; to give refreshment to. — *v. i.* To stop for refreshment on a journey. — *n.* A lure; temptation; enticement; refreshment.

**Bāize**, *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff.

**Bāke**, *v. t.* To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place. — *v. i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.

**Bāke'house**, *n.* A place for baking bread, cakes, &c.

**Bāk'er**, *n.* A person whose trade is to bake.

**Bāk'er-y**, *n.* Trade of a baker.

**Bāk'ing** (133), *n.* A drying by heat; quantity baked at once.

**Bāl'ance**, *n.* A pair of scales; the difference of accounts; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac. — *v. t.* To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

**Bāl'ance-sheet**, *n.* A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

**Bāl'eo-ny**, *n.* A kind of gallery on the outer wall of a building.

**Bald**, *a.* Without hair; naked.

**Bāl'der-dāsh**, *n.* A worthless mixture; jargon; nonsense.

**Bald'ness**, *n.* A want of hair.

**Bāl'd-pāte**, *n.* A pate or person without hair.

**Bāl'drie**, *n.* A girdle; a belt.

**Bāle**, *n.* Misery; sorrow; calamity; a bundle of goods. — *v. t.* To put into, or make up into, bales; to pack up.

**Bāle'-fire**, *n.* A signal fire.

**Bāle'ful** (139), *a.* Full of bale; sorrowful; sad.

**Ba-lize'**, *n.* A pole on a bank for a sea-mark.

**Balk** (bawk), *n.* An unplowed ridge of land; a great beam or rafter; hindrance; disappointment. — *v. t.* To disappoint. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly.

**Ball**, *n.* Any round body; a globe; a bullet; a social assembly for dancing; a game. — *v. t.* To form into a ball; to gather balls of snow on the feet.

**Bāl'lād**, *n.* A simple popular song of the narrative kind.

**Bāl'lāst**, *n.* Any heavy substance to steady a ship. — *v. t.* To load with ballast.

**Bāl'let** (or **bāl'lā**), *n.* Theatrical exhibition of dancing, &c.

**Bāl'lis-ter**, or **Bal-lis'ter**, *n.* A cross-bow.

**Bal-loon'**, *n.* A hollow vessel filled with gas for sailing in the air.

**Bāl'lot**, *n.* A ball or ticket used in voting. — *v. t.* To vote by ballot.

**Bāl'lot-bōx**, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.



Balloon.

**Bālm** (bām), *n.* An odoriferous plant; an ointment.

**Bālm'y** (bām'y), *a.* Sweet; fragrant.

**Bāl'sam**, *n.* An aromatic resinous substance.

**Bāl-sām'ie**, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; soft; healing. — *n.* That which has the properties of a balsam.

**Bāl'us-ter**, *n.* A small pillar to support a rail.

**Bāl'us-trāde**, *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

**Bam-bōo'**, *n.* A kind of tropical reed.

**Bam-bōo'zle**, *v. t.* To deceive.

**Bān**, *a.* A public notice; interdiction; curse.

**Ba-nā'nā**, *n.* A kind of plantain tree, and its fruit.

**Bānd**, *n.* [A.-S. *banda*, fr. *bīndan*, to bind.] Any thing that binds; a company. — *v. t.* or *i.* To unite together.

**Bānd'age**, *n.* A fillet.

**Ban-dān'ā**, { *n.* A kind of  
Ban-dān'nā, } silk.

**Bānd'bōx**, *n.* A light box for bands, bonnets, &c.

**Bān'dit** (*pl.* **Bān'dits** or **Bān'dit'ti**, 147), *n.* An outlaw; a robber.

**Bānd'let**, { *n.* (Arch.) Any  
Bānd'e-let, } little band or flat molding.

**Bān'dōg**, *n.* A fierce dog.

**Bān'do-leer'**, *n.* A leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder; a case for musket charges.

**Bān'dore**, or **Ban-dōre'**, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

**Bānd'rōl**, *n.* A little flag.

**Bān'dy**, *n.* A club for striking a ball. — *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball; to exchange. — *v. i.* To contend.

**Bān'dy-lēg**, *n.* A crooked leg.

**Bān'dy-legged**, *a.* Having crooked legs.

**Bāne**, *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin. [ious; hurtful.]

**Bāne'ful**, *a.* Poisonous; noxious.

**Bāng**, *v. t.* To beat; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump.

**Bān'ian**, *n.* A morning gown; Indian fig-tree.

**Bān'ish**, *v. t.* To exile from one's country; to drive away.

**Bān'ish-ment**, *n.* Expulsion from one's own country.

**Bān'is-ter**, *n.* A baluster.

**Bānk** (79), *n.* A ridge of earth; steep acclivity; side of a

stream; a shoal or shelf; place where money is deposited. — *v. t.* To raise a bank about.

**Bānk'a-ble**, *a.* Receivable by a bank.

**Bānk'-bill**, } *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company.

**Bānk'-book**, *n.* A small book for private bank accounts.

**Bānk'er**, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes.

**Bānk'ing**, *n.* The business of a banker.

**Bānk'rupt**, *n.* One who can not pay his debts; an insolvent. — *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. — *v. t.* To make insolvent.

**Bānk'rupt-cy**, *n.* State of a bankrupt; failure in trade.

**Bānk'-stock**, *n.* Shares in a banking capital.

**Bān'ner**, *n.* A military standard; a flag. [meal.]

**Bān'nock**, *n.* A cake of oat-banquet (bānk/wet), *n.* A grand entertainment; a feast. — *v. t.* To give a feast to. — *v. i.* To regale one's self with a feast.

**Bāng**, *n. pl.* Proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

**Bān'tam**, *n.* A small variety of fowl, with feathered legs.

**Bān'ter**, *v. t.* To rally; to ridicule; to joke or jest with. — *n.* Railery; joke.

**Bānt'ling**, *n.* An infant.

**Bān'yan**, or **Bān-yān'**, *n.* A kind of fig-tree, called the Indian fig.

**Bā'o-bāb**, *n.* An African tree, the largest in the world.

**Bāp'tism**, *n.* Application of water to the body as a sacrament or religious ceremony.

**Bāp-tis'mal**, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

**Bāp'tist**, *n.* One who holds to baptism of adults only, and that by immersion.

**Bāp'tis-ter-y**, *n.* A place for baptizing.

**Bāp-tize'**, *v. t.* To administer baptism to by sprinkling or immersion. [tizes.]

**Bāp-tiz'er**, *n.* One who baptizes.

**Bār**, *n.* A holt; obstruction; inclosure in an inn or courtroom; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; a tribunal. — *v. t.* To fasten; to shut out.

**Bārb**, *n.* Any thing resembling

a beard; a point standing backward, as in a fish-hook; horse-armor; a Barbary horse. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs; to clothe with armor, as a horse.

**Bar-bā'ri-an** (86), *n.* A savage; a man uncivilized. — *a.* Savage; uncivilized.

**Bar-bār'ic**, *a.* Foreign; rude; barbarous.

**Bār'ba-rism**, *n.* Savageness.

**Bar-bār'i-ty**, *n.* A savage state; cruelty; barbarism.

**Bār'ba-rize**, *v. t.* To make barbarous.

**Bār'ba-rūs**, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; rude; cruel.

**Bār'ba-rūs-ly**, *adv.* Inhumanly.

**Bār'be-eūc**, *n.* [Fr. *barbe-de-queue*, lit. from snout to tail.] A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air. — *v. t.* To dress and roast whole.

**Bār'ba-ted**, *a.* Having barbed points. [fresh-water fish.]

**Bār'bel**, *n.* A kind of large

**Bār'ber**, *n.* One whose business is to shave beards.

**Bār'ber-ry**, *n.* A shrubby plant, and its fruit.

**Bār'bet**, *n.* A variety of shaggy dog.

**Bārd**, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a poet. [bards.]

**Bārd'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to

**Bāre**, *a.* Naked; uncovered; destitute; mere; raw. — *v. t.* To make naked; to uncover.

**Bāre'fāced** (-fāst), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

**Bāre'fōot**, *a.* and *adv.* Without shoes or stockings.

**Bāre'head-ed**, *a.* With the head uncovered.

**Bāre'ly**, *adv.* Nakedly; only; merely.

**Bāre'ness**, *n.* State of being bare; nakedness; poverty.

**Bār'gain** (39), *n.* Agreement; a thing bought or sold. — *v. t.* To make a contract with; to sell. — *v. i.* To agree.

**Bār'gain-ee'**, *n.* The party in a contract who agrees to receive the property sold.

**Bār'gain-er**, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

**Bārgē**, *n.* A large boat for pleasure, &c. [barge.]

**Bārgē-man**, *n.* Master of a

**Ba-ri'l'lā**, *n.* A sea-shore plant; impure carbonate of soda.

**Bār'i-tōne**, *n.* See *Barytone*.

**Bār'k**, *n.* Kind of a tree; the noise made by a dog. — *v. t.* To strip of bark. — *v. i.* To make the noise of a dog.

**Bār'k**, (*n.* A ship with

**Bār'que**, } three masts, with-

out a

miz-

zen

top-

mast.

**Bār'-ley**, *n.* A kind

of grain that malt is made of.

**Bār'ley-eörn**, *n.* A grain of barley; third part of an inch.

**Bārm**, *n.* The foam on malt liquors when fermenting; yeast.

**Bārm'y**, *a.* Containing barm.

**Bārn**, *n.* A building for hay and other farm produce.

**Bār'na-ele**, *n.* A kind of shell-fish; a kind of goose; (*pl.*) an instrument to put on a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.

**Ba-rōm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.

**Bār'o-mēt'rie-al**, *a.* Relating to a barometer.

**Bār'on**, *n.* Rank of nobility next to a viscount.

**Bār'on-āge**, *n.* Body of barons; estate of a baron.

**Bār'on-ess**, *n.* A baron's wife.

**Bār'on-et**, *n.* A dignity next below that of baron.

**Bār'on-et-āge**, *n.* Body of baronets.

**Bār'on-et-cy**, *n.* The rank, state, or title of a baron.

**Ba-rō'ni-al**, *a.* Belonging to a barony.

**Bār'o-ny**, *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron. [rometer]

**Bār'o-scōpe**, *n.* A sort of bar-

**Ba-rouche'** (-rōush'), *n.* A two-seated four-wheeled open carriage.

**Bār'ra-can**, *n.* A thick strong stuff like canvas. [soldiers.]

**Bār'rack**, *n.* A building for

**Bār'ra-eōon**, *n.* A slave warehouse or inclosure.


**Bār'ra-tor**, *n.* One who excites lawsuits.


**Bār'ra-try**, *n.* Encouragement of lawsuits; breach of duty on the part of a ship-captain or of his crew.



Bark.

**Bär'rel**, *n.* A sort of cask; a cylinder; a tube. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a barrel.  
**Bär'ren**, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; dull. — *n.* An unfruitful tract of land.  
**Bär'ren-ness**, *n.* Unfruitfulness; sterility.  
**Bär'ri-cäde'**, *n.* A hastily made fortification; a bar or obstruction. — *v. t.* To stop up, as a passage; to fortify.  
**Bär'rier**, *n.* A limit; defense; a bar; obstruction; boundary. [at law].  
**Bär'ris-ter**, *n.* A counselor.  
**Bär'röw**, *n.* A hand-carriage; a mound; a gelt swine.  
**Bär'-shöt**, *n.* Two balls joined by a bar.  
**Bär'ter**, *v. t.* To traffic by exchanging articles. — *n.* Traffic by exchange.  
**Bär'ter-er**, *n.* One who bar- ters. [the cartas].  
**Bar-r'y'tä**, *n.* The heaviest of bar-r'y'täg.  
**Bar-r'y'täg**, *n.* Sulphate of bar-ryta.  
**Bar'y-töne**, *n.* [Gr. *barus*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.  
**Bäs'al**, *a.* Relating to, or constituting, the base.  
**Basalt'**, *n.* A very hard greenish-black mineral.  
**Basä'tlic**, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.  
**Bäs'ci-net**, *n.* A light kind of helmet.  
**Base**, *n.* Bottom; foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music. — *a.* Low in value, rank, spirit, estimation, &c. — *SYN.* Mean; vile; worthless. — *v. t.* To found, set, or lay.  
**Base'-börn**, *a.* Illegitimate.  
**Base'less**, *a.* Without sup- port.  
**Base'ly**, *adv.* In a base man- ner; illegitimately.  
**Base'ment** (132), *n.* The lower story of a building.  
**Base'ness**, *n.* Quality of be- ing base; meanness; vile- ness; deepness of sound.  
**Base'vi-ol**, *n.* A musical in- strument.  
**Bas-shaw'**, *n.* A title of honor in the Turkish dominions.  
**Bäsh'ful**, *a.* Wanting con- fidence; modest; shy; diffi- dent.  
**Bäsh'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a bash- ful manner; diffidently.  
**Bäsh'ful-ness**, *n.* Extreme modesty; diffidence.

**Bäs'ic**, *a.* Relating to a base.  
**Bäs'il**, *n.* The slope of a tool; the skin of a sheep tanned. — *v. t.* To grind to an angle.  
**Bas-gil'i-cä**, *n.* Any large hall or court of justice; a church, chapel, or cathedral.  
**Bas-gil'i-cön**, *n.* A kind of salve.  
**Bäs'i-lisk**, *n.* A cockatrice; a kind of cannon.  
**Bäs'sin** (bäs'n), *n.* A small vessel; a dock; a pond; any hollow place.  
**Bäs'sis**, *n.* (pl. Bäs'säg.) Foun- dation; support; base.  
**Bäsk** (6), *v. i.* To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm with genial heat.  
**Bäs'ket**, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, &c., interwoven.  
**Bäss**, *n.* A fish; a species of tree.  
**Bäss**, *n.* (Mus.) The base. — *a.* Grave; low; deep. See *Base*.  
**Bäs'set**, or **Bas-sët'**, *n.* An old game at cards.  
**Bas-soön'**, *n.* A musical wind instrument.  
**Bäs'tard**, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; born out of wed- lock. — *n.* A spurious child.  
**Bäs'tard-y**, *n.* State of being a bastard.  
**Bäste**, *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip butter on.  
**Bas-tile'** (bas-teel' or bäs'teel), *n.* An old castle used as a prison.  
**Bäs'ti-näde'**, *v. t.* To beat.  
**Bäs'ti-nä'do**, *n.* On the soles of the feet with a cudgel. — *n.* A cudgeling, especially on the soles of the feet.  
**Bäs'tion** (bäs'tyun), *n.* A mass of earth standing out from a rampart.  
**Bät**, *n.* A stick; a small bird-like animal.  
  
**Bätch**, *n.* Bread baked at one time; work done at once; quantity of things taken together.  
**Bäte**, *v. t.* To lessen; to abate.  
**Bä-teau'** (bat-tö'), *n.* (pl. Bä-teaux, bat-töz'.) A long light boat.  
**Bäth**, *n.* (pl. Bätthg.) A bath- ing; a place to bathe in.  
**Bäthe**, *v. t.* To wash in wa- ter. — *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath. [seen in style].  
**Bä'thos**, *n.* A ludicrous de-

**Bät'let**, *n.* A small bat for beating linen.  
**Bä-tön'** (-töng'), *n.* A staff.  
**Bä-töön'**, *n.* or trun- cheon. [fantry].  
**Bat-täl'ion**, *n.* A body of in- fantry.  
**Bät'tel**, *n.* Provisions taken by the Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.  
**Bät'ten** (bät'tn), *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to form or fasten with battens. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — *n.* A nar- row piece of board.  
**Bät'ter**, *v. t.* To beat down. — *n.* A mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.  
**Bät'ter-ing-räm**, *n.* An en- gine for beating down walls.  
**Bät'ter-y**, *n.* A raised work for cannons to rest on; a body of cannon taken collect- ively; apparatus for con- taining or producing elec- tricity; unlawful beating of another.  
**Bät'ting**, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.  
**Bät'tle**, *n.* A combat; en- counter; engagement; a fight. — *v. i.* To contend in fight. [battle].  
**Bät'tle-ar-räy'**, *n.* Order of battle.  
**Bät'tle-äx**, *n.* A kind of ax.  
**Bät'tle-äxe**, *n.* anciently used in battle.  
**Bät'tle-döör**, *n.* An instru- ment to strike shuntlecocks with.  
  
**Bät'tle-ment**, *n.* A notched or indented parapet or wall.  
**Baw'ble**, *n.* Battlement.  
**Baw'd**, *n.* A gewgaw; trinket; trifle.  
**Baw'd**, *n.* A lewd woman; a procuress.  
**Baw'd'i-ness**, *n.* Obscenity.  
**Baw'd'y**, *a.* Filthy; obscene.  
**Bawl**, *v. t.* To proclaim as acrier. — *v. i.* To cry aloud.  
**Bäy**, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. — *a.* Red inclining to chest- nut. — *n.* Inlet of the sea; inclosure in a barn; a tree.  
**Bäy'bér-ry**, *n.* Fruit of the bay-tree; a species of laurel; a plant (called also wax-myrtle) and its fruit.  
**Bäy'o-net**, *n.* [First made at Bayonne.] A sort of dag- ger fixed to a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.  
**Bäy'ou** (bä'öu), *n.* Outlet of a lake, &c.

**Bây'-rûm**, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree. [evaporation.

**Bây'-salt**, *n.* Salt formed by Ba-zâr', } *n.* An Eastern

**Ba-zâr'**, } market-place or exchange; a fair.

**Bdel'ium** (dêl'yum), *n.* A gummy resinous exudation from an oriental tree.

**Bê**, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [*imp.* WAS; *p. p.* BEEN.] To exist.

**Bêach**, *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

**Bêa'con** (bê'kn), *n.* A signal light to direct seamen.

**Bêad** (140), *n.* A little ball strung on thread, used for necklaces.

**Bêa'dle**, *n.* A crier or messenger of a court; an inferior parish officer.

**Bêad'-rôll**, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.

**Bêads'man** (143), *n.* One who prays for others.

**Bêa'gle**, *n.* A small hound.

**Bêak**, *n.* The bill of a bird; any thing like a bird's bill.

**Bêaked** (beekt), *a.* Having a beak.

**Bêak'er**, *n.* A drinking-cup.

**Bêam**, *n.* A main timber; part of a balance; a ray of light. — *v. i.* To emit rays; to shine.

**Bêam'y**, *a.* Shining; radiant.

**Bêan**, *n.* A leguminous plant and its seed, of many varieties.

**Bêar**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORN.] To bring forth, as young; to produce. — *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORNE.] To carry; to endure; to sustain; to support. — *v. i.* To suffer. —

*n.* A kind of wild animal; a stock-jobber who is interested in depressing the value of stocks.

**Bêar'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of bearing borne; tolerable.

**Bêar'-bait'ing**, *n.* Act of baiting bears with dogs.

**Bêard**, *n.* Hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face. — *v. t.* To take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face.

**Bêard'ed**, *a.* Having a beard.

**Bêard'less**, *a.* Without a beard.

**Bêar'er**, *n.* A carrier:

**Bêar'-gâr'den** (-gâr'dn), *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport.

**Bêar'-hêrd**, *n.* A man who tends bears. [*mien.*

**Bêar'ing**, *n.* Deportment;

**Bêar'ish**, *a.* Like a bear.

**Bêar's'-fôot**, *n.* A plant; a species of hellebore.

**Bêast**, *n.* An irrational animal; a brute.

**Bêast'li-ness**, *n.* Brutality; filthiness. [*brutal.*

**Bêast'ly**, *a.* Like a beast;

**Bêat**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN.] To strike

with repeated blows; to outdo; to surpass; to conquer.

— *v. i.* To strike; to dash; to throb, as a pulse. — *n.* A stroke; a blow.

**Bêat'en**, *p. p.* of *Beat*.

**Bêa'-tif'le**, *a.* Making happy.

**Bê-ât'i-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* Admission to heavenly honors.

**Bê-ât'i-fy**, *v. t.* [*Lat. beatus*, happy, and *facere*, to make.] To make or pronounce happy.

**Bêat'ing**, *n.* Act of striking.

**Bê-ât'i-tûde** (50), *n.* Blessedness; perfect bliss or felicity.

**Beau** (bô), *n.* (*pl.* **Beaux**, bôz.) A man of dress; a lady's attendant; a coxcomb; a fop.

**Beau i-dê'al**. A mental model of beauty or excellence.

**Beau'ish** (bô'ish), *a.* Like a beau; gay; foppish; gallant.

**Beau Monde** (bo môngd). The fashionable world.

**Beau'te-ôus**, *a.* Beautiful; handsome; fair.

**Beau'te-ôus-ly**, *adv.* In a leauteous manner.

**Beau'ti-ful**, *n.* That which makes beautiful.

**Beau'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

**Beau'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being beautiful; beauty.

**Beau'ti-fy**, *v. t.* To make beautiful. — *v. i.* To grow beautiful. — *SYN.* To adorn; grace; embellish; deck.

**Beau'ty** (bô'ty), *n.* Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; loveliness; elegance; a lovely woman.

**Beau'ty-spô't**, *n.* A patch put on the face to heighten beauty.

**Bêa'ver**, *n.* An amphibious quadruped and his fur; a hat; part of a helmet.



Beaver.

**Be-eâlm'** (be-kâm'), *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to appease.

**Be-eâme'**, *imp.* of *Become*.

**Be-cause'**, *conj.* For the cause or reason that; for; since; as.

**Be-chânce'**, *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

**Bêck**, *n.* A sign with the hand or head. — *v. i.* To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod. — *v. t.* To intimate a command to by a nod or motion of the hand.

**Bêck'on** (bêk'on), *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. — *v. i.* To make a sign to another.

**Be-eloud'**, *v. t.* To obscure.

**Be-côme'** (-kûm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BECAME; *p. p.* BECAME.] To fit, or befit; to suit. — *v. i.* To be made; to be changed to. [*graceful.*

**Be-côm'ing**, *a.* Suitable; fit;

**Be-côm'ing-ly**, *adv.* So as to be becoming; fitly.

**Be-crip'ple**, *v. t.* To lame; to cripple.

**Bêd**, *v. t.* To place in bed; to lay in order. — *v. i.* To go to bed. — *v. t.* To wet. [*bed.*

**Be-dâg'gle**, *v. t.* To soil.

**Be-dâsh'**, *v. t.* To wet by spattering. [*to daub.*

**Be-daub'**, *v. t.* To smear;

**Be-dâz'zle**, *v. t.* To make dim; to dazzle.

**Bêd'-bûg**, *n.* An offensive bug that infests beds.

**Bêd'-châm'ber**, *n.* A chamber for a bed.

**Bêd'-elôthes**, *n.* Sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c.

**Bêd'ding**, *n.* Materials for a bed. [*trim.*

**Be-deck'**, *v. t.* To deck; to

**Be-dew'** (be-dâ'), *v. t.* To moisten with dew.

**Bêd'-fêl'lôw**, *n.* One lying in the same bed.

**Bêd'-hâng'ings**, *n.* Curtains of a bed.

**Be-dim'**, *v. t.* To make dim.

**Be-dî'zen** (-dî'zn), or **Be-dî'zen** (-dî'zn), *v. t.* To adorn tawdrily; to deck with cheap finery.

**Bêd'lam**, *n.* A mad-house.

**Bêd'lam'-ite**, *n.* A madman.

**Bêd'mâte**, *n.* A bed-fellow.



Bear.

Bēd'-quilt, *n.* A quilted covering for a bed.

Be-drāg'gle, *v. t.* To soil.

Be-drēnch', *v. t.* To soak completely; to drench.

Bēd'rid, } *a.* Confined to  
Bēd'rid-dēn, } the bed.

Bēd'rōom, *n.* A room for a bed.

Be-drōp', *v. t.* To sprinkle [over.]

Bēd'side, *n.* The side of a bed.

Bēd'stēad, *n.* A frame for a bed.

Bēd'time, *n.* The usual hour of going to bed.

Be-dwarf', *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.

Bee (140), *n.* A four-winged insect of many genera and species; an insect that makes honey.

Bee'-brēad, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees.

Beech, *n.* A kind of forest-tree.

Beech'en (bēch'n), *a.* Belonging to, or made of, beech.

Beef, *n.* The flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox kind. [In the latter sense it has a plural, *Beeves*.]

Beef'-ēat'er, *n.* A yeoman of the guard; a kind of South African bird.

Beef'steāk, *n.* A slice of beef for broiling.

Bee'-hive, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.

Been (bin), *p. p.* of *Be*.

Beer, *n.* A liquor made of malt and hops.

Bees'-wax, *n.* The wax secreted by bees.

Beet, *n.* A garden vegetable.

Bee'tle, *n.* A mallet; an insect. — *v. i.* To jut out; to hang over.

Beeves, *n. pl.* of *Beef*. Cattle.

Be-fall' (138), *v. t.* [*imp.* BE-FELL; *p. p.* BEFALLEN.] To happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur.

Be-fit', *v. t.* To become; suit.

Be-fit'ting, *a.* Suiting; becoming.

Be-fool', *v. t.* To make a fool of; to impose on.

Be-fōre', *imp.* In front of; prior to; in presence of. — *adv.* Previously; sooner.

Be-fōre'hānd, *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.

Be-foul', *v. t.* To make foul; to pollute; to foul.

Be-friend', *v. t.* To favor; to aid; to treat or serve as a friend.

Be-fringe', *v. t.* To adorn with [fringe.]

Bēg, } *n.* A Turkish gov-  
Bey (bī), } ernor of a town.

Bēg, *v. t.* [Probably a modification of to *bag*.] To ask earnestly; to entreat; to solicit. — *v. i.* To live on alms; to ask for alms.

Be-gēt', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAT; *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN.] To generate or produce; to procreate. [gets.]

Be-gēt'ter, *n.* One who be-

Bēg'gar, *n.* One who begs, or who lives by begging. — *v. t.*

To bring to want; to reduce to beggary.

Bēg'gar-li-ness, *n.* State of being beggarly; meanness.

Bēg'gar-ly, *a.* Very poor; mean. — *adv.* Meantly.

Bēg'gar-y, *n.* Extreme indigence or poverty.

Be-gin', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN.] To take rise; to commence; to enter upon something new; to do the first act. [gins.]

Be-gin'ner, *n.* One who be-

Be-gin'ning, *n.* The first cause, state, or part of time; commencement.

Be-gird', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRD-ED; *p. p.* BEGIRT.] To surround; to gird.

Be-gōne' (19), *interj.* Go away! depart!

Be-gōt', } *p. p.* of *Beget*.  
Be-gōt'ten, }

Be-grime', *v. t.* To soil with dirt; to grime.

Be-grūdge', *v. t.* To envy the possession of; to grudge.

Be-guile', *v. t.* To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse.

Be-guile'ment, *n.* Act of beguiling.

Be-gūn', *p. p.* of *Begin*.

Be-hālf', *n.* Favor; cause; account; sake; defense.

Be-hāve', *v. i.* or *t.* To carry; to act; to demean; to conduct.

Be-hāv'ior, *n.* Manner of behaving; a course of life. — *SYN* Conduct; deportment.

Be-hēad', *v. t.* To cut off the head of.

Be-hēld', *imp.* of *Behold*.

Bē'he-moth, *n.* A large beast described in Job xl.

Be-hēst', *n.* A command; mandate; injunction.

Be-hind', *prep.* At the back of; on the other side of. — *adv.* At or towards the rear; past. [rears.]

Be-hīnd'hānd, *adv.* In arrears.

Be-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*

BEHELD.] To see; to look at. — *interj.* Lo! see!

Be-hōld'en, *a.* Indebted.

Be-hōld'er, *n.* One who holds; a spectator.

Be-hōof', *n.* Profit; advantage; interest.

Be-hoov'-a-ble (11), *a.* Useful; fit; expedient.

Be-hōove', *v. t.* To be necessary to; to be fit or meet for; to become.

Bē'ing, *n.* Existence; any thing that exists.

Be-lā'bor, *v. t.* To thump; to beat soundly.

Be-lāte', *v. t.* To make late; to delay; to retard.

Be-lā'ted, *a.* Too late; detained; delayed.

Be-lāy', *v. t.* To fasten, as a rope, by winding it round something.

Bēlch, *v. t.* To eject wind from the stomach. — *v. i.* To eject wind upward. — *n.* Act of belching.

Bēl'dam, *n.* [Fr. *belle-dame*, fine lady; — in irony.] A ugly old woman; a hag.

Be-lēa'guer, *v. t.* To besiege; to invest. [bells are rung.]

Bēl'frū (141), *n.* A place where

Bē'li-al, *n.* Satan; the Devil.

Be-lie', *v. t.* To speak falsely of; to vilify; to slander.

Be-liēf', *n.* Credit given to evidence; the thing believed; opinion; creed.

Be-liēv'-a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being believed; credible.

Be-liēve', *v. t.* To trust in; to give credit to. — *v. i.* To have faith. [lives.]

Be-liēv'er, *n.* One who be-

Bēll (123), *n.* A sounding vessel of metal. — *v. i.* To grow like a bell in shape.

Bēl'la-dōn'nā, *n.* Deadly nightshade.

Bēlle (bēl), *n.* A handsome young lady, much admired.

†Bēlles-lēt'tres (bēl-lēt'ter), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite or elegant literature.

Bēll'-found'er, *n.* One who casts or founds bells.

Bel-lig'er-ent, *a.* [Lat. *bellum*, war, and *gerere*, to carry.] Carrying on war. — *n.* One who wages war; a nation engaged in war.

Bēll'man (143), *n.* One who rings a bell; a crier of goods.

Bēll'-mēt'al (-mēt'al or -mēt'al), *n.* A composition of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony.

**Bél'lów**, *v. i.* To roar like a bull. — *n.* A loud outcry; a roar.

**Bél'lows** (bél'lus), *n. sing. & pl.* An instrument to blow with. [a bell.]

**Bél'l'-pull**, *n.* A cord to ring **Bél'l'-ring'er**, *n.* One who rings a bell.

**Bél'l'-wéth'er**, *n.* A sheep which carries a bell, and leads the flock.

**Bél'ly**, *n.* The part of the body containing the bowels; abdomen. — *v. i.* To bulge; to project; to swell; to puff out; to become protuberant.

**Bél'ly-áche**, *n.* Pain in the bowels. [horse.]

**Bél'ly-bánd**, *n.* A girth for a **Be-lóng'** (19), *v. i.* To be the property of; to pertain; to adhere.

**Be-lóved'**, *p. p.* Greatly loved.

**Be-lóved'** (lúv'ed, 57), *a.* Dear; much loved.

**Be-lów'**, *prep.* Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to. — *adv.* In a lower place; beneath; on earth; in hell.

**Bélt**, *n.* A girdle; sash; band. — *v. t.* To gird.

**Bél've-dére'**, *n.* A pavilion on the top of a house.

**Be-míre'**, *v. t.* To sink or drag in the mire.

**Be-móan'**, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail. [mock.]

**Be-móck'**, *v. t.* To insult; to **Be-móurn'**, *v. t.* To mourn.

**Béneh**, *n.* A long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges; a court.

**Béncher'**, *n.* A senior in the English inns of court.

**Bé'nd**, *v. t. & i.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BENDED, BENT.**] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A curve or flexure; a turn.

**Bé'nd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bent.

**Be-néath'**, or **Be-néath'**, *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.

**Bén'e-díct**, } *n.* A newly-mar-

**Bén'e-díck**, } ried man.

**Bén'e-díe'tion**, *n.* [*Lat. bene-dictio*, fr. *bene*, well, and *dicere*, to speak.] Blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.

**Bén'e-fá'ction**, *n.* Charitable gift; donation; gratuity.

**Bén'e-fá'ctor**, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

**Bén'e-fá'tress**, *n.* She who confers a benefit.

**Bén'e-fíce**, *n.* A church living.

**Bén'e-fíced** (bén'e-físt), *a.* Possessed of a benefice.

**Be-né'f'-í-çence**, *n.* Active goodness; bounty; kindness.

**Be-né'f'-í-cent**, *a.* Delighting in good works; charitable; kind.

**Bén'e-fí'cial** (-físh'al), *a.* Useful; advantageous.

**Bén'e-fí'cial-ly**, *adv.* Advantageously; usefully.

**Bén'e-fí'ci-a-ry** (-físh'i-a-), *n.* One who holds a benefice; one benefited or assisted by another. — *a.* Holding some office or possession in subordination to another.

**Bén'e-fit**, *n.* Advantage; profit; favor conferred. — *v. t.* To do good to. — *v. i.* To gain advantage.

**Be-né'v'o-lence**, *n.* Disposition to do good; good will; benignity; kindness.

**Be-né'v'o-lent**, *a.* Having good will; kind; affectionate; friendly.

**Be-night'** (-ní't), *v. t.* To involve in night or darkness.

**Be-nígn'** (-níu'), *a.* Gracious; kind; generous; benevolent.

**Be-nígn-ly** (-níu'-), *adv.* Favorably; graciously.

**Be-níg'nant**, *a.* Gracious; kind; favorable.

**Be-níg'ni-ty**, *n.* Graciousness; favor; kindness.

**Bén'i-son**, *n.* A blessing; a benediction.

**Bént**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Bend*. — *n.* A curve; tendency; inclination; propensity.

**Be-núm'b'** (be-núm'), *v. t.* To deprive of feeling; to make numb or torpid.

**Ben-zoin'**, *n.* A resinous juice.

**Be-práise'**, *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.

**Be-quéath'**, *v. t.* To give by will. [will.]

**Be-quést'**, *n.* A legacy left by **Be-rá'te'**, *v. t.* To scold; to chide; to take to task.

**Be-rá've'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BEREAVED, BERETT.**] To make destitute; to deprive; to take away from.

**Be-rá'vement**, *n.* Deprivation; loss. [*reav.*]

**Be-réft'**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Be-réft'*, *imp. & p. p.* of *Be-réft'*

**Bér'ga-mót**, *n.* A pear; a citron; a perfume.

**Be-rhýme'** (-rí'm'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme.

**Bér'lin**, or **Ber-lín'**, *n.* A kind of four-wheeled carriage.

**Bér'try** (141), *n.* Any small fruit containing seeds.

**Bérth** (12), *n.* [From the root of *bar*.] A ship's station at anchor; a place in a ship to sleep in; official situation.

**Bér'y'l**, *n.* A greenish mineral or gem.

**Be-seech'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BESOUGHT.**] To entreat; to pray; to beg; to implore.

**Be-seem'**, *v. t.* To become; to heed.

**Be-seem'ly**, *a.* Fit; decent.

**Be-sét'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **BESET.**] To set on, in, or round; to besiege; to waylay; to perplex; to harass.

**Be-sét'ting**, *a.* Habitually attending or harassing.

**Be-shrew'** (-shré'), *v. t.* To wish a curse to; to execrate.

**Be-side'**, *prep.* At the side of; out of; over and above. [In the last sense, written also *besides*.]

**Be-sídes'**, *adv.* Over and above. — *prep.* Over and above; in addition to.

**Be-síge'**, *v. t.* To lay siege to; to hem in; to beset.

**Be-síe'ger**, *n.* One who besieges.

**Be-slób'ber**, *v. t.* To smear with spittle running from the mouth. [soil; to smear over.]

**Be-sméar'**, *v. t.* To daub; to **Be-smút'**, *v. t.* To blacken with smut; to slander.

**Bé'sóm**, *n.* A brush of twigs.

**Be-sót'**, *v. t.* To make sottish; to stupefy; to inebriate.

**Be-sóught'** (be-saw't), *imp. & p. p.* of *Beseech*.

**Be-spán'gle**, *v. t.* To set or adorn with spangles.

**Be-spát'ter**, *v. t.* To soil by spattering.

**Be-spéak'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* **BESPOKE**; *p. p.* **BESPOKEN.**] To speak for beforehand; to foretell; to betoken; to address. [over.]

**Be-spréad'**, *v. t.* To spread

**Be-spríng'le**, *v. t.* To scatter or sprinkle over.

**Bést**, *a.*, *superl.* of *Good*. Most good; most advanced or complete. — *adv.*, *superl.* of *Well*. In the highest degree. — *n.* Utmost. [stains; to spot.]

**Be-stáin'**, *v. t.* To mark with

**Bés'tial** (bést'yál), *a.* [From *Lat. bestia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast; brutal; carnal; sensual; filthy.

**Bes-tíal'i-ty** (best-yál'-), *n.* Qualities of a beast.

**Be-stíck'**, *v. t.* To stick over, as with sharp points.

Be-stir', *v. t.* To cause to move quick; to hasten.

Be-stow', *v. t.* To stow; to make use of; to lay out or up; to give; to confer.

Be-stow'al, } *n.* Act of  
Be-stow'ment, } bestowing.

Be-strew' (-strj' or -str5'), *v. t.* To scatter over; to sprinkle.

Be-stride', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *p. p.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN.] To sit or stand with the legs extended across; to stride over.

Be-stud', *v. t.* To adorn with studs or bosses.

Bët, *n.* A wager; stake. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTED.] To lay a wager.

Be-take', *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN.] To have recourse; to apply.

Bët'tel (bët'l), *n.* A species of pepper growing in the East Indies.

Be-think', *v. t.* [*imp.* BE-THOUGHT.] To reflect; to recollect. — *v. i.* To consider.

Be-tide', *v. t.* To befall; to happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur; to come to pass.

Be-time', } *adv.* In good  
Be-times', } time; season-  
ably; early.

Be-tö'ken, *v. t.* To signify; to show by signs.

Bët'o-ny, *n.* A kind of plant.

Be-töök, *imp.* of *Betake*.

Be-träy', *v. t.* To give up or disclose treacherously; to indicate.

Be-träy'al, } *n.* Act of  
Be-träy'ment, } betraying;  
breach of trust.

Be-träy'er, *n.* One who betrays; a traitor.

Be-tröth', *v. t.* To pledge marriage to.

Be-tröth'al, *n.* Contract of marriage.

Bët'ter, *a., compar.* of *Good*. More good; superior. — *adv.*, *compar.* of *Well*. In a higher degree; more; rather. — *v. t.* To make better. — *SYN.* To improve; mend; advance.

Bët'ter-ment, *n.* Improvement.


Bët'ters, *n. pl.* Superiors.

Bët'tor, *n.* One who bets.

Bët'ty, *n.* A burglar's instrument to break open doors.

Be-tween', *prep.* In the mid-  
Be-twixt' } -dle of; from

one to another of; shared by two or both of.

Bëv'el, *n.* Slant of a surface; a kind of square used by masons, &c. — *v.*  *t.* To cut or form to a bevel. — *v. i.* To slant. — *a.* Slanting.

Bëv'er-age, *n.* Liquor for drinking.

Bëv'y, *n.* A flock of birds; a company.

Be-wail', *v. t.* To lament; to grieve for.

Be-wäre', *v. i.* To be cautious.

Be-wil'der, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex; to confuse.

Be-witch', *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to enchant.

Be-witch'ing, *a.* Having power to charm; fascinating.

Bey (bā), *n.* A Turkish governor.

Be-yönd', *prep.* On the further side of. — *adv.* At a distance. [of a stag.]

Be-zant'ler, *n.* Second antler.

Bëz'el, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Bi'as, *n.* Weight on one side; partiality; propensity. — *v. t.* (130) To incline to one side.

Bi-äx'al, } Having two axes.

Bi-äx'i-al, } Having two axes.

Bi'b, *n.* A cloth worn by children under the chin.

Bib'ber, *n.* A drinker; a tippler.

Bi'ble, *n.* The book that contains the sacred Scriptures.

Bib'li-eal, *a.* Relating to the Bible.

Bib'li-ög'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in bibliography.

Bib'li-o-gräp'hie, } *a.* Per-

Bib'li-o-gräp'hie-al, } taining to a description of books.

Bib'li-ög'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *graphein*, to describe.] A history or account of books.

Bib'li-o-mä'ni-ä, *n.* A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bib'li-o-mä'ni-ae, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

Bib'li-öp'o-list, } A book-

Bib'li-o-pöle, } seller.

Bib'u-lous, *a.* Apt to imbibe; porous; spongy.

Biçe, *n.* A blue or green paint.

Bi-çeph'a-lous, *a.* Having two heads.

Bi-çip'i-tal, } *a.* Having two

Bi-çip'i-tous, } heads or ori-

gins.

Biçk'er, *v. i.* To contend petulantly about trifles.

Biçk'er-ing, *n.* Petulant contention about trifles.

Bi'cörn, } *a.* Having two

Bi-cör'noüs, } horns.

Bi-cör'po-ral, *a.* Having two bodies.

Bid, *v. t.* [*pret.* BID, BADE; *p. p.* BID, BIDDEN.] To offer; to command; to order.

— *n.* An offer of a price.

Bid'den (bid'dn), *p. p.* of *Bid*.

Bid'der, *n.* One who bids, or makes an offer.

Bid'ding, *n.* An invitation; command; offer of price.

Bide, *v. t.* To dwell. — *v. i.* To endure; to wait for. [teeth.]

Bi-dën'tal, *a.* Having two

Bi-dët', *n.* A small horse.

Bi-ën'ni-al, *a.* Happening every two years; continuing for two years.

Biër, *n.* A frame of wood to bear the dead to the grave.

Bëst'ings, *n. pl.* First milk of a cow after calving.

Bi-fä'ri-ous, *a.* Twofold; in two rows. [twice a year.]

Bi-fër-ous, *a.* Bearing fruit

Bi'fid, *n.* Opening with a cleft. [flowers.]

Bi-flö'rotüs, *a.* Having two

Bi'fold, *a.* Twofold; double.

Bi'form, *a.* Having two forms.

Bi-für'eäte, } *a.* Having

Bi-für'eä-tes, } two forks or branches.

Bi-für-eä'tion, *n.* A forking into two branches.

Big, *a.* [From *W. baich*, burden.] Large; great; huge; swollen; pregnant.

Big'a-mist, *n.* One who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.

Big'a-my, *n.* The crime or the state of having two wives or two husbands at once.

Big'gin, *n.* A child's cap or hood; a small wooden vessel.

Bight (bit), *n.* A bend in a sea-coast; a bend or coil of a rope.

Big'ness, *n.* Size; bulk.

Big'ot, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.

Big'ot-ed (130), *a.* Full of bigotry; illiberal.

Big'ot-ry, *n.* Excessive prejudice; blind zeal.

†Bi-jou' (be-zhō'), *n. (pl.* Bi-joux', be-zhō'.) A jewel.

Bi-lä'bi-ate, *a.* Having two lips. [sides.]

Bi-lät'er-ai, *a.* Having two

Bil'bër-ry, *n.* A shrub of the



whortleberry kind, and its fruit.

**Bil'bo**, *n.* [From *Bil'boa*, in Spain.] (*pl.* Bil'bões, 140). A rapier; a sword. (*pl.*) A kind of stocks for the feet.

**Bile**, *n.* A yellowish bitter fluid secreted by the liver.

**Bilge**, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. i.* To leak from fracture in the bilge.

**Bilge'-wa'ter**, *n.* Offensive water in the bottom of a ship's hold.

**Bil'ia-ry**, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the bile.

**Bi-ling'ual**, *a.* Having or speaking two languages.

**Bil'ious** (bil'yus), *a.* Pertaining to bile.

**Bi-liv'er-al**, *a.* Consisting of two letters. [deceiv.

**Bilk**, *v. t.* To defraud; to

**Bill**, *n.* Beak of a bird; an account, as of goods sold and delivered; a note; a draft of a law or act. — *v. t. or i.* To caress; to fondle.

**Bil'let**, *n.* A small note or letter; a stick of wood. — *v. t.* To quarter, as soldiers in private houses.

†**Billet-doux** (bil'le-doo'), *n.* A love-letter.

**Bill'iards**, *n. pl.* A game played on a kind of table with balls and sticks. [guage; ribaldry.

**Bill'ings-gâte**, *n.* Foul language.

**Bill'ion** (bil'yun), *n.* In *Eng.* a million of millions; in *Amer.* a thousand millions.

**Bil'lów**, *n.* A large wave.

**Bil'lów-y**, *a.* Swelling like a wave.

**Bi-lôe'u-lar**, *a.* Divided into two cells. [hands.

**Bi-mâ'noüs**, *a.* Having two

**Bi-mên'sal**, *a.* Occurring once in two months.

**Bin**, *n.* A repository for any commodity, as grain.

**Bi'na-ry**, *a.* Composed of two.

**Bi'nate**, *a.* Being in complex.

**Bind**, *v. t. or i.* (*imp.* & *p. p.* BIND.) To tie; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to make coactive. — *v. i.* To become contracted; to be obligatory.

**Bind'er**, *n.* One who binds books. [ing books.

**Bind'er-y**, *n.* Place for binding.

**Bind'ing**, *n.* A bandage; cover of a book.

**Bin'na-ele**, *n.* The compass-box of a ship.

**Bin'o-ele**, *n.* A telescope with two tubes joining.

**Bi-nôe'u-lar**, *a.* Having two eyes.

**Bi-nô'mi-al**, *a.* Having two names. [biography.

**Bi-ôg'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer of

**Bi'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the history of a person's life.

**Bi-ôg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphein*, to write]

A history of one's life and character. [life.

**Bi-ôl'o-gy**, *n.* The science of

**bi-pâ'rous**, or **Bip'a-rous**, *a.* Bringing forth two at a birth.

**Bi-pâr'tite**, or **Bip'ar-tite**, *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts.

**Bi-pâr'ti-tion** (-tish'un), *n.* Division into two parts.

**Bi'ped**, *n.* An animal having only two feet, as man.

**Bi-pê'dal**, *a.* Having two feet.

**Bi-pên'nate**, *a.* Having two wings. [petals.

**Bi-pêt'al-oüs**, *a.* Having two

**Bi-quâd'rate**, *n.* The fourth power; square of a square.

**Bi-quâd-rât'ic**, *a.* Relating to the fourth power of a quantity. [rays.

**Bi-râ'di-ate**, *a.* Having two

**Birch** (16), *n.* A tree of several species.

**Birch'en**, *a.* Made of birch.

**Bird**, *n.* A feathered, flying animal. [keep birds in.

**Bird'-câge**, *n.* A cage to

**Bird'-eye**, } *a.* Seen as if by

**Bird's'-eye**, } a flying bird above.

**Bird'-lime**, *n.* A glutinous substance to catch birds.

**Bir'h** (16), *n.* The act of coming into life; lineage; origin; extraction.

**Birth'dây**, *n.* Day, or anniversary of the day, of one's birth. [one is born.

**Birth'-plâce**, *n.* Place where

**Bir'h'-right** (-rit), *n.* The right or privilege to which one is born.

**Bi's'euit** (-kit), *n.* A kind of small baked cake.

**Bi-sêet'**, *v. t.* To divide into two parts, usually equal parts.

**Bi-sêe'tion**, *n.* A division into two equal parts.

**Bi-sêg'ment**, *n.* One of the parts of any thing bisected.



Binnacle.

**Bish'op**, *n.* The head of a diocese.

**Bish'op-ric** (127), *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

**Bi's'muth**, *n.* A reddish-white metal.

**Bi'son** (or bi'sn), *n.* A

North-

Amer-

ic a n

quad-

ped. —

popularly called *Buffalo*.

**Bis-sêx'tile**, *n.* Leap-year.

**Bis'ter**, } *n.* A brown paint

**Bis'tre**, } made of soot.

**Bis'tçu-ry**, *n.* A surgical instrument for making incisions.

**Bi-sûl'ecûs**, *a.* Cloven-footed.

**Bit**, *n.* The iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool. — *v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth of.

**Bitch**, *n.* A she-dog.

**Bite**, *v. t.* (*imp.* BIT; *p. p.* BITTEN.) To seize or crush with the teeth; to cheat; to trick. — *n.* Act of biting; a wound made by the teeth; a cheat; a trick.

**Bit'er**, *n.* One that bites.

**Bit'ing** (133), *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.

**Bit'ten** (bit'tn), *p. p.* of *Bite*.

**Bit'ter**, *a.* [From *bite*.] Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; sharp; severe; afflictive. [bitter.

**Bit'ter-ish**, *a.* Somewhat

**Bit'tern**, *n.* A wading-bird allied to the heron.

**Bit'ter-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being bitter; a bitter taste. [uous drink.

**Bit'ters**, *n. pl.* A bitter spirit.

**Bi-tû'men**, *n.* An inflammable substance of a strong smell. [bitumen.

**Bi-tû'mi-noüs**, *a.* Containing

**Bi'vâlve**, *n.* A shell having two valves.

**Bi'vâlve**, } *a.* [Lat. *bi*,

**Bi-vâlv'u-lar**, } *bis*, twice, and

*valva*, valve.] Having two valves.

**Bi'v'i-oüs**, or **Bi'vi-oüs**, *a.* Having or leading two ways.

**Bi'vou-âc** (bi'wak), *v. i.* To be on watch all night, as an army. — *n.* A watching by night, as of a whole army.

†**Bi-zârre'**, *a.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastic; strange.

**Blâb**, *v. t. or i.* To tell a se-



Bison.

cret; to tattle. — *n.* One who blabs; a tell-tale.  
**Bläck**, *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; cloudy; dismal. — *n.* A negro; the darkest of colors. — *v. t.* To make black; to blacken.  
**Bläck'a-moor**, *n.* A negro.  
**Bläck'ärt**, *n.* Magic.  
**Bläck'ball**, *n.* A composition for blackening shoes; a ball of black color used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* To reject by black ballots.  
**Bläck'bër-ry**, *n.* The berry of the bramble.  
**Bläck'bîrd**, *n.* A kind of singing bird of a black color.  
**Bläck'board**, *n.* A board painted black used for writing on with chalk.  
**Bläck'-cât'tle**, *n. pl.* Oxen, cows, &c., of any color.  
**Bläck'en** (bläk'n), *v. t.* To make black; to defame. — *v. i.* To grow black.  
**Bläck'guard** (bläg'gard), *n.* [Orig. the guard of the Devil.] A person who uses foul language.  
**Bläck'ing**, *n.* A preparation for making boots, shoes, &c., black. [black]  
**Bläck'ish**, *a.* Somewhat black.  
**Bläck'lëad**, *n.* A mineral; plumbago.  
**Bläck'lëg**, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat; a sharper.  
**Bläck'lët'ter**, *n.* The old English letter or character. See TYPE.  
**Bläck'moor**, *n.* A black man.  
**Bläck'ness**, *n.* Quality of being black, in a literal or figurative sense; a black color.  
**Bläck'smith**, *n.* A smith who works in iron.  
**Bläck'thorn**, *n.* A spiny plant used for hedges.  
**Bläd'der**, *n.* A vessel in the body containing some liquid, as the urine.  
**Bläde**, *n.* A spire of grass; the cutting part of an instrument; the flat part of an oar; a gay or dashing fellow.  
**Bläde'böne**, *n.* The bone of the shoulder.  
**Bläd'ed**, *a.* Having blades.  
**Bläin**, *n.* A blister; blotch.  
**Bläm'a-ble** (133), *a.* Deserving blame. — *SYN.* Culpable; faulty; censurable.  
**Bläm'a-ble-ness**, *n.* State of being blamable.  
**Bläm'a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner deserving blame; culpably.

**Bläme**, *v. t.* To censure; to charge with a fault. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; imputation of a fault; fault.  
**Bläm'e'ful**, *a.* Faulty; censurable. [blame]  
**Bläm'e'less**, *a.* Without blame.  
**Bläm'e'wor'thy** (-wâr'thý), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable.  
**Bläñch**, *v. t. or i.* To whiten; to peel; to skin.  
**Blanc-mang'e'** (blo-möñj'), *n.* A preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.  
**Bländ**, *a.* Courteous; mild; soft; gentle.  
**Blan-dil'o-quence**, *n.* Fair, mild, flattering speech.  
**Bländ'ish**, *v. t.* [From Lat. *blandus*, mild.] To smooth; to soften; to caress; to flatter.  
**Bländ'ish-ment**, *n.* Soothing words; artful caresses.  
**Bläñk**, *a.* White; pale; unwritten; without rhyme. — *n.* Any void space; a ticket drawn of no value.  
**Bläñk'et**, *n.* A woolen covering for a bed. [low]  
**Blärc**, *v. i.* To roar; to bel-  
**Blär'ney**, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.  
**Blas-phëme'**, *v. t.* To speak impiously of, as of God. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.  
**Blas-phëm'er**, *n.* One who blasphemes. [sing blasphemy]  
**Bläs'phe-möus**, *a.* Containing blasphemous words.  
**Bläs'phe-möus-ly**, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.  
**Bläs'phe-my**, *n.* Language uttered impiously against God or sacred things.  
**Bläst**, *n.* A destructive wind; a forcible stream of air; blight; explosion of powder; one smelting of ore. — *v. t.* To cause to wither; to split with powder; to injure.  
**Blä'tant**, *a.* Bellowing, as a calf.  
**Bläze**, *v. i.* To shine or burn with flame. — *v. t.* To make public far and wide. — *n.* A flame; a stream of light.  
**Blä'zon** (blä'zn), *v. t.* To display with ostentation. — *n.* The art of heraldry; show.  
**Blä'zon-ry**, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms.  
**Blëach**, *v. t. or i.* To whiten.  
**Blëach'er-y**, *n.* A place for bleaching.  
**Blëak**, *a.* Open; desolate and exposed; cold; cheerless.  
**Blëak'ness**, *n.* Quality of being bleak.

**Blëar**, *a.* Dim or sore with rheum. — *v. t.* To make the eyes sore or watery.  
**Blëar'-eyed** (-id), *a.* Having eyes dim with rheum.  
**Blëat**, *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.  
**Blëat**, } *n.* The cry of a  
**Blëat'ing**, } sheep or lamb.  
**Bleed**, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. BLEED.] To lose blood. — *v. t.* To let blood.  
**Blëm'ish**, *v. t.* To disfigure; to mark with deformity; to tarnish; to defame. — *n.* Mark of deformity; disgrace; taint. [blinch]  
**Blëñch**, *v. t.* To shrink; to  
**Blëñd**, *v. t.* To confound in a mass; to mingle together.  
**Blëss**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BLESSED (57) or BLEST.] To make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise; to extol.  
**Blëss'ed**, *a.* Happy; heavenly.  
**Blëss'ed-ness**, *n.* Happiness.  
**Blëss'ing**, *n.* Divine favor; benediction.  
**Blëst**, *imp. & p. p. of Bless.*  
**Blew** (blü), *imp. of Blow.*  
**Blight** (blit), *n.* A disease; mildew; decay. — *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast.  
**Blind**, *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure. — *v. t.* To prevent from seeing; to darken. — *n.* Any thing that intercepts the sight; something to mislead.  
**Blind'fold**, *a.* Having the eyes covered. — *v. t.* To cover the eyes of.  
**Blind'-man's-büff'**, *n.* A kind of game.  
**Blind'ly**, *adv.* Without sight; without judgment or examination.  
**Blind'ness**, *n.* Want of sight; ignorance.  
**Blind'-side**, *n.* The side most assailable; feible; weakness.  
**Blink** (79), *v. i.* To wink; to see darkly. — *v. t.* To avoid; to evade. — *n.* Glimpse; glance; a dazzling whiteness.  
**Blink'ard**, *n.* One with bad eyes.  
**Blink'er**, *n.* One who blinks; a blind for horses.  
**Bliss**, *n.* The highest happiness; blessedness; felicity.  
**Bliss'ful** (139), *a.* Very happy; filled with ecstatic joy; blessed.  
**Blis'ter**, *n.* A thin watery bladder on the skin. — *v. t.* To raise blisters upon. — *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

**Blithe**, *a.* Gay; merry; joyous.

**Blithe'ful**, *a.* Gay; joyous.

**Blithe'some**, *ous*, merry.

**Blisat**, *v. t.* To cause to swell.

— *v. i.* To puff up; to grow turgid.

**Blisat'ed**, *a.* Puffed; swelled.

**Block**, *n.* A piece of wood, stone, &c.; a pulley; an obstacle or obstruction. — *v. t.* To shut or stop up; to hinder.

**Block-ade'**, *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* To surround with a force; to shut up.

**Block'head**, *n.* A person of dull intellect.

**Block'-house**, *n.* A sort of wooden fort.

**Block'ish**, *a.* Deficient in understanding; stupid; dull.

**Blom'a-ry** (blóm'a-rí), *n.* The first forge for iron.

**Blonde**, *n.* A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

**Blood** (blúd), *n.* The red fluid which circulates in animals; kindred; lineage; honorable birth; race; life; a rake.

**Blood'-guilt'-ness**, *n.* Guilt of shedding blood unlawfully.

**Blood'-heat**, *n.* Heat of the same degree as the blood.

**Blood'-hound**, *n.* A ferocious kind of dog.

**Blood'y-ly**, *adv.* In a bloody manner.



Blood-hound.

**Blood'less**, *a.* Without blood.

**Blood'shed**, *n.* Slaughter.

**Blood'shot**, *a.* Red and inflamed with blood.

**Blood'-stained**, *a.* Stained with blood.

**Blood'-suck'er**, *n.* A leech; a cruel man. [blood.]

**Blood'-thirst'y**, *a.* Eager for blood.

**Blood'-vess'el**, *n.* An artery or vein.

**Blood'y**, *a.* Stained with blood; murderous. — *v. t.* To stain with blood.

**Bloom**, *n.* Blossom; flower; the flush on the cheek; a mass of crude iron. — *v. t.* To yield blossoms; to flourish.

**Bloom'ing**, *a.* Thriving with youth, health, and beauty.

**Bloom'y**, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery.

**Blös'som**, *n.* The flower of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth blossoms.

**Blot** (129), *v. t.* To stain; to spot; to efface. — *n.* Spot; disgrace.

**Blotch**, *n.* An inflamed spot on the skin. — *v. t.* To mark with spots.

**Blot'ter**, *n.* One who blots; a waste-book.

**Blouse**, *n.* A light, loose blouse.

**Blow**, *n.* A stroke; sudden or severe calamity; egg of a fly; a gale. — *v. i.* [imp.]

**BLEW**; *p. p.* BLOWN.] To make a current of air; to pant; to puff; to breathe; to blossom. — *v. t.* To drive by a current of air; to deposit, as flies their eggs; to put out of breath; to sound, as a wind instrument.

**Blow'er**, *n.* A contrivance for increasing a current of air.

**Blow'-pipe**, *n.* A tube by which a current of air is forced through flame upon any substance.

**Blowze**, *n.* A ruddy woman.

**Blow'zy**, *a.* Ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced; high colored.

**Blub'ber**, *n.* The fat of whales. — *v. i.* To weep so as to swell the cheeks.

**Blüd'geon**, *n.* A short, thick club.

**Blüe**, *a.* Of a color called blue. — *n.* One of the seven primary colors. — *v. t.* To dye, stain, or make blue.

**Blüe'-böt'tle**, *n.* A plant with blue flowers; a fly with a big blue belly.

**Blüe'-dév'z's**, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits. [ing blüe.]

**Blüe'ness**, *n.* Quality of being blue.

**Blües**, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits. [lady.]

**Blüe'-stöck'ing**, *n.* A literary bluff.

**Blüff**, *a.* Roughly frank; blustering; steep; bold. — *n.* A steep bank overhanging the sea or a river.

**Blüff'ness**, *n.* Quality of being bluff. [degree.]

**Blü'ish** (133), *a.* Blue in a small

**Blün'der**, *v. i.* [Allied to blend.] To mistake grossly. — *n.* A gross mistake. — SYN. Error; mistake; bull.

**Blün'der-büss**, *n.* A short gun with large bore.

**Blün'der'er**, *n.* A stupid

**Blün'der-head**, *n.* person.

**Blünt**, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; rough; rude; abrupt.

— *v. t.* To dull; to depress; to weaken. [ner.]

**Blünt'ly**, *adv.* In a blunt manner.

**Blünt'ness**, *n.* Want of edge or point; dullness; abruptness.

**Blür**, *n.* A blot; spot; stain. — *v. t.* (129) To obscure without quite effacing; to stain; to spot.

**Blürt**, *v. t.* To utter inadv.

— *v. t.* To redden in the face. — *n.* A red color in the cheeks caused by shame or confusion.

**Blüsh'ing**, *n.* Act of turning red. — *a.* Reddish; modest.

**Blüs'ter** (139), *v. i.* [Allied to blast.] To roar; to boast; to bully. — *n.* A roar; tumult; boast; swagger.

**Blüs'ter'er**, *n.* A bully.

**Blüs'ter-ing**, *n.* Tummly; noise; boasting. — *a.* Noisy; boastful; windy.

**Bö'a** (149), *n.* The largest kind of serpent, — often called *Boa constrictor*; a tiptop.

**Böar**, *n.* A male swine.

**Böard**, *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a council; deck of a ship. — *v. t.* To lay with boards; to enter by force, as a ship; to furnish food regularly for pay. — *v. i.* To receive food regularly for pay.

**Böard'er**, *n.* One who pays for board taken at another's table; one who enters a ship by force.

**Böard'ing-schööl**, *n.* A school where the pupils board with the teacher.

**Böast**, *v. i. or t.* To talk ostentatiously; to vaunt; to brag. — *n.* A vaunting speech; cause of vaunting.

**Böast'er**, *n.* One who boasts.

**Böast'ful**, *a.* Given to boasting; vainglorious.

**Böat** (18), *n.* A small open vessel. — *v. t.* To convey or transport in a boat.

**Böat'a-ble**, *a.* Navigable with boats.

**Böat'-höök**, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.

**Böat'man** (143), *n.* One who manages a boat.

**Böat'swain** (collog. bö'su), *n.* An officer in a ship, who has

charge of the boats, rigging, &c.

**Bób**, *n.* Any thing that plays loosely, as at the end of a string. — *v. t. or i.* To move in a short, jerking manner; to fish for eels.

**Bób'bin**, *n.* A small pin on which thread is wound for making lace.

**Bób'bin-ét**, *n.* A kind of lace.

**Bób'tail**, *n.* A tail cut short.

**Bóck'ing**, *n.* A kind of baize.

**Bóde**, *v. t.* To presage; to foreshow. — *v. i.* To be an omen.

**Bód'ice**, or **Bód'díce**, *n.* A sort of stays; a corset.

**Bód'ied** (bód'id), *a.* Having a body.

**Bód'i-less**, *a.* Without a body.

**Bód'i-ly** (135), *a.* Relating to the body. — *adv.* Corporeally; completely.

**Bód'ing**, *n.* An omen.

**Bód'kin**, *n.* An instrument for making holes; a dagger.

**Bód'y**, *n.* The whole trunk of an animal; person; main part; bulk; mass; system; a corporation; consistency; thickness. — *v. t.* To give a body or form to.

**Bód'y-guárd**, *n.* A guard of the person; a life-guard.

**Bóg**, *n.* A fen or morass.

**Bóg'gle**, *v. i. & t.* To hesitate from fear of difficulties.

**Bóg'gler**, *n.* One who hesitates.

**Bóg'gy**, *a.* Marshy; swampy.

**Bóg'óre**, *n.* Iron ore found in boggy or swampy land.

**Bo-héa'**, *n.* A coarse kind of black tea.

**Boil**, *n.* A sore swelling. — *v. i.* To bubble through heat.

— *v. t.* To cause to boil.

**Boil'er**, *n.* A vessel for boiling, or generating steam.

**Boil'er-y**, *n.* A place for boiling.

**Bois'ter-óus**, *a.* Violent; noisy; stormy.

**Bois'ter-óus-ly**, *adv.* In a boisterous manner.

**Bóld**, *a.* Having or requiring courage; markedly conspicuous. — *SYN.* Courageous; brave; valiant; daring; prominent.

**Bóld'-fáced** (-fást), *a.* Impudent; shameless. [*ner.*]

**Bóld'ly**, *adv.* In a bold manner.

**Bóld'ness**, *n.* Courage; confidence; impudence.

**Bóle**, *n.* Stem of a tree; a kind of fine clay.

**Bóll**, *n.* A pod; a seed-vessel.

— *v. i.* To form into a round pod.

**Bólt'ster** (18), *n.* A long pillow.

— *v. t.* To pad; to support; to prop; to uphold.

**Bólt** (18), *n.* Bar for fastening; an arrow; lightning; a piece of canvas of 33 yards. — *v. t.* To fasten; to sift. — *v. i.* To leave suddenly; to swallow hastily.

**Bólt'er**, *n.* A sieve to separate flour from bran.

**Bó'tus** (büm), *a.* A large pill.

**Bómb** (büm), *n.*

[*Gr. bombus*, a deep, hollow sound.] An iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.

**Bóm-bárd'**, *v. t.* To attack with bombs.

**Bóm'bard-iér'**, *n.* One who serves a mortar.

**Bóm'bárd'ment**, *n.* An attack with bombs.

**Bóm'ba-gíne'**, } *n.* A slight

**Bóm'ba-zíne'**, } twilled stuff.

**Bóm'bást** (büm'bást), *n.* High sounding language; fustian.

**Bóm'bást**, } *a.* Consisting

**Bóm'bást'ie**, } of swelling words; inflated; pompous.

**Bóm'ba-zétte'**, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

**Bómb'-kétch** } (büm'-). *n.* A

**Bómb'-vès'sel** } ship to carry bombs.

**Bón'bon** (or **bóng'bóng**), *n.* A sugar-plum; confectionery.

**Bónd**, *n.* Any thing that binds; chord; chain; union; an obligation in writing. — *v. t.* To secure by bond. — *a.* In a servile state; captive; bound.

**Bónd'age**, *n.* Slavery; captivity; imprisonment; involuntary servitude. [*slave.*]

**Bónd'máid**, *n.* A woman

**Bónd'mán**, *n.* A man slave.

**Bónd'sérv'ant**, *n.* A slave.

**Bónds'mán** (143), *n.* One bound as surety for another.

**Bónd'wóm-an** (143), *n.* A woman slave.

**Bóne** (18), *n.* The solid frame of an animal, or a piece of this frame. — *v. t.* To take out bones from.

**Bóne'-sét'ter**, *n.* A man who sets broken bones.

**Bón'fire**, *n.* A triumphal fire.

**Bón'mót'** (bóng-móv'), *n.* A witty speech; a jest.

**Bón'net**, *n.* A covering for the head. [*ry*; gay.]

**Bón'ny**, *a.* Handsome; mer-

**Bón'ny-eláb'ber**, *n.* Thick part of milk that has turned sour.

**Bón'us**, *n.* A premium, as on a loan or other privilege.

**Bó'ny**, *a.* Full of bones; strong. [*bird.*]

**Bóo'by** (141), *n.* A dunce; a

**Bóódh'ism** (bóód'izm), *n.* A system of religion in Asia.

**Bóók**, *n.* A volume; a work; or a definite part of a work. — *v. t.* To enter in a book.

**Bóók'-bind'er**, *n.* One who binds books. [*books.*]

**Bóók'-cáse** (106), *n.* A case for

**Bóók'ish**, *a.* Much given to books or study.

**Bóók'-keep'er** (106), *n.* A keeper of account-books.

**Bóók'ish-ness**, *n.* Fondness for reading or study.

**Bóók'-keep'ing**, *n.* The keeping of accounts.

**Bóók'-sél'ner**, *n.* One who sells books.

**Bóók'worm** (-wúrm), *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books; a close student.

**Bóóm**, *n.* A spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a bar across a river or harbor; a hollow roar or cry. — *v. i.* To rush and roar; to ery as the bittern.

**Bóon**, *a.* [*Lat. bonus*, good.] Gay; merry; kind. — *n.* A gift; present; grant; favor.

**Bóor**, *n.* A clown; a countryman.

**Bóor'ish**, *a.* Clownish; rustic.

**Bóor'ish-ness**, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.

**Bóoge**, *v. i.* To drink to excess.

**Bóost**, *v. t.* To push up; to lift.

**Bóó'gy**, *a.* Tipsy; merry with liquor.

**Bóót**, *v. t.* To profit; to put on boots; to furnish with boots. — *n.* Profit; a covering for the leg and foot; part of a coach. — *To boot*, in addition.

**Bóót-ee'**, *n.* A short boot.

**Bóóth**, *n.* A temporary shelter of slight construction.

**Bóót'-jack**, *n.* An instrument for pulling off boots.

**Bóót'less**, *a.* Unprofitable; useless; vain.

**Bóót'-tree**, *n.* A sort of last to shape a boot on. [*spoil.*]

**Bóót'y**, *n.* Pillage; plunder;

**Bó'rax** (186), *n.* A compound of

Boracic acid and soda, used as a styptic.

**Bōr'der**, *n.* An edge; boundary. — *v. t.* To adorn with a border. — *v. i.* To make a border; to be near or contiguous.

**Bōr'der-er**, *n.* One who dwells near a border.

**Bōre**, *v. t.* To make a hole in; to pierce; to weary. — *n.* A hole made by boring; a tire-some person.

**Bōre**, *imp. of Bear.* [erly.]

**Bō're-al**, *a.* Northern; north-

**Bō're-as**, *n.* The north wind.

**Bōre'-cōle**, *n.* A species of cabbage. [forth.]

**Bōrn**, *p. p. of Bear.* Brought

**Bōrne**, *p. p. of Bear.* Carried.

**Bōr'ough** (būr'ō), *n.* A corporation town.

**Bōr'rōw**, *v. t.* To take the use of for a time. [rows.]

**Bōr'rōw-er**, *n.* One who bor-

**Bō'som** (bōz'um), *n.* The breast; heart; any receptacle. — *v. t.* To conceal; to inclose.

**Bōss**, *n.* A stud; knob.

**Bōssed** (bōst), *a.* Orna-mented with bosses.

**Bōss'y**, *a.* Containing bosses.

**Bō-tān'te**, } *a.* Relating to  
**Bō-tān'te-al**, } plants.

**Bōt'a-nist**, *n.* A person skilled in plants. [plants.]

**Bōt'a-nize**, *v. i.* To study

**Bōt'a-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *botanē*, plant.] That branch of natural history that treats of plants.

**Bōtch**, *n.* Swelling; pustule; work ill-finished. — *v. t.* To mend clumsily.

**Bōtch'er**, *n.* One who mends old clothes. [botches.]

**Bōtch'y**, *a.* Covered with

**Bōth** (13), *a.* The one and the other; the two. [Used also as a *pron.* and a *conj.*]

**Bōth'er**, *v. t.* To perplex; to confuse.

**Bōt'ry-oid**, } *a.* Having the  
**Bōt'ry-oid'al**, } form of a

bunch of grapes.

**Bōts**, *n. pl.* Small worms in the intestines of horses.

**Bōt'tle**, *n.* A narrow mouthed vessel for liquor. — *v. t.* To put in bottles.

**Bōt'tom**, *n.* The lowest part; the ground under water; foundation; a valley; dregs; a ship. — *v. t.* To found or build upon.

**Bōt'tom-less**, *a.* Without a bottom; unfathomable.

**Bōt'tom-ry**, *n.* The act of borrowing money on a ship.

**Bou'doir** (bō'dwōr), *n.* A small private apartment.

**Bough** (bou), *n.* A branch.

**Bou-gie'** (bō-zhē'), *n.* A wax candle; a surgical instrument.

**Bought** (hawt), *imp. & p. p. of Buy.* Purchased.

**Boul'der**, *n.* See *Boulder*.

**Bounce**, *v. i.* To leap; to spring. — *n.* A leap; sudden noise; a boast.

**Boun'cer**, *n.* A boaster; a lie.

**Boun'ging**, *a.* Stout; plump and healthy.

**Bound**, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to inclose. — *v. i.* To spring; to jump. — *a.* Destined; going to. — *n.* A barrier; limit; leap.

**Bound'a-ry**, *n.* A limit; mark; barrier.

**Bound'en**, *a.* Required; necessary.

**Bound'less**, *a.* Without bound; infinite.

**Boun'te-oūs**, *a.* Liberal; kind; bountiful.

**Boun'te-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Liberal-ly; generously.

**Boun'te-ous-ness**, *n.* Liberal-ity; munificence.

**Boun'ti-ful** (135, 139), *a.* Liberal; generous. [ously.]

**Boun'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* Gener-

**Boun'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being bountiful.

**Boun'ty**, *n.* [Lat. *bonitas*, fr. *bonus*, good.] Liberality in giving; generosity; munificence; a premium.

**Bou-quet'** (bōō-kā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; a nosegay.

**Bou'r-geois'** (bur-jois'), *n.* A kind of printing type.

### Bourgeois Type.

**Bōurn**, *n.* A bound; limit.

**Bourse**, *n.* A French Exchange.

**Bout**, *n.* A turn; trial; essay.

**Bō'vine**, *a.* Relating to cattle of the ox kind.

**Bow** (bou), *v. t. & i.* To bend down. — *n.* An act of reverence or respect; the rounding part of a ship's side forward.

**Bōw**, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; a fiddle-stick; any thing curved.

**Bow'el**, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

**Bow'els**, *n. pl.* The intestines; entrails.

**Bow'er**, *n.* An arbor; an anchor at the bow.

**Bow'er-y**, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.

**Bōw'ie-knife** (bō'e-nif), *n.* A long knife or dagger.

**Bōwl**, *n.* A deep vessel; a round ball of wood. — *v. t.* To roll along as a bowl. — *v. i.* To play at bowls.

**Bōw'-légged**, *a.* Having crooked legs.

**Bōwl'der**, *n.* A roundish mass of rock. [bowls.]

**Bōwl'r**, *n.* One who plays at

**Bōw'line**, *n.* A rope to hold a sail to the wind.

**Bōw'ling-al'ley**, *n.* A place to play at bowls.

**Bōw'ling-green**, *n.* A green for bowlers.

**Bōw'man** (143), *n.* An archer.

**Bow'man** (bou'man), *n.* Fore-most rower.

**Bōw'sprit**, *n.* A spar projecting from a ship's head.

**Bōw'string**, *n.* A string for a bow; a Turkish punishment.

**Bōw'-win'dōw**, *n.* A projecting window.

**Bōx**, *n.* A tree; a wooden case; a blow on the ear; a plant; a driver's seat; an iron cylinder for an axle-tree to run in. — *v. t.* To put in a box; to strike. — *v. i.* To fight with the fist. [box.]

**Bōx'en** (bōks'n), *a.* Made of

**Bōx'er**, *n.* One who fights with the fists; a pugilist.

**Boy**, *n.* A male child; a lad.

**Boy'hōod**, *n.* State of a boy.

**Boy'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a boy.

**Boy'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a boyish manner.

**Boy'ish-ness**, } *n.* The man-  
**Boy'ism**, } ners of a

boy; boyhood; puerility.

**Brā'b'le**, *v. i.* To clamor.

**Brā'ce**, *n.* That which holds or binds; a bandage; a strap; a piece of timber; a pair; a curved connecting line used in printing. [See *Braggart*, below.] — *v. t.* To bind; to tie; to tighten; to furnish with braces.

**Brā'ce'let**, *n.* An ornament for the wrist.

**Brā'cer**, *n.* One who braces.

**Brā'ch'i-al**, or **Brā'chi-al**, *a.* Belonging to the arm.

**Bra-chy'g-ra-phy**, *n.* Short-hand writing.

**Brā'ck'et**, *n.* [Old Fr. *braquet*, from Lat. *brachium*, arm.] A small support of wood; (*pl.*) hooks, thus [ ], for inclosing words.

**Bräck'ish**, *a.* Saltish; salt.  
**Bræct**, *n.* A small leaf or set of leaves.

**Bräd**, *n.* A slender nail without a head.

**Bråg** (129), *v. t.* To boast; to swagger; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards.

**Bråg'ga-dö'ci-o** (-shi-o), *n.* A vain boaster. [ness.]

**Bråg'gard-ism**, *n.* Boastful-  
**Bråg'gart**, *n.* A boaster; a

**Bråg'ger**, *n.* vain fellow.  
**Bråg'gart**, *a.* Boastful.

**Bråh'min**, *n.* A Hindoo priest.

**Braïd** (130), *v. t.* To weave or plait, as three or more strands to form one. — *n.* Something braided; a sort of lace.

**Bräin**, *n.* The soft substance within the skull which is the seat of sensation and intellect; the understanding; the fancy. — *v. t.* To beat out the brains of.

**Bräin'less**, *a.* Destitute of thought; thoughtless; foolish.

**Bräin'-pån**, *n.* The skull.

**Bräke**, old *imp.* of *Break*. — *n.* An instrument for dressing flax; a contrivance for stopping wheels; a fern.

**Bräke'man** (143), *n.* One who manages the brake on railway carriages.

**Bräm'ble**, *n.* A prickly shrub.

**Brä'min**. See *Brä'min*.

**Brån**, *n.* The outer coats of grain separated from the flour; husk.

**Brånch**, *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; offspring; division. — *v. i.* or *t.* To divide into branches; to ramify.

**Brånch'let**, *n.* A little branch.

**Brånch'y**, *a.* Full of branches.

**Brånd**, *v. t.* [A.-S., from *brinnan*, to burn.] To burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize. — *n.* A burnt or burning piece of wood; a thunderbolt; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma; a sword.

**Brån'dish**, *v. t.* To wave; to flourish, as a weapon. — *n.* A flourish.

**Brån'dish-er**, *n.* One who brandishes. [worm.]

**Brånd'ling**, *n.* A kind of

**Brånd'-new**, *a.* Perfectly new.

**Brån'dy**, *n.* A spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.

**Brån'gle** (brang'gl), *n.* A brawl. — *v. t.* To wrangle.

**Brå'zier** (brå'zhur), *n.* One

who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.

**Bräss**, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence.

**Bräss'y**, *a.* Made of brass; like brass; impudent.

**Bråt**, *n.* A child; — in contempt.

**Bra-vå'do**, *n.* An arrogant threat; a boasting fellow.

**Bråve**, *a.* Fearless of danger. — *SYN.* Courageous; galling; valiant; hold; intrepid.

— *n.* — An Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy.

**Bråve'ly**, *adv.* Gallantly; generously. [ism.]

**Bråv'er-y**, *n.* Courage; hero-

**Brå'vo**, *n.* A daring villain.

**Brå'vo**, *interj.* Well done!

**Brawl**, *v. i.* To make a great noise; to quarrel noisily. — *n.* A quarrel; squabble.

**Brawl'er**, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.

**Brawn**, *n.* A boar's flesh; full, strong, muscles.

**Brawn'y**, *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular.

**Bråy**, *v. t.* To beat in a mortar. — *v. i.* To make a harsh noise like an ass. — *n.* The cry of an ass.

**Bråy'ing**, *n.* The cry of an ass; clamor; noise.

**Bråze**, *v. t.* To cover or solder with brass.

**Brå'zen** (brå'zn), *a.* Made of brass; bold; impudent. — *v. i.* To be impudent.

**Brå'zen-fåçed** (brå'zn-fåst), *a.* Impudent; bold.

**Brå'zen-ness** (106), *n.* A brazen quality; brassiness.

**Brå'zier** (brå'zhur), *n.* See *Brasier*.

**Bræch**, *n.* A break or gap; infraction; violation; quarrel.

**Bræch'y**, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.

**Bræd**, *n.* Food made of flour or meal; support of life.

**Bræd'-cörn**, *n.* Grain of which bread is made.

**Bræd'-stüff**, *n.* That of which bread is made.

**Brædth**, *n.* Width; measure from side to side.

**Bræäk**, *v. t.* [*imp.* **BROKE**; *p. p.* **BROKE, BROKEN**.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part in two; to burst; to become

a bankrupt; to dawn. — *n.*

An opening; breach; pause; failure.

**Bræäk'age** (42), *n.* Allowance for things broken.

**Bræäk'er**, *n.* One who breaks; a rock on which waves break; the waves so broken.

**Bræäk'-fast**, *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat breakfast.

**Bræäk'-neck**, *n.* A steep or precipitous place.

**Bræäk'-wa-ter**, *n.* A mole or wall to break the force of the waves.

**Bræäm**, *v. t.* To cleanse, as a ship's bottom. — *n.* A fish.

**Bræäst**, *n.* Upper forepart of the body; seat of the affections; the heart. — *v. t.* To meet in front.

**Bræäst'-böne**, *n.* Bone of the breast.

**Bræäst'-knöt**, (-nöt), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

**Bræäst'pin**, *n.* A pin to wear on the breast. [the breast.]

**Bræäst'-plåte**, *n.* Armor for

**Bræäst'work** (-würk), *n.* A low parapet for defense.

**Bræäth**, *n.* Air respired; life; breeze.

**Bræäth'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being breathed; respirable.

**Bræäthe**, *v. i.* To respire; to live; to utter softly. — *v. t.* To exhale.

**Bræäth'ing**, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.

**Bræäth'less**, *a.* Out of breath; exhausted; dead.

**Bréd**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Breed*.

**Breech**, *n.* The lower part of the body; part of a fire-arm behind the bottom of the bore. — *v. t.* To put into breeches.

**Breech'es** (bréch'ez), *n.* A lower garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.

**Breech'ing** (bréch'ing), *n.* The hinder part of a harness.

**Breed**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BRED**.] To give birth to; to generate; to hatch; to bring up; to educate. — *v. i.* To be with young. — *n.* Offspring; progeny; race.

**Breed'er**, *n.* One that breeds.

**Breed'ing**, *n.* Bringing up; education; nurture; manners.

**Breeze**, *n.* A gentle wind

**Breez'y**, *a.* Fanned with gentle breezes. [Brother.]

**Bréth'ren** (145), *n. pl.* of


**Bré-vét'**, *n.* A commission

which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.

**Brē'vi-ā-ry**, *n.* The prayer-book of the Roman Catholic church. [pend.

**Brē'vi-ate**, *n.* A short combination. [ing type.

**Bre-viēr**, *n.* A small print-

 **Brevier Type.**

**Brē'vi-ty**, *n.* Conciseness.

**Brew** (brj), *v. i.* To make beer; to be in a state of preparation. — *v. t.* To mingle; to contrive. [brews.

**Brew'er** (brj/-), *n.* One who brews. — **Brew'er-y** (brj/-), *n.* A house for brewing. [brewery.

**Brew'house** (brj/-), *n.* A

**Brew'is** (brj/-), *n.* Bread soaked in gravy or in water and butter.

**Bribe**, *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct. — *v. t.* To corrupt by gifts.

**Brib'er**, *n.* One who bribes.

**Brib'er-y**, *n.* The giving or receiving of bribes.

**Brick**, *n.* [Armorie *prick*, clayey.] A mass of burnt clay. — *v. t.* To lay with bricks.

**Brick'bāt**, *n.* A broken piece of brick.

**Brick'-kīln** (kīl), *n.* A kiln for burning brick. [mason.

**Brick'-lāy'er**, *n.* A brick-

**Brick'-māk'er**, *n.* One who makes brick.

**Brid'al** (l33), *a.* Belonging to marriage. — *n.* A wedding.

**Bride**, *n.* A woman newly married, or about to be married.

**Bride'-cāke**, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.

**Bride'groom**, *n.* A man newly married, or about to be married.

**Bride'māid**, *n.* A woman who attends the bride.

**Bride'man**, *n.* A man who attends the bride and bridegroom. [correction.

**Bride'well**, *n.* A house of

**Bridge**, *n.* A structure to pass over water on; a support. — *v. t.* To form a bridge over.

**Brid'le**, *n.* An instrument to restrain or govern a horse. — *v. t.* To put on a bridle; to restrain. — *v. i.* To hold up the head.

**Bri-dōon'**, *n.* A light snaffle distinct from that of the principal bit.

**Brief**, *a.* Short; concise. — *n.*

An epitome, or short writing; an abstract.

**Brief'ness**, *n.* Shortness; conciseness.

**Brief'ly**, *adv.* In few words.

**Brī'er**, *n.* A prickly shrub; a bramble.

**Brī'er-y**, *a.* Full of briars.

**Brig**, *n.* A

vessel with two masts square rigged.

**Brig-gāde'**

*n.* A division of troops. — *v. t.* To form into brigades.

**Brig-a-diēr'**, *n.* An officer commanding a brigade.

**Brig'and**, *n.* One of a band of robbers; a freebooter.

**Brig'an-tine**, *n.* A kind of small brig.

**Bright** (brit), *n.* Shining; clear; promising.

**Bright'en** (brīt'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become bright.

**Bright'ly** (brīt/-), *adv.* With luster; splendidly.

**Bright'ness** (brīt/-), *n.* Luster; splendor; acuteness.

**Brill'ian-cy**, *n.* Sparkling luster or brightness.

**Brill'iant**, *a.* Shining; sparkling. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles.

**Brim**, *n.* The edge; upper edge; side; bank. — *v. i.* To be filled to the brim.

**Brim'ful**, *a.* Full to the brim.

**Brim'mer**, *n.* A bowl filled to the top. [the brim.

**Brim'ming** (l29), *a.* Full to

**Brim'stōne**, *n.* A mineral; sulphur.

**Brin'ded**, *a.* Streaked;

**Brin'dled**, *a.* spotted.

**Brine**, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean.

**Brine'-pān**, *n.* A pit of salt

**Brine'-pit**, *n.* water for evaporation.

**Bring**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BROUGHT.] To convey or carry to; to fetch from.

**Brin'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, brine.

**Brink** (79), *n.* The edge of a steep place. [active: lively.

**Brisk**, *a.* Quick; full of life;

**Brisk'et**, *n.* That part of the breast of an animal that lies next to the ribs. [ner.

**Brisk'ly**, *adv.* In a brisk manner.

**Brisk'ness**, *n.* Quality of being brisk; activeness.



Brig.

**Bris'tle** (bris'l), *n.* A stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. i.* To raise the bristles.

**Bris'tly** (bris'lý), *adv.* Set thick with bristles.

**Bri-tān'ni-ā**, *n.* A metallic compound, consisting chiefly of block tin, with antimony, and some bismuth and copper. [Britain.

**Brit'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to

**Brit'on**, *n.* A native of Britain.

**Brit'tle**, *a.* Apt to break; fragile.

**Brit'tle-ness**, *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.

**Brōach**, *n.* A spit. — *v. t.* To tap; to let out.

**Brōach'er**, *n.* One who broaches; a spit.

**Broad** (brawd), *a.* Extended from side to side; wide; coarse; indelicate. — *SYN.* Ample; comprehensive; large.

**Broad'-āx**, *n.* An ax for

**Broad'axe**, *n.* hewing timber.

**Broad'east**, *n.* A scattering of seed with the hand. — *a.* Dispersed with the hand, as seed; widely spread.

**Broad'elōth**, *n.* A fine woolen cloth.

**Broad'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow broad.

**Broad'side**, *n.* A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship.

**Broad'swōrd** (-sōrd), *n.* A broad-bladed sword.

**Bro-cāde'**, *n.* [It. *broccare*, to figure, to stitch.] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers.

**Bro-cād'ed**, *a.* Worked, or dressed, in brocade.

**Brō'eage**, *n.* Trade of a broker; brokerage.

**Brōck**, *n.* A badger; a brocket.

**Brōe'eo-lit** (l40), *n.* A species of cabbage. [years old.

**Brōck'et**, *n.* A red deer, two

**Brō'gan**, or **Ero-gān'**, *n.* A thick shoe.

**Brōgue**, *n.* A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.

**Broid'er**, *v. t.* To embroider.

**Broil**, *n.* A tumult; quarrel. — *v. t.* To dress over coals. — *v. i.* To be in a heat.

**Broil'er**, *n.* One who broils.

**Brōke** (18), *imp. of Break.*

**Brō'ken** (brō'kn), *p. p. or a. of Break.*

**Brō'ken-heärt'ed**, *a.* Having the spirits crushed.

**Brō'ken-wind'ed**, *a.* Having short breath.

son, ör, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rje, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; as; exist; ū as ug; this.

**Brō'ker, n.** An agent who transacts business on commission.

**Brō'ker-age, n.** Business or commission of a broker.

**Brōn'ehi-al, a.** Relating to the throat.

**Brōn-ehi'tis, n.** A throat affection.

**Bron-ehōt'o-my, n.** An incision into the windpipe.

**Brōnze, n.** A compound of copper and tin. — *v. t.* To color or harden like bronze.

**Brōoch, n.** A jewel; a bosom-pin.

**Brōod, n.** Offspring; progeny. — *v. i.* To sit on eggs; to cover chickens; to muse.

**Brōok, n.** A natural stream less than a river. — *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to submit to.

**Brōok'let, n.** A small brook.

**Brōom, n.** A strub; an instrument to sweep with; a besom.

**Brōom'stick, n.** The staff or handle of a broom.

**Brōom'y, a.** Full of broom; like or containing broom.

**Brōth, n.** Liquor in which flesh has been boiled. [fume.]

**Brōth'el, n.** A house of ill-repute.

**Brōth'er (brūth'er, 99), n.** A male born of the same parents; an associate; a companion.

**Brōth'er-hōod, n.** State of being a brother; fraternity.

**Brōth'er-ly, a.** Like a brother.

**Brought (brawt), imp. & p. p. of Bring.**

**Brow, n.** The forehead; the hairy ridge over the eyes; the edge.

**Brow'bēat, v. t.** To beat down by sternness or arrogance.

**Brow'bēat'ing, n.** Act of beating down or endeavoring to intimidate.

**Brown, a.** [The root is A.-S. *beornan*, Eng. *burn*.] Dusky; inclining to red. — *n.* A dusky reddish color. — *v. t.* To make brown. — *v. i.* To become brown.

**Brown'ie, n.** A kind of imaginary good-natured spirit.

**Brown'ish, a.** Inclined to brown.

**Brown'stūd'y, a.** Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.

**Browse (brouz), v. t.** To feed on the shoots of shrubs.

**Browse (brouz), n.** The twigs of shrubs.

**Brū'in, n.** A bear.

**Brūise, v. t.** To hurt with blows. — *n.* A contusion.

**Brūis'er, n.** A boxer.

**Brūit, n.** Report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report.

**Brū'mal, a.** Belonging to win-  
**Brū-nētte', n.** A woman of a dark or brown complexion.

**Brūnt, n.** A shock; attack; onset; violence.

**Brūsh, n.** A hairy instrument; a pencil; brisk attack; a thicket; branches of trees lopped off. — *v. t.* To rub or sweep with a brush. — *v. i.* To move in haste.

**Brūsh'-wood, n.** Underwood.

**Brūsh'y, a.** Like a brush; shaggy. [crackle] to bully.

**Brū'stle (brūs'tl), v. i.** To

**Brū'tal (brūt), a.** Savage; cruel.

**Brū'tal'i-ty, n.** Savageness; cruelty; insensibility to pity.

**Brū'tal-ize, v. t.** To make brutal. — *v. i.* To become brutal.

**Brū'tal-ly, adv.** In a brutal manner; cruelly.

**Brūte, n.** An irrational animal. — *a.* Senseless; savage.

**Brū'ti-fy, v. t.** To make brutish or unfeeling.

**Brū'tish, a.** Bestial; savage.

**Brū'tish-ness, n.** Quality of being brutish.

**Brū'tism, n.** Extreme stupidity.

**Brū'o-ny, n.** A certain wild climbing plant. [liquor.]

**Būb, n.** Strong beer or malt.

**Būb'ble, n.** A small bladder of water; a false show; empty project. — *v. i.* To rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling sound. — *v. t.* To cheat; to impose on.

**Būb'bler, n.** One who cheats.

**Būb'blig, a.** Full of bubbles; like bubbles.

**Būe'-ea-neer', n.** A piratical adventurer; a freebooter.

**Būck, n.** Male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy; lye. — *v. t.* To steep clothes in lye.

**Būck'-bās'ket, n.** A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

**Būck'et, n.** A vessel to draw or carry water in.

**Būck'ish, a.** Pertaining to a gay fellow; foppish.

**Būck'le (būk'l), n.** An instrument for fastening straps. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; to apply. — *v. i.* To join in battle.

**Būck'ler, n.** A kind of shield.

**Būck'ram, n.** A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.

**Būck'skin, n.** The leather from a buck.

**Būck'thōrn, n.** A plant bearing a black berry.

**Būck'wheat, n.** A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.

**Bu-cōl'ie, a.** [Gr. *boukolos*, herdsman.] Relating to shepherds; pastoral. — *n.* A pastoral poem.

**Būd, n.** First shoot of a plant. — *v. t.* To put forth buds. — *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree.

**Būd'dle, v. t.** To wash, as ores.

**Būde'-light (-lit), n.** An intense white light produced by burning purified coal-gas in a peculiar kind of lamp.

**Būdge, v. i.** To stir; to go; to move. — *a.* Stiff; rigid; pompous; surly.

**Būdg'et, n.** A bag; pouch; stock; store; a statement respecting finances.

**Būff, n.** A leather dressed with oil; a color between light pink and light yellow.

**Būff'fa-lo, n.**

**Būff'fa-lōes, 140.)** A kind of wild ox.

**Būff'fet (139), v. t.**

To box; to beat; to strike with the fist. — *n.* A blow with the hand; a cuff; a kind of cupboard or closet.

**Būff'o, n.** The comic actor in an opera.

**Buf-foōn', n.** A clown; a mountebank.

**Buf-foōn'-cr-y, n.** Low jests.

**Būg, n.** A generic term for various insects. [ject.]

**Būg'beār, n.** A frightful ob-

**Būg'gy, a.** Full of, or having, bugs. — *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

**Bū'gle, n.**

**Bū'gle-hōrn, n.** A military instrument of music.

**Bū'gle, n.** An elongated glass bead.

**Bū'gloss, n.** A plant used in dyeing.

**Būhl (būl), n.** Metallic figures inlaid in dark wood or tortoise-shell.

**Būhr'stōne (būr-), n.** A species of quartz, used for mill-stones.



Buffalo.



Bugle.



**Build** (bıld), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BUILD**, **BUILT**.] To raise a structure; to construct; to erect. — *v. i.* To rest or depend for support.  
**Build'er**, *n.* One who builds.  
**Building**, *n.* An edifice; fabric.  
**Build**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Build*.  
**Bũb**, *n.* A round root, as that of the onion or tulip.  
**Bul-bā'ceous**, *a.* Having bulbs; bulbous.  
**Bũb'ous**, *a.* Having round roots or heads; protuberant.  
**Bũge**, *n.* Protuberant part of a cask; a protuberance. — *v. i.* To swell in the middle.  
**Bũk**, *n.* Size; substance in general; quantity; main part.  
**Bũk'-head**, *n.* A partition in a ship, to form separate apartments.  
**Bũk'i-ness**, *n.* Largeness.  
**Bũk'y**, *a.* Of great size; big.  
**Bũll**, *n.* The male of cattle; edict of the pope; a blunder.  
**Bũll'a-ry**, *n.* A collection of papal bulls.  
**Bũll'-bait'ing**, *n.* Practice of exciting bulls with dogs.  
**Bũll'-dog**, *n.* A kind of fierce dog.  
  
**Bũll'et**, *n.* A ball for a gun.  
**Bũll'e-tin**, *n.* Official report or notice.  
**Bũll'-fight** (-fit), *n.* A fight with a bull.  
**Bũll'-finch**, *n.* A singing bird.  
**Bũll'-frõg**, *n.* A large species of frog. [gold.]  
**Bũll'ion**, *n.* Uncoined silver or  
**Bũll'oek**, *n.* A young bull; an ox.  
**Bũll's'-eye** (-i), *n.* A small window of rounded or projecting glass.  
**Bũll'y**, *n.* A blustering, quarrelsome fellow. — *v. i.* To bluster. — *v. t.* To threaten with noisy menaces.  
**Bũll'rush**, *n.* A rush growing in water.  
**Bũl'wark**, *n.* A fortification; shelter; sides of a ship above the upper deck.  
**Bũm-bũl'fif**, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff*.] An under bailiff.  
**Bũm'ble-bee**, *n.* A kind of large bee.

**Bũmp**, *n.* A swelling; a blow. — *v. i.* To make a loud noise. — *v. t.* To thump; to strike. [the brim.]  
**Bũm'per**, *n.* A glass filled to  
**Bũmp'kin**, *n.* An awkward person; a clown; a rustic.  
**Bũn** } (125), *n.* A small cake,  
**Bũnn** } or sweet bread.  
**Bũnch**, *n.* A cluster; a hard lump; a protuberance. — *v. i.* To grow in clusters. — *v. t.* To tie in bunches.  
**Bũnch'y**, *a.* Full of bunches; like a bunch.  
**Bũn'dle**, *n.* A number of things bound together. — *v. t.* To tie together.  
**Bũng**, *n.* A stopper for a barrel. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung.  
**Bũng'a-lõw**, *n.* In India, a house of a single floor.  
**Bũng'-hõlc**, *n.* A hole in a barrel.  
**Bũng'le**, *v. i.* To do clumsily.  
**Bũng'ler**, *n.* A clumsy workman.  
**Bũng'ling**, *a.* Very clumsy.  
**Bũng'ling-ly**, *adv.* Clumsily.  
**Bũn'ion** (bũn'yun), *n.* An excrescence on the toe. [a bed.]  
**Bũnk**, *n.* A case of boards for  
**Bũnn**, *n.* See *Bun*.  
**Bũnt'ing**, *n.* A thin woolen cloth; a bird of different species.  
**Bũoý** (bwõý or bwõý), *n.* A piece of wood or cork floating on the water, to indicate shoals, rocks, &c., or to bear a cable. — *v. t.* To keep afloat; to sustain.  
  
**Bũoý'an-cý** (bwõý'- or bwõý'-), *n.* The quality of floating; specific lightness. — *SYN.* Animation; elasticity; vivacity.  
**Bũoý'ant** (bwõý'- or bwõý'-), *a.* Floating; light.  
**Bũr** } (125), *n.* The prickly  
**Bũrr** } head of a plant.  
**Bũr'den** (bũr'du), *n.* [From the root of *bear*.] That which is borne; a load; chorus of a song; refrain. — *v. t.* To load; to oppress.  
**Bũr'den-sõme**, *a.* Grievous to be borne. — *SYN.* Heavy; ponderous; oppressive.  
**Bũr'dõck**, *n.* A wild plant that bears burs.  
**Bũ'reau** (bũ'rõ), *n.* (*pl.* *Bũ'reaus*.) A chest of drawers for papers or clothes; office.

**Bũrg**, *n.* A borough.  
**Bũr'gess**, *n.* A freeman of a city.  
**Bũrg'grave**, *n.* A German noble.  
**Bũrg'h'er** (bũrg'er), *n.* A freeman of a borough.  
**Bũr'glar**, *n.* One who breaks into a house by night.  
**Bur-glā'ri-õis**, *a.* Consisting in burglary.  
**Bũr'gla-ry**, *n.* The crime of house-breaking by night, with intent to steal.  
**Bũrg'o-mās'ter**, *n.* A city magistrate.  
**Bũr'gun-dý**, *n.* Wine made in Burgundy.  
**Bu'ri-al** (bũr'-i-al), *n.* Act of burying; a funeral.  
**Bũ'rín**, *n.* A graving tool.  
**Bũrl**, *v. t.* To pick knots, &c., from, in furling cloth.  
**Bur-lẽsque'** (-lẽsk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter; ludicrous. — *n.* A ludicrous representation. — *v. t.* To make ludicrous; to turn to ridicule.  
**Bũr'ly**, *a.* Great in size; boisterous.  
**Bũrn**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BURNED**, **BURNT**.] To consume by fire. — *v. i.* To scorch; to be inflamed; to be on fire. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire.  
**Bũrn'er**, *n.* One who sets on fire; appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture. [plant.]  
**Bũr'net**, *n.* A certain garden  
**Bũrn'ing**, *n.* Combustion; heat. — *a.* Flaming; vehement; ardent.  
**Bũrn'ing-gláss**, *n.* A convex lens for converging the sun's rays to a focus.  
**Bũr'nish**, *v. t.* To polish; to brighten. — *n.* A gloss.  
**Bũr'nish-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, burnishes.  
**Bũrnt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Burn*.  
**Bũrnt'-õf'fer-ing**, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar as a sacrifice.  
**Bũrr**, *n.* See *Bur*.  
**Bũr'rõw**, *n.* A lodge in the earth for rabbits, &c. — *v. i.* To lodge in a hole in the earth.  
**Bũr'sar**, *n.* The treasurer of a college; a charity student.  
**Bũr'sa-ry**, *n.* [Gr. *bursa*, a skin, a purse.] Treasury of a college or monastery.  
**Bũrse**, *n.* A mercantile exchange.  
**Bũrst**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BURST**.] To break or fly

open. — *n.* A sudden rent or disruption.

**Bur'then.** See *Burden*.

**Bur'y** (bēr'y), *v. t.* To inter in a grave; to cover with earth; to conceal; to hide.

**Bush**, *n.* A shrub; a bough. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush or with bushes.

**Bush'el**, *n.* A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.

**Bush'i-ness**, *n.* State of being bushy.

**Bush'y**, *a.* Full of bushes; thick, as hair.

**Bug'i-ly** (būz'i-ly), *adv.* With constant occupation.

**Bug'i-ness** (būz'nes), *n.* Employment; trade; occupation; concern.

**Busk**, *n.* A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.

**Busk'in**, *n.* A half boot, anciently worn on the stage.

**Busk'ined**, *a.* Wearing buskins.

**Bus'ket**, *n.* A small bush; a collection of shrubs.

**Busk'ined**, *a.* Wearing buskins. [kiss.]

**Buss**, *n.* A kiss. — *v. t.* To kiss.

**Büst**, *n.* A statue of the head and shoulders.

**Bust'ard**, *n.* A bird of the ostrich family.

**Bus'tle** (būs'l), *v. i.* To be busy or active. — *n.* A tumult; hurry; commotion.

**Bust'ler** (būs'ler), *n.* An active, stirring person.

**Bug'y** (būz'y), *a.* Employed with earnestness; officious.

— *v. t.* To employ; to occupy.

**Bug'y-bōd'y** (būz'y-), *n.* A meddling, officious person.

**Būt**, *prep.* Except; unless. — *conj.* More; further. — *n.* End; limit; bound. — *v. t.* To be bounded; to touch with the end.

**Butch'er**, *n.* One who kills animals to sell. — *v. t.* To slay inhumanly.

**Butch'er-ly**, *a.* Barbarous; cruel; bloody.

**Butch'er-y**, *n.* The business of a butcher; slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder; carnage.

**Būt'end**, *n.* The thicker end of a thing.

**Būt'ler**, *n.* A servant who has the care of liquors.

**Būt'ler-ship**, *n.* The office of a butler.

**Būt'ment**, *n.* A buttress of an arch.

**Bütt**, *n.* The larger end of a thing; a mark to shoot at; a large cask; a kind of hinge;

a push or thrust with the head; thickest part of tanned ox-hides; end; limit; one who is ridiculed. — *v. i.* To strike with the head; to be bounded; to abut.

**Būt'ter**, *n.* An oily substance obtained from cream by churning. — *v. t.* To cover or spread with butter.

**Būt'ter-eüp**, *n.* A plant with bright yellow flowers; crow-foot.

**Būt'ter-fly**, *n.* [Named from the color of the yellow species.] A genus of insects.

**Būt'ter-milk**, *n.* The milk which remains after the butter is separated.

**Būt'ter-nūt**, *n.* A tree and its oily fruit.

**Būt'ter-print**, *n.* A stamp for butter.

**Būt'ter-toōth**, *n.* A broad fore tooth.

**Būt'ter-y**, *n.* A room where provisions are kept; pantry. — *a.* Resembling butter; having the qualities or appearance of butter.

**Būt'tock**, *n.* Protuberant part of the body behind; rump.

**Būt'ton** (būt'tn), *n.* A knob or catch for fastening clothes; a piece of wood or metal made to turn so as to fasten doors, &c. — *v. t.* To fasten with a button or with buttons.

**Būt'ton-hōle**, *n.* A hole for a button.

**Būt'tress**, *n.* A projecting support to the outside of a wall. — *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

**Būt'ty-rā'ceous**, *a.* Having the qualities of butter; like butter.

**Būx'om**, *a.* Live-ly; brisk; jolly; frolicsome.

**Būx'om-ly**, *adv.* Briskly; gayly.

**Būx'om-ness**, *n.* Quality of being buxom; briskness; gayety.

**Būy** (bi), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BOUGHT (bawt).] To acquire by paying a price for; to purchase.

**Bu'y'er**, *n.* A purchaser.

**Būzz** (125), *n.* A humming sound, as of bees. — *v. i.* To make a low humming sound, like bees. — *v. t.* To whisper; to spread by whispers.

**Būz'zard**, *n.* A species of hawk.

**Būzz'er**, *n.* One who buzzes; a whisperer.

**Bȳ**, *prep.* Near; close to; from one to the other side of; with; through means of; in presence. — *By* and *by*, presently; pretty soon; before long.

**Bȳ'end**, *n.* Private interest.

**Bȳ'gone**, *a.* Past; gone by.

**Bȳ'law**, *n.* A private law or regulation.

**Bȳ'pāth**, *n.* A private path.

**Bȳre**, *n.* A cow-house.

**Bȳ'stānd'er**, *n.* A looker on; a spectator.

**Bȳ'street**, *n.* A private street.

**Bȳ'way**, *n.* A private or secluded way.

**Bȳ'word** (-wōrd), *n.* A common saying; a proverb.

**By-zān'tine**, or **Bȳz'an-tine**, *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium



Buttress.

## C.

**CĀB**, *n.* A kind of covered carriage.

**Cā-bāl'**, *n.* A number of persons united to effect some

private purpose; a junto; intrigue. — *v. i.* (129) To intrigue privately; to plot.

**Cāb'a-lā**, *n.* Jewish secret tra-

ditions; any secret science; mystery.

**Cāb'a-list**, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, é, î, ô, ü, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, all, what; ċre, veīl, tērm; pīque, firm;

**Ĉab/a-lis'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret; occult.

**Ĉa-bäl'er**, *n.* One who plots.

**Ĉab'bage**, *v. i.* To steal pieces of, in cutting clothes. — *n.* A garden plant.

**Ĉab'in**, *n.* An apartment in a ship; a hut. — *v. i.* To live in a cabin. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.

**Ĉab'i-net**, *n.* A set of drawers; a closet to a private room; a council of state.

**Ĉab'i-net-mä'ker**, *n.* A maker of fine furniture of wood.

**Ĉä'ble**, *n.* A large strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor. [a ship.]

**Ĉa-böös'e'**, *n.* A cook room of

**Ĉäb'ri-o-let** (-lä), *n.* A one-horse pleasure carriage, with two seats and a calash top.

**Ĉa-eä'o**, *n.* The chocolate tree.

**Ĉäche** (küsh), *n.* A place for hiding and preserving provisions.

**Ĉa-chöe'tie**, *a.* Having an ill habit of body. [body.]

**Ĉa-chöx'y**, *n.* Ill habit of

**Ĉäeh'in-nä'tion**, *n.* Loud or immoderate laughter.

**Ĉäek'le**, *v. i.* To make the neck of a hen; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* The noise of a hen or goose.

**Ĉa-eöph'o-ny**, *n.* A disagreeable sound of words.

**Ĉäe'tus**, *n.* A genus of prickly tropical plants.

**Ĉa-däv'er-öüs**, *a.* Like a dead body; pale; ghastly.

**Ĉä'dy**, *n.* A small box for tea.

**Ĉäde**, *a.* Bred by hand; tame; gentle; soft. — *n.* A barrel or cask.

**Ĉä'dence**, *n.* A fall of the voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

**Ĉa-dët'**, *n.* A volunteer in the army; a military pupil.

**Ĉä'di** (140), *n.* A Turkish judge.

**Ĉa-sü'rä**, or **Ĉa-sü'rä**, *n.* A pause or division in a verse.

**Ĉäg**, *n.* A little barrel or cask; a keg.

**Ĉäge**, *n.* An inclosure for confining birds or other animals. — *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

**Ĉä'irn**, *n.* A pile of stones.

**Ĉäis'son**, *n.* A chest containing ammunition; a wooden box for laying the foundations of a bridge.

**Ĉäi'tiff**, *n.* [From Lat. *captivus*, captive.] A base fellow; a villain. — *a.* Base; servile.

**Ĉa-jöle'**, *v. t.* To deceive by flattery; to wheedle.

**Ĉa-jöl'er**, *n.* One who cajoles.

**Ĉa-jöl'er-y**, *n.* A wheedling; flattery.

**Ĉäke**, *n.* A kind of bread, sweet and delicate. — *v. i.* To form into a hard mass.

**Ĉäl'a-bäsh**, *n.* A large gourd.

**Ĉäl'a-män'eo**, *n.* A woolen stuff.

**Ĉäläm'i-toüs**, *a.* Distressing; disastrous.

**Ĉäläm'i-ty**, *n.* A condition producing great distress. — *SYN.* Disaster; mishap; misfortune.

**Ĉäl'a-mus**, *n.* A kind of reed.

**Ĉäl-läsh'**, *n.* A cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

**Ĉäl-eä're-öüs**, *a.* Having the properties of lime.

**Ĉäl'ge-ä'ted**, *a.* Wearing shoes.

**Ĉäl'ci-näte**, *v. t.* To calcine.

**Ĉäl'ci-nä'tion**, *n.* The operation of calcining.

**Ĉäl'ci-ne'**, or **Ĉäl'ci-ne**, *v. t.* To reduce to a powder by heat. — *v. i.* To be changed into powder by the action of heat.

**Ĉäl'eu-la-ble**, *a.* Capable of being calculated.

**Ĉäl'eu-läte**, *v. t.* To compute; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a computation.

**Ĉäl'eu-lä'tion**, *n.* Computation; estimate.

**Ĉäl'eu-lä'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

**Ĉäl'eu-lä'tor**, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.

**Ĉäl'eu-loüs**, *a.* Like stone; affected with the stone.

**Ĉäl'eu-lüs**, *n.* (*pl.* +**Ĉäl'eu-lü**, 147). The stone in the bladder; a method of computation.

**Ĉäl'dron**, *n.* A large kettle.

**Ĉäl'e-fä'cient**, *a.* Making warm; heating.

**Ĉäl'e-fä'ction**, *n.* Act of heating or state of being heated.

**Ĉäl'e-fä'tive**, *a.* Making warm or hot.

**Ĉäl'e-fä't-ry**, *a.* warm or hot.

**Ĉäl'e-fy**, *v. t.* To make warm or hot. — *v. i.* To grow warm or hot.

**Ĉäl'en-dar**, *n.* An almanac; a register. — *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

**Ĉäl'en-der**, *v. t.* To make glossy and smooth by press-

ing between rollers. — *n.* A hot press.

**Ĉäl'ends**, *n. pl.* First day of each month among the Romans.

**Ĉäl'en-türe**, *n.* An ardent fever with delirium.

**Ĉälf** (küf), *n.* (*pl.* **Ĉälves**, kävz), *n.* The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; thick part of the leg.

**Ĉäl'i-ber**, *n.* Bore of a gun;

**Ĉäl'i-bre**, *f* mental capacity.

**Ĉäl'i-eo**, *n.* (*pl.* **Ĉäl'i-eöes**, 140). A stuff made of cotton.

**Ĉäl'i-düet**, *n.* A pipe to convey heat.

**Ĉa-lid'i-ty**, *n.* Burning heat.

**Ĉäl'i-pers**, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

**Ĉäl'iph**, *n.* Title of the successors of Mohammed.

**Ĉäl'iph-ate**, *n.* The office of a caliph.

**Ĉäl'is-thén'ies**, *n. pl.* Healthful and graceful bodily exercises.

**Ĉälk** (kawk), *v. t.* To stop the seams of, as of a ship; to arm with sharp points, as the shoes of a horse. — *n.* A sharp point on an animal's shoe. [calks.]

**Ĉälk'er** (kawk'er), *n.* One who

**Ĉäll**, *v. t.* To name; to invite; to summon. — *v. i.* To cry out; to make a visit. — *n.* An address; a demand; a summons; a short visit.

**Ĉäl'li-gräph'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to fine writing.

**Ĉäl'lig'ra-phy**, *n.* Beautiful penmanship.

**Ĉäl'ing**, *n.* Employment; vocation; occupation.

**Ĉäl-lös'i-ty**, *n.* Any horny

**Ĉäl'tus**, *a.* hardness of the skin. [unfeeling.]

**Ĉäl'loüs**, *a.* Hard; indurated;

**Ĉäl'löw**, *a.* Unfledged; naked;

**Ĉälm** (kä'm), *a.* Still; quiet; undisturbed. — *n.* Serenity. — *v. t.* To quiet; to still.

**Ĉälm'y** (kä'm'-), *adv.* In a calm manner; quietly.

**Ĉälm'ness** (kä'm'oess), *n.* Serenity; stillness; quiet.

**Ĉäl'o-mël**, *n.* A preparation of mercury.

**Ĉa-lör'ie**, *n.* The principle or matter of heat. [heat.]

**Ĉäl'o-rif'ie**, *a.* Producing

**Ĉäl'o-rim'e-ter**, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.

**Căl'o-týpe, n.** A method of taking photographic pictures on prepared paper.

**Căl'trop, n.** A military instrument with four iron points so arranged that one of them always projects upwards; — used for impeding the advance of cavalry.

**Căl'u-mét, n.** [Lat. *calamus*, reed.] Indian pipe of peace.

**Căl'um'ni-áto, v. i.** To accuse falsely; to slander.

**Căl'um'ni-á'tion, n.** False accusation of crime; slander.

**Căl'um'ni-á'tor, n.** A false accuser; a slanderer.

**Căl'um'ni-óus, a.** Defamatory; abusive; slanderous.

**Căl'um-ny, n.** False and malicious accusation. — **SYN.** Slander; defamation; libel; abuse.

**Călve (käv), v. i.** To give birth to a calf.

**Căl'vin-ism, n.** The doctrines of Calvin.

**Căl'vin-ist, n.** One who adheres to Calvinism.

**Căl'vin-ist'ic, a.** Relating to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

**Căl'x, n.** (*Eng. pl.* *Căl'x'es, Lat. pl.* *†Căl'ces.*) Earthy residuum of a calcined mineral.

**Căl'yx, n.** (*pl.* *Căl'lyx-es.*) [*Gr. kalux*, from *kaluptein*, to cover.] The outer covering of a flower.



**Căl'yx, n.** (*pl.* *Căl'lyx-es.*) [*Gr. kalux*, from *kaluptein*, to cover.] The outer covering of a flower.

**Căl'm, n.** The projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion.

**Căl'm'bist, n.** One skilled in the science of banking.

**Căl'm'bric, n.** A fine linen or cotton.

**Căl'me, imp.** of *Come*.

**Căl'm'el, n.** A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa; a contrivance for lifting ships over bars.

**Căl'm'el-o-pard, or Căl'm'el-o-párd', n.** The giraffe; an African animal remarkable for its long neck.

**Căl'm'e-o (140), n.** A precious stone sculptured in relief.

**†Căl'm'e-rà Ob-seu'rá.** An optical apparatus in which the images of external objects are thrown in an inverted form upon a white surface within a darkened chamber or box.

**Căl'm'i-sàde', n.** An attack made in the dark.

**Căl'm'let, n.** A stuff of wool or hair and silk.

**Căl'mp, n.** A place where troops lodge, or tents, huts, &c., are erected. — *v. i.* To pitch tents; to encamp.

**Căl'm-pàign' (-pàn'), n.** The time an army keeps the field. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

**Căl'm-pàn'i-fórm, a.** In the shape of a bell.

**Căl'm'pa-nòl'o-gy, n.** Art of ringing bells.

**Căl'm-pàn'u-late, a.** Bell-shaped.

**Căl'm-pes'tral, a.** Pertaining to, or growing in, a field.

**Căl'm'phène, n.** Oil or spirit of turpentine.

**Căl'm'phor, n.** A kind of solidified sap from the East Indies.

**Căl'm'phor-ate, } a. Impreg-**  
**Căl'm'phor-á'ted, } nated with**  
**camphor.**

**Căl'm-phòr'ic, a.** Pertaining to, or containing, camphor.

**Căl'm, v. i.** [*imp. COULD.*] To be able. — *n.* A metallic cup or vessel for liquors.

**Căl'nál', n.** An artificial water-course; a pipe; a duct.

**Căl'ná'ry, n.** A kind of wine; a species of singing-bird.

**Căl'n'cel (130), v. t.** To blot out; to efface; to obliterate.

**Căl'n'cel-lá'ted, a.** Marked by cross lines.

**Căl'n'cel-lá'tion, n.** Act of cancelling, or crossing out; obliteration.

**Căl'n'cer, n.** The Crab, a sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.

**Căl'n'cer-áte, v. i.** To become cancerous.

**Căl'n'cer-óus, a.** Consisting of, or relating to, a cancer.

**Căl'n-de-lá'brum, n.** (*pl.* *†Căl'n-de-lá'brá* or *Căl'n-de-lá'brums.*) A candlestick with branches.

**Căl'n'dent, a.** Glowing with heat. [*uons.*]

**Căl'n'did, a.** Frank; ingenuous.

**Căl'n'di-date, n.** One who sues, or is proposed, for an office. [*frankly.*]

**Căl'n'did-ly, adv.** Fairly.

**Căl'n'did-ness, n.** Openness of mind; frankness.

**Căl'n'dle, n.** A light made of tallow, wax, &c.

**Căl'n'dle-light (-lit), n.** Light of a candle.

**Căl'n'dle-mas, n.** The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, February 2.

**Căl'n'dle-stick, n.** An instrument for holding a candle.

**Căl'n'dor, n.** Fairness; frankness; openness; sincerity.

**Căl'n'dy, v. t.** To conserve with sugar. — *v. i.* To be changed into sugar. — *n.* A preparation of sugar.

**Căl'ne, n.** A reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a cane.

**Căl'ne'bráke, n.** A thicket of canes.

**Căl'nine', a.** Pertaining to, or having the properties of, a dog.

**Căl'nis-ter, n.** A kind of tin box for tea or coffee, &c.

**Căl'n'ker, n.** A disease in animals and plants; a kind of ulcer. — *v. i.* To become corrupt. — *v. t.* To corrode or corrupt; to infect.

**Căl'n'kered, p. a.** Corroded.

**Căl'n'ker-óus, a.** Corroding, like a canker.

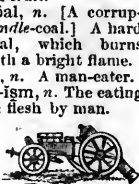
**Căl'n'ker-worm (-wórm), n.** A worm that destroys certain plants and fruit.

**Căl'n'nel-eóal, n.** [*A corruption of canille-coal.*] A hard black coal, which burns readily with a bright flame.

**Căl'n'ni-bal, n.** A man-eater.

**Căl'n'ni-bal-ism, n.** The eating of human flesh by man.

**Căl'n'non, n.** A great gun for throwing balls and the like.



**Căl'n'non, n.** A great gun for throwing balls and the like.

**Căl'n'non-áde', n.** Hostile attack with cannon. — *v. t.* To attack with cannon.

**Căl'n'non-ball, n.** A ball to be thrown from cannon.

**Căl'n'non-er', } n. One who**  
**Căl'n'non-iér', } manages a**  
**cannon.**

**Căl'n'non-shót, n.** A cannon ball. [*unable.*]

**Căl'n'not. [can and not.]** To be

**Căl'n-oc' (ka-nó'), n.** A boat made of a tree.

**Căl'n'on, n.** A rule; the Scriptures; an ecclesiastical dignity.

**Căl'n'on-ess, n.** A woman who enjoys a prebend.

**Căl'n'ón'ic-al, a.** According to canons; ecclesiastical.

**Căl'n'ón'ic-als, n. pl.** The prescribed dress of the clergy.

**Căl'n'ón'ic-ate, n.** Office of a canon. [*canon law.*]

**Căl'n'on-ist, n.** One versed in

**Căn/on-ist'ic**, *a.* Relating to canon law.  
**Căn/on-i-ză'tion**, *n.* An enrolling among saints.  
**Căn/on-ize**, *v. t.* To enroll in the catalogue of saints.  
**Căn/on-ry**, *n.* A benefice.  
**Căn/on-ship**, *n.* In a cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend annexed to it.  
**Căn'o-py**, *n.* A covering over the head. — *v. t.* To cover with a canopy. [loious.  
**Căn-nô'rous**, *a.* Musical; merry.  
**Căn't**, *v. t.* To give a sudden turn to. — *v. i.* [Lat. *cantare*, to chant.] To speak in a whining voice; to play the hypocrite. — *n.* A sudden turn; a whining or sing-song tone; slang; secret language of gypsies, &c. [musknelon.  
**Căn'ta-loupe**, *n.* A species of  
**Căn-tă'tă** or **Căn-tă'tă** (140), *n.* A poem set to music.  
**Căn-teen'**, *n.* A tin vessel for liquors, &c.  
**Căn'ter**, *v. i.* To move in a moderate gallop. — *n.* A moderate gallop.  
**Căn-thăr'i-dēs**, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Beetles used for blistering; Spanish flies.  
**Căn'ti-ele**, *n.* A song. — *Canticles*, the Song of Solomon.  
**Căn'to**, *n. (pl. Cănt'os, 140).* A division of a poem.  
**Căn'ton**, *n.* Division of a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts; to allot separate quarters to, as troops.  
**Căn'ton-ize**, *v. t.* To divide into cantons.  
**Căn'ton-ment**, *n.* A district occupied by soldiers. [tlan.  
**Căn-toon'**, *n.* A kind of fus-  
**Căn'vas**, *n.* A coarse cloth for sails, tents, &c.; sails in general.  
**Căn'vass**, *v. t.* To examine; to discuss; to solicit. — *v. i.* To solicit votes. — *n.* Close inspection; examination; solicitation.  
**Că'ny**, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, canes.  
**Căn/zo-net'**, *n.* A short song.  
**Căqu'tchoue** (kău'chôok), *n.* India-rubber, or gum elastic.  
**Căp**, *n.* A cover for the head; top. — *v. t.* To cover the head or top.  
**Că'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity; qualification; ability.  
**Că'pa-ble**, *a.* Having capacity or ability. — *SYN.* Able; competent; fitted; efficient.

**Că'pa-ble-ness**, *n.* Capacity.  
**Că'pa-bly**, *adv.* With capability.  
**Că-pă'ciouš**, *a.* Having capacity; wide; large.  
**Că-pă'ciouš-ness**, *n.* Quality of being capacious.  
**Că-pă'ci-tă-te**, *c. t.* To make capable; to fit.  
**Că-pă'ci-ty**, *n.* The power of receiving and containing; ability; character; qualification. [to foot.  
**Căp'-a-piē'**, *adv.* From head  
**Că-păr'i-son**, *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously; to adorn.  
**Căpe**, *n.* A head-land; neck-piece of a garment.  
**Că'per**, *n.* A kind of flower-bud used for pickling; a leap. — *v. i.* To skip; to leap; to dance; to frisk.  
**Că'pi-as**, *n.* A writ commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it.  
**Căp'il-lă'ceouš**, *a.* Hairy.  
**Că-pil'lă-ment**, *n.* A filament or fine, hair-like fiber.  
**Căp'il-lă-ry**, *a.* Resembling a hair. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal.  
**Căp'i-tal**, *n.* Upper part of a column; chief city or town; stock in trade; principal sum; a large letter. — *a.* Relating to the head; principal; chief; deserving death.  
**Căp'i-tal-ist**, *n.* A man of large property.  
**Căp'i-tal-ly**, *adv.* In a capital manner; finely.  
**Căp'i-tă'tion**, *n.* Numeration by heads; a poll-tax.  
**Căp'i-tol**, *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.  
**Că-pit'u-lar**, *n.* A statute; the member of a chapter.  
**Că-pit'u-lă-te**, *v. i.* To surrender on conditions.  
**Că-pit'u-lă'tion**, *n.* A surrender on terms, or conditionally. [capitulates.  
**Că-pit'u-lă'tor**, *n.* One who  
**Că-poch'**, *n.* A monk's hood.  
**Că'pon** (kă'pn), *n.* A cock emasculated, to improve his flesh for the table.  
**Căp'-pă'per**, *n.* A kind of coarse brown paper.  
**Că-price'**, *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor. — *SYN.* Whim; freak; fancy; vagary.  
**Că-pr'i'ciouš** (-prish'us), *a.* Whimsical; fanciful; freakish.  
**Căp'ri-côrn**, *n.* The tenth

sign in the zodiac, into which the sun enters about the 21st of September.

**Căp-size'**, *v. t.* To overturn.

**Căp'stan**, *n.* A machine in ships for raising great weights.

**Căp'su-lar**, *a.*

**Căp'su-lă-ry**, *a.* Hollow like a Capstan.



**Căp'sule**, *n.* The seed-vessel of a plant.

**Căp'tain**, *n.* The commander of a company, a ship, &c.; a warrior.

**Căp'tain-ry**, *n.* Commis-  
**Căp'tain-ship**, *n.* sion or office of a captain.

**Căp'tain-ry**, *n.* Captainship.

**Căp'tion**, *n.* A certificate appended to a legal instrument.

**Căp'tiôus**, *a.* Apt to cavil; petulant; peevish.

**Căp'tiôus-ly**, *adv.* In a cap-tious manner.

**Căp'tiôus-ness**, *n.* Disposition to cavil or find fault.

**Căp'ti-vă-te**, *v. t.* To please exceedingly; to fascinate; to charm. [captivating.

**Căp'ti-vă'tion**, *n.* Act of  
**Căp'tive**, *n.* One taken in war. — *a.* Made prisoner.

**Căp'tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Subjection; bondage; thralldom.

**Căp'tor**, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

**Căp'ture**, *n.* Seizure of a prize. — *v. t.* To take, as a prize in war.

**Căp'u-chin'** (-sheen'), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis; a cloak and hood worn by women.

**Că'r**, *n.* A cart; a rail-way carriage; a chariot of war.

**Că'ră-line**, *n.* See *Carbine*.

**Că'ră-côle**, *n.* An oblique movement of a horse. — *v. i.* To move in a caracole.

**Că'r'at**, *n.* A weight of four grains, used in weighing gems; a twenty-fourth part (used to express the fineness of gold).

**Că'ră-van**, *n.* A body of traveling pilgrims, traders, or showmen.

**Că'ră-văn'sa-ry**, *n.* A house or inn for travelers in Asia.

**Că'ră-vêl**, *n.* A light, round, old-fashioned ship.

**Că'ră-wăy**, *n.* An aromatic plant, and its seed.

**Că'r'bine**, *n.* A short gun borne by light horsemen.

**Cār'bi-niēr', n.** A man who carries a carbine.

**Cār'bon, n.** [Lat. *carbo*, coal.] Pure charcoal.

**Cār'bon-ā'ceōūs, a.** Relating to, or containing, carbon.

**Cār'bon-ate, n.** A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

**Cār'bōn'ic, a.** Pertaining to, or containing, carbon.

**Cār'boy, n.** A globular horte protected by basket-work.

**Cār'bug-ele (-buhk-kī, 79), n.** An inflammatory tumor; a beautiful red gem.

**Cār'būn'e-u-lar, a.** Like, or pertaining to, a carbuncle.

**Cār'eass, n.** A dead body of an animal; decaying remains of an animal.

**Cār'd, n.** A piece of paste-board prepared for various uses: a written note; a paper containing an address; a large comb for wool; (*pl.*) a game. — *v. t.* To comb, as wool. [*wool.*]

**Cār'd'er, n.** One who cards.  
**Cār'di-āe, } a.** [*Gr. kardia,*  
**Cār-di'ae-al, } heart.]** Pertaining to the heart.

**Cār'di-nal, a.** Principal; chief. — *n.* A high dignitary of the Roman Catholic church; a woman's short cloak.

**Cār-dōn', n.** A plant resembling the artichoke.

**Cār'd'-tā'ble, n.** A small table with one leaf for playing cards.

**Cāre (3), n.** Uneasiness of mind; solicitude; caution; management. — *v. i.* To be anxious; to heed.

**Cā-reen', v. t.** To heave on one side, as a ship. — *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship.

**Cā-reer', n.** A course; race.

**Cā're'ful (139), a.** Anxious; watchful; saving.

**Cā're'ful-ly, adv.** With care. — *v. i.* To run or move rapidly. [*caution.*]

**Cā're'ful-ness, n.** Great care; heedless; heedlessness.

**Cā're'ss, v. t.** To embrace; to fondle. — *n.* Act of endearment.

**Cā'ret, n.** [Lat., there is wanting.] A mark [a], noting omission in any writing.

**Cār'go, n.** A ship's freight or lading.

**Cār'i-ca-tūre' (50), n.** A representation exaggerated to deformity; a ludicrous likeness. — *v. t.* To represent ludicrously. [*caricatures.*]

**Cār'i-ca-tūrist, n.** One who caricatures.

**Cār'i-ōs, n.** Ulceration of a bone. [*ship's keel.*]

**Cār'i-nā'ted, a.** Shaped like a carriage.

**Cār'i-ōs'i-ty, n.** Ulceration of a bone. [*ed: defective.*]

**Cār'i-ōūs, a.** Decayed; ulcerated.

**Cār'l, n.** A rude, rustic man.

**Cār'man (143), n.** One who drives a cart. [*friar.*]

**Cār'mel-ite, n.** A mendicant.

**Cār'mine, n.** A bright red pigment or color.

**Cār'nage, n.** Destruction of lives; slaughter; massacre.

**Cār'nal, a.** Fleshly; sensual.

**Cār'nal-ist, n.** One given to lust. [*sires.*]

**Cār'nāl'i-ty, n.** Fleshly decoration.

**Cār'nā'tion, n.** Flesh color; a beautiful flower.

**Cār-nē'l'ian, n.** A precious stone of a clear deep red, or a reddish white color.

**Cār'nē-ōūs, a.** Consisting of, or like, flesh.

**Cār'ni-fy, v. i.** To form or become flesh.

**Cār'ni-val, n.** [*It. carnivale,* farewell to meat.] A Catholic festival celebrated for a number of days before Lent.

**Cār-niv'o-rous, a.** Feeding on flesh. [*rescence.*]

**Cār-nōs'i-ty, n.** A fleshy ex-

**Cār'ol, n.** A song of joy; a hymn. — *v. i.* (139) To warble; to sing. — *v. t.* To praise in song.

**Cār-rōt'id, n.** One of the two chief arteries of the neck.

**Cār-rou's'al, n.** A drunken revel.

**Cār-rouse', v. i.** To drink freely and in a jovial manner. — *n.* A jovial drinking much.

**Cār-rou's'er, n.** One who carouses.

**Cār'p, n.** A fresh-water fish. — *v. i.* To find fault; to cavil.

**Cār'pen-ter, n.** A builder of houses or ships. [*ing.*]

**Cār'pen-try, n.** Art of building.

**Cār'pet, n.** A covering for a floor. — *v. t.* To cover with a carpet.

**Cār'pet-ing, n.** Carpets in general; cloth or materials for carpets.

**Cār-pōl'o-gy, n.** That branch of botany which treats of seeds and fruits.

**Cār'tri-a-ble, a.** Capable of being carried.

**Cār'riage (kar'rij), n.** A vehicle; conveyance; behavior; conduct.

**Cār'ri-er, n.** One who carries.

**Cār'ri-on, n.** Putrid flesh.

**Cār'ron-ade', n.** A kind of short cannon.

**Cār'rot, n.** A common garden vegetable.

**Cār'ry, v. t.** To bear; to convey; to effect; to behave.

**Cār'ry-all, n.** A light four-wheeled vehicle.

**Cār't, n.** A carriage with two wheels for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* To convey in a cart.

**Cār'tage, n.** Act of, or charge for, carting.

**Cār-tēl', n.** Agreement in relation to exchange of prisoners; a challenge. [*cart.*]

**Cār't'er, n.** One who drives a cart.

**Cār'ti-lage (45), n.** Gristle.

**Cār'ti-lāg'i-nōūs, a.** Pertaining to, or like, cartilage; gristly.

**Cār-tōg'ra-phy, n.** The art of preparing charts or maps.

**Cār-tōon', n.** A drawing or design on large, strong paper.

**Cār-touch' (-tōuch'), n.** A case for musket-balls, &c.

**Cār'tridge, n.** A paper case for a charge of powder.

**Cār'tridge-bōx, n.** A box for cartridges.

**Cār'twright (-rit), n.** A maker or mender of carts.

**Cār'un-ele (79), n.** A small fleshy excrescence.

**Cār've, v. t.** To cut artistically, as wood, stone, &c.; to cut into small pieces, as meat.

**Cār'v'er, n.** One who carves; a sculptor; a large knife.

**†Cār'ry-āt'i-dēs, n. pl. [Lat.]** Figures of women, serving to support entablatures.

**Cās'ea-bel, n.** That part of a cannon in the rear of the base-ring.

**Cās-eāde', n.** A waterfall.

**Cāse, n.** A covering; a box; state; variation of nouns, &c.; a cause or suit in court. — *v. t.* To put in a case.

**Cāse'hārd'en (-hārd'n), v. t.** To make hard on the outside, as iron. [*koife.*]

**Cāse'-knife (-nīf), n.** A table

**Cāse'māte, n.** A bomb-proof chamber for cannon.

**Cāse'ment, n.** The glazed

frame of a window, opening on hinges.

**Că'se-oūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, cheese.

**Că'sern**, *n.* A lodge for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.

**Că'se'-shōt**, *n.* Bullets inclosed in cases.

**Că'se'-worm** (-wŭrm), *n.* A grub that makes itself a case.

**Că'sh**, *n.* Money; coin; banknotes. — *v. t.* To convert into money.

**Că'sh'-bōōk**, *n.* A book in which accounts of money are kept.

**Că'sh-iēr'**, *n.* One who has the charge of money in a bank, &c. — *v. t.* To dismiss from office. [of shawl]

**Că'sh'mĕre**, *n.* A rich kind of cashmere. A covering; a case. [barrel]

**Că'sk**, *n.* A small vessel like a cask.

**Că'sk'et**, *n.* A small chest for jewels.

**Că'sque**, *n.* A helmet.

**Că's-să'tion**, *n.* Act of repealing; a making void.

**Că's'siă** (kăsh'ă), *n.* A cheap kind of cinnamon.

**Că's'si-mĕre**, *n.* A kind of thin twilled woolen cloth.

**Că's-si'no**, *n.* A game at cards.

**Că's'sock**, *n.* A close kind of frock-coat for clergymen.

**Că's-so-wa-ry**, *n.* A large bird resembling the ostrich.

**Că'st** (5), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **Că'st.**] To throw; to fling; to found or form; to calculate. — *n.* A throw; motion; mold; turn; appearance; shape.

**Că's'ta-nĕt**, *n.* [Lat. *castanea*, a chestnut.] A rattling instrument used in dancing.

**Că's't'a-wăy**, *n.* One abandoned to destruction.

**Că'ste**, *n.* A fixed class in society.

**Că's'tel-lan**, *n.* A governor or keeper of a castle.

**Că's'tel-la'ted**, *a.* Turreted like a castle.

**Că's't'er**, *n.* One who casts; a small wheel: a cruet or phial; a stand for cruet.

**Că's'ti-găte**, *v. t.* To chastise.

**Că's'ti-gă'tion**, *n.* Correction; chastisement; punishment.

**Că's't'ing**, *n.* Act of one who casts; any thing shaped in a mold.

**Că's't'ing-nĕt**, *n.* A net that is cast and drawn.

**Că's't'ing-vōte**, *n.* A vote

that decides when the others are equally divided.

**Că's'tle** (kă's'l), *n.* A fortified house; a fortress. — *v. t.* (*chess*.) To protect with a castle; — said of the king.

**Că's'tle-build'er** (kă's'l-), *n.* One who builds castles in the air; a visionary.

**Că's'tled** (kă's'ld), *a.* Furnished with castles.

**Că's'tor**, *n.* A beaver; a hat.

**Că's'tor-oil**, *n.* A cathartic vegetable oil.

**Că's'tra-me-tă'tion**, *n.* Art or act of encamping.

**Că's'trăte**, *v. t.* To geld; to unman; to emasculate.

**Că's'tră'tion**, *n.* The act of gelding; emasculation.

**Că's'trei**, *n.* A kind of hawk.

**Că's't'u-al** (kăzh'y-al, 104), *a.* Happening without design. — *SYN.* Accidental; incidental; occasional.

**Că's't'u-al-ly** (kăzh'y-al-), *adv.* By chance; accidentally.

**Că's't'u-al-ty** (kăzh'y-), *n.* An accident; an accidental injury; chance.

**Că's't'u-ist**, *n.* One who resolves cases of conscience.

**Că's't'u-ist'ic**, } *a.* Relating

**Că's't'u-ist'ic-al**, } to cases of conscience.

**Că's't'u-ist-ry**, *n.* The science or practice of a casuist.

**Că't**, *n.* A domestic animal; a kind of ship; a tackle; a whip.

**Că't'a-clysm**, *n.* An extensive overflow; a deluge.

**Că't'a-cōmb** (-kōm), *n.* [Gr. *kata*, downward, and *kumbē*, a cavity.] A cave or subterranean place for the burial of the dead.

**Că't'a-cōus'ties**, *n. sing.* Science of echoes, or reflected sounds.

**Că't'a-lĕp'sy**, *n.* Sudden suppression of sensation.

**Că't'a-lōgue**, *n.* A list; register of names. — *v. t.* To make a list of.

**Că-tăl'pă**, *n.* A large tree with white, showy flowers.

**Că't'a-mount**, *n.* A wild cat.

**Că't'a-phōn'ies**, *n. sing.* The doctrine of reflected sounds.

**Că't'a-plăsm**, *n.* A poultice.

**Că't'a-răct**, *n.* A large water-fall; disorder in the eye.

**Că-tărrh'** (ka-tăr'), *n.* A cold in the head.

**Că-tărrh'al**, } *a.* Pertaining

**Că-tărrh'ous**, } to a catarrh.

**Că-tă's'tro-phe**, *n.* Final event; calamity; disaster.

**Că't'-call**, *n.* A squeaking instrument used in theaters to condemn plays or actors.

**Că'tch**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CATCHED**, **CAUGHT.**] To seize; to take; to receive; to find; to overtake. — *n.* Act of seizing; that which seizes; a snatch; a song.

**Că'tch'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being caught.

**Că'tch'er**, *n.* One who catches.

**Că'tch'ing**, *a.* Infectious; contagious.

**Că'tch'pĕn-ny**, *n.* Something worthless, meant to gain money.

**Că'tch'up**, *n.* A sauce prepared from tomatoes or walnuts, &c.

**Că'tch'word** (-wŭrd), *n.* First word of a page inserted at the bottom of the preceding page.

**Că't'e-chĕt'ic**, } *a.* Consist-

**Că't'e-chĕt'ic-al**, } ing of, or pertaining to, question and answer.

**Că't'e-chise** (153), *v. t.* To teach by questions and answers; to question; to interrogate.

**Că't'e-chis'er**, *n.* One who catechises; a catechist.

**Că't'e-chism**, *n.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers.

**Că't'e-chist**, *n.* One who catechises; a catechiser.

**Că't'e-chū**, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

**Că't'e-chū'men** (-kū'men), *n.* One learning the rudiments of Christianity.

**Că't'e-gōr'ic-al**, *a.* Absolute; positive; express.

**Că't'e-gōr'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly.

**Că't'e-go-ry** (107), *n.* One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced; predicament; state; condition.

**Că't'e-nă'ri-an** (41), *a.* Re-

**Că't'e-na-ry**, } lating to, or like, a chain. [by links]

**Că't'e-năte**, *v. t.* To connect

**Că't'e-nă'tion**, *n.* Connection by links; regular connection.

**Că't'er**, *v. i.* To provide food.

**Că't'er-er**, *n.* One who provides food; a purveyor.

**Că't'er-ess**, *n.* A female purveyor or caterer.

**Că't'er-pil'lar**, *n.* A worm; the larve or worm state of insects. [a cat.]

**Că't'er-wăul**, *v. i.* To cry, as

**Cātes**, *n. pl.* Delicious food; viands. [fresh-water fish.]

**Cāt'-fish**, *n.* An American **Cāt'gūt**, *n.* Intestines dried and twisted for strings.

**Ca-thār'tie**, *a.* Purgative; laxative. — *n.* A purgative medicine.

**Ca-thē'dral**, *n.* The principal church in a diocese.

**Cāth'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument to draw urine from the bladder.

**Cāth'o-lie** (120), *a.* Universal; liberal: pertaining to all Christians: pertaining to the Church of Rome. — *n.* A member of the Church of Rome.

**Ca-thōl'i-cism**, *n.* Liberty; adherence to the Roman Catholic church. [cism.]

**Cath-o-līc'i-ty**, *n.* Catholicity.

**Ca-thōl'i-cize**, *v. i.* To become a Catholic. [medicize.]

**Ca-thōl'i-cōn**, *n.* A universal

**Cāt'kin**, *n.* [Diminutive of *cat*, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] A species of inflorescence.



Catkin.

**Cāt'ling**, *n.* A double-edged dismembering knife.

**Cāt'nip**, *n.* A well-known aromatic plant.

**Cāt'-o'-nine'-tāils**, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

**Cāt'-pipe**, *n.* A cat-call.

**Cāt's'-paw**, *n.* The tool of another: a dupe.

**Cāt'tle** (kā'tl), *n. pl.* Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

**Cau'eus**, *n.* [Orig. an association of *caulkers*.] A preparatory meeting for political purposes. [tail.]

**Cau'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to the **Cau'dle**, *n.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients.

**Caught** (kawt), *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Catch*.

**Caul**, *n.* A net for the head; a membrane covering the intestines. [of cabbage.]

**Cau'li-flow'er**, *n.* A species

**Caus'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being caused.

**Caus'al**, *a.* Relating to, or implying, causes.

**Cau-sāl'i-ty**, *n.* The agency of a cause. [causing.]

**Cau-sā'tion**, *n.* The act of

**Caus'a-tive**, *a.* Expressing a cause; causing.

**Cause**, *n.* That which produces an effect; reason; a suit in law; side of a question. — *v. t.* To make; to effect; to exist.

**Cause'less**, *a.* Without cause, or a just cause.

**Cause'less-ly**, *adv.* Without cause, or a good cause.

**Caus'er**, *n.* One who causes.

**Cause'way**, { *n.* A raised

**Caus'ey**, } way over wet ground.

**Caus'tic**, *a.* Corrosive; burning. — *n.* A burning or corrosive application.

**Caus-tic'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being caustic. [iron.]

**Cau'ter**, *n.* A hot, searing

**Cau'ter-ism**, *n.* Application of cautery. [cauterizing.]

**Cau'ter-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of

**Cau'ter-ize**, *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron, &c.

**Cau'ter-y**, *n.* A searing with a hot iron or caustic medicines.

**Cau'tion**, *n.* Prudence; care; admonition; injunction; warning. — *v. t.* To advise

against; to admonish.

**Cau'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Containing caution; given as a pledge.

**Cau'tious**, *a.* Prudent; watchful against danger; wary.

**Cau'tious-ly**, *adv.* Warily; prudently. [on horseback.]

**Cāv'al-cāde'**, *n.* A procession

**Cāv'a-liēr'**, *n.* An armed horseman; a knight. — *a.* Brave; haughty; disdainful.

**Cāv'a-liēr'ly**, *adv.* Haughtily.

**Cāv'al-ry**, *n.* Mounted troops.

**Cāve**, *n.* A den; a cavern; a hollow place in the earth. — *v. t.* To make hollow. — *v. i.* To fall in.

**†Cā've-āt**, *n.* [Lat., let him beware.] A notice to some officer not to do a certain act until the one who gives the notice is heard in opposition; a description of an invention lodged in the patent office before the patent right is taken out.

**Cāv'ern**, *n.* A cave; a den.

**Cāv'erned**, *a.* Full of caverns.

**Cāv'ern-ōus**, *a.* Hollow; full of caverns.

**Ca-viāre'** (-veer'), { *n.* The

**Cāv'i-ār**, } roes of certain fish salted.

**Cāv'il** (130), *v. i.* To find fault; to raise captious and frivolous objections. — *n.* Captious objection.

**Cāv'il-er**, { *n.* One who raises

**Cāv'il-er**, } captious objections.

**Cāv'i-ty**, *n.* A hollow place hollowness.

**Caw**, *v. i.* To cry, as a rook, crow, or raven. — *n.* Cry of a rook, raven, or crow.

**Cāy-ēnne'**, *n.* A pungent pepper.

**Cā-zique'** (-zeek'), *n.* An Indian chief or king.

**Cēase**, *v. i.* To stop; to leave off. — **SYN.** To desist; forbear: fail.

**Cēase'less**, *a.* Never ceasing; incessant. [santly.]

**Cēase'less-ly**, *adv.* Inces-

**Cē'dar**, *n.* An evergreen tree.

**Cēde**, *v. t.* To yield; to give up; to resign.

**Ce-dil'lā**, *n.* A mark under the letter *c* (thus, *ç*), giving it the sound of *s*. [cedar.]

**Cē'drine**, *a.* Belonging to

**Cēil**, *v. t.* To line the roof of.

**Cēil'ing**, *n.* [Lat. *calum*, heaven, vault, arch.] Covering of the inner roof.

**Cēl'an-dine**, *n.* A plant of the poppy family.

**Cēl'a-tūre**, *n.* The art of engraving; the thing engraved.

**Cēl'e-brāte**, *v. t.* To praise; to extol; to solemnize; to commemorate.

**Cēl'e-brāt'ed**, *a.* Distinguished; famous.

**Cēl'e-brā'tion**, *n.* Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration. [celebrates.]

**Cēl'e-brā'tor**, *n.* One who

**Cē-lē'br'i-ty**, *n.* Honorable fame or distinction; renown; a distinguished person.

**Cē-lē'r'i-ty**, *n.* Swift; velocity; rapidity; speed.

**Cēl'er-y**, *n.* A plant cultivated for the table.

**Cē-lēs'tial** (-lēst'yal), *a.* Heavenly. — *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. [monk.]

**Cēl'es-tine**, *n.* A kind of

**Cē'ti-āc**, *a.* Pertaining to the belly.

**Cē'l'i-ba-cy**, *n.* Unmarried state; single life.

**Cēll** (123), *n.* A small room; a small, closed cavity; minute vesicle. [building.]

**Cēll'ar**, *n.* A room under a

**Cēll'ar-age**, *n.* Cellars in general; space for cellars.

**Cēll'u-lar**, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.

**Cēl'si-tūde**, *n.* Height.

**Cēlt**, *n.* One of ancient race, from whom the Welsh, Irish, &c., are descended.

**Cēlt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts.



**Cēm'ent**, or **Ce-ment'**, *n.* An adhesive substance which unites bodies.

**Cēm-ēnt'**, *v. t.* To join closely.

— *v. i.* To unite; to cohere.

**Cēm'en-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of uniting by cement.

**Cēm'e-tēr'y**, *n.* A place where the dead are buried.

**Cēm'o-bite**, *n.* A monk dwelling in a convent or community.

**Cēm'o-bit'e-al**, *a.* Living in community.

**Cēm'o-tāph**, *n.* A monument to one buried elsewhere.

**Cēs'er**, *n.* An incense-pan.

**Cēs'sor**, *n.* A Roman magistrate; one who examines manuscripts for the press; a harsh critic.

**Cēn-sō'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging to a censor.

**Cēn-sō'ri-ōūs** (86), *a.* Severe; prone to find fault.

**Cēn-sō'ri-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a censorious manner.

**Cēn-sō'ri-ōūs-ness**, *n.* Quality of being censorious.

**Cēs'sor-ship**, *n.* Office of a censor.

**Cēs'su-al** (sēs'sh'y-al), *a.* Relating to the census.

**Cēs'sur-a-ble** (sēs'sh'pr-), *a.* Deserving of censure.

**Cēs'sure** (sēs'sh'pr), *n.* Blame. — *v. t.* To blame; to find fault with; to condemn.

**Cēs'sus**, *n.* An official enumeration of inhabitants.

**Cēnt**, *n.* [Lat. *centum*, a hundred.] A copper, nickel, or bronze coin of the United States.

**Cēnt'age**, *n.* Rate by the hundred; percentage.

**Cēn'taur**, *n.* A fabulous monster, half man, half horse.

**Cēn'te-na-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to a hundred. — *n.* A hundred things collectively; a century.

**Cēn-tēn'i-al**, *a.* Happening once in a hundred years.

**Cēn'ter** (151), *n.* The middle

**Cēn'tre** } point. — *v. t.* To place on the middle point. — *v. i.* To meet in the middle.

**Cēn'ter-bit**, } *n.* An instru-

**Cēn'tre-bit**, } ment for boring holes.

**Cēn-tēs'i-mal**, *a.* Hundredth; by the hundred.

**Cēn'ti-grade**, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.

**Cēn'ti-pēd**, *n.* An insect with a great many feet.

**Cēn'to**, *n.* A piece made up of passages from different authors.

**Cēn'tral**, *a.* Relating to the center; in or near the center.

**Cēn'tral-ly**, *adv.* In a central manner; in the center.

**Cēn-trāl'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being central.

**Cēn'tral-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of centralizing.

**Cēn'tral-ize**, *v. t.* To bring to a center.

**Cēn'trie**, } *a.* Placed in the

**Cēn'trie-al**, } center; central.

**Cēn'trie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a central position.

**Cēn'tric'i-ty**, *n.* State of being centric.

**Cēn'trif'u-gal**, *a.* Tending from the center.

**Cēn'trip'e-tal**, *a.* Tending to the center.

**Cēn-tūm'vir**, *n.* (Lat. *pl.* *Cēn-tūm'vi-ri*.) A judge in ancient Rome who decided common causes among the people.

**Cēn-tūm'vi-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to a centumvir, or to the centumviri.

**Cēn'tu-ple**, *a.* A hundred fold.

**Cēn-tū'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a century.

**Cēn-tū'ri-on**, *n.* A Roman military officer placed over one hundred men.

**Cēn'tu-ry**, *n.* A hundred years.

**Cē-phāl'ic**, *a.* Relating to the head. — *n.* A medicine for headache, or other disease of the head.

**Cē'rate**, *n.* An ointment made of wax, oil, &c. [wax.]

**Cē'rāt-ed**, *a.* Covered with

**Cē're**, *v. t.* To wax, or cover with wax.

**Cē're-al** (86), *a.* Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c. — *n.* Any edible grain.

**Cē're-bel**, *n.* Lower part of the brain.

**Cē're-bél'lum**, *n.* The hinder and lower division of the brain.

**Cē're-bral**, *v.* Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

**Cē're-brum**, *n.* The superior and larger division of the brain.

**Cē're-cloth**, *n.* A waxed cloth.

**Cē're-mō'ni-al**, *a.* Relating to rites; ritual. — *n.* Outward form or rite.

**Cē're-mō'ni-ous**, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal; exact.

**Cē're-mo-ny**, *n.* Outward rite; forms of civility.

**Cē-rōg'ra-phy**, *n.* Art of engraving on wax.

**Cēr'tain** (39), *a.* Sure; regular; one or some.

**Cēr'tain-ly**, *adv.* Without doubt or question.

**Cēr'tain-ty**, *n.* Full assurance; established fact; truth. [in writing.]

**Cēr'ti-fi-cate**, *n.* A testimony

**Cēr'ti-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of certifying. [ties.]

**Cēr'ti-fi-er**, *n.* One who certifies.

**Cēr'ti-fy**, *v. t.* To give certain notice; to testify to in writing.

**Cēr'ti-tūde**, *n.* Freedom from doubt; certainty

**Cē-rū'le-an**, } *a.* Sky-colored;

**Cē-rū'le-ōūs**, } blue.

**Cē-rū'men**, *n.* The wax secreted by the ear.

**Cēr'rise**, *n.* White lead; native carbonate of lead. [neck.]

**Cēr'vie-al**, *a.* Relating to the

**Cēr'vine**, *a.* Pertaining to deer.

**Cēs's**, *v. t.* To assess; to rat..

— *n.* A tax, or rate.

**Cēs-sā'tion**, *n.* Stop; pause; rest; respite.

**Cēs'sion** (sēs'shun), *n.* A giving up; a yielding; surrender.

**Cē-sū'rā** (140), *n.* A pause in verse. [cesura.]

**Cē-sū'ral**, *a.* Relating to a

**Cē-tā'cean**, *n.* An animal of the whale kind. [kind.]

**Cē-tā'ceoūs**, *a.* Of the whale

**Cē'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to the whale.

**Cē-tō'l'o-gy**, *n.* The natural history of cetaceous animals.

**Chā'fe**, *v. t. & i.* To fret by rubbing; to gall; to irritate.

— *n.* Irritation.

**Chā'fer**, *n.* One who chafes; an insect.

**Chā'fer-y**, *n.* A forge for hammering iron into bars.

**Chā'ff** (5, 123), *n.* Husks of grain; refuse. — *v. t.* To make fun of.

**Chā'ffer**, *v. t. or i.* To bargain.

**Chā'f'er-er**, *n.* One who treats about buying.

**Chā'f'finch**, *n.* A singing bird; a kind of finch.

**Chā'f'y**, *a.* Full of chaff; resembling chaff.

**Chā'f'ing-dish**, *n.* A dish for holding hot coals, &c.

**Cha-green'** (sha-green'), *n.* A rough-grained leather.

**Cha-grin'**, *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* To vex; to mortify.

**Chāin**, *n.* A line of links; a continued series. — *v. t.* To fasten with a chain; to enslave.

**Chāin'-pūmp**, *n.* A pump used in ships, &c.

**Chāin'-shōt**, *n. pl.* Shot connected by a chain or bar.

**Chāir** (3), *n.* A movable seat with a back, for one person; a presiding officer; a kind of carriage; a sedan.

**Chāir'man** (143), *n.* A presiding officer.

**Chāise**, *n.* A two-wheeled covered carriage.

**Chal-gēd'o-ny**, or **Chāl'ge-do-ny**, *n.* A variety of quartz of a whitish color.

**Chal-eōg'ra-phy**, *n.* Engraving on brass or copper.

**Chāl'dron**, *n.* A measure of 36 bushels of coal.

**Chāl'ice**, *n.* A kind of cup; a communion cup.

**Chalk** (chawk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. — *v. t.* To rub or mark with chalk.

**Chalk'y** (chawk'y), *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling, chalk.

**Chāl'enge**, *v. t.* To call to fight; to claim as due; to object to. — *n.* A summons to a contest; demand; exception to a juror.

**Chāl'enge-able**, *a.* Capable of being challenged.

**Chāl'len-ger**, *n.* One who challenges.

**Cha-lŷb'e-ate**, *a.* Impregnated with some salt of iron. — *n.* Any water or medicine into which iron enters.

**Chām'ber**, *n.* An upper room; a hollow place; a kind of court. — *v. i.* To lodge; to be wanton.

**Chām'ber-er**, *n.* One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness.

**Chām'ber-lain**, *n.* An overseer of the chambers; one of the high officers of a royal court.

**Chām'ber-māid**, *n.* A female who has the charge of bed-chambers.

**Cha-mē-le-on**, *n.* [Gr. *chamaeleōn*, literally ground-lion.] A species of lizard, whose color is changeable.



Chameleon.

**Chām'fer**, *v. t.* To cut a groove in; to bevel. — *n.* A small gutter; a groove.

**Chām'o-is** (shām'uy or shā-moy), *n.* A kind of antelope.

**Chām'o-mile**, *n.* A bitter plant.

Chamois.



**Chāmp**, *v. t. or i.* To chew; to bite.

**Cham-pagne'** (sham-pūr'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.

**Cham-paign'** (sham-pān'), *a.* Open; flat; level. — *n.* An open, flat country.

**Chām'pi-on**, *n.* A combatant for another, or for a cause.

**Chance**, *n.* An unforeseen occurrence. — **SYN.** Accident; hazard; opportunity. — *v. i.* To happen; to come unexpectedly. — *a.* Accidental; fortuitous.

**Chān'cel**, *n.* Part of a church where the altar stands.

**Chān'cel-lor** (129), *n.* An officer of state; judge of a court of chancery or equity.

**Chān'cel-lo-ship**, *n.* Office of a chancellor. [equity.]

**Chān'cer-y**, *n.* A court of Chancery, *a.* Ulcerous.

**Chān'de-li-er**, *n.* A frame or support for lights.

**Chān'dler**, *n.* One who deals in candles, or in certain other commodities.

**Chān'dler-y**, *n.* Articles sold by a chandler.

**Chānge**, *v. t. or i.* To alter; to exchange. — *n.* Alteration; small money.

**Chānge'a-ble**, *a.* Subject to change; fickle; mutable.

**Chānge'a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**Chānge'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Fickleness; mutability; inconsistency.

**Chānge'ful**, *a.* Full of change.

**Chānge'less**, *a.* Constant; invariable.

**Chānge'ling**, *n.* A fickle person; an idiot; a child left in place of another, as by fairies.

**Chān'nel**, *n.* [A different spelling of canal.] Course of a stream; a furrow; a groove. — *v. t.* (130) To cut into channels; to groove.

**Chānt**, *v. t. or i.* To sing; to recite to musical tones without musical measure. — *n.* Song; melody; musical recitation.

**Chānt'er**, *n.* One who chants.

**Chānt'i-eeler**, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a cock.

**Chānt'ress**, *n.* A female singer.

**Chānt'ry**, *n.* A chapel to sing mass in for the souls of the founder.

**Chā'os** (kā'os), *n.* Confused mass of matter; confusion.

**Cha-ōt'ic** (kā-ōt'ik, 41), *a.* Resembling chaos: confused.

**Chap** (chāp or chōp), *n.* A crack in flesh. — *v. t. or i.* To open; to crack; to split. — *n.* A boy; a buyer.

**Chāp'ar-rāl'**, *n.* [Sp.] A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

**Chapeau** (shāp'o), *n. (pl. Chapeaus, shāp'ōz.)* A hat.

**Chāp'el**, *n.* A place of worship, especially in England, one used by dissenters.

**Chāp'el-ry**, *n.* The bound or jurisdiction of a chapel.

**Chāp'er-ōn** (shāp'er-ōn), *v. t.* To attend and protect in public. — *n.* A lady's attendant and protector.

**Chāp'i-ter**, *n.* The upper part of a column or pillar.

**Chāp'lain** (39), *n.* A clergyman of the army or navy, or of a legislative body, a public institution, or a family.

**Chāp'lain-cy**, *n.* Office of Chaplain-ship, } a chaplain.

**Chāp'let**, *n.* A garland or wreath; a string of beads for counting prayers.

**Chāp'man** (143), *n.* A dealer.

**Chaps** (chōps), *n. pl.* The month or jaws.

**Chāp'ter**, *n.* [From Lat. *capit*, head.] A division of a book; an organized branch of some body.

**Chār**, *v. t.* To reduce to coal.

**Chār**, or **Chāre**, *n.* See *Chore*.

**Chār'ae-ter**, *n.* A mark or letter; peculiar or distinctive quality; a person; reputation.

**Chār'ae-ter-is'tic**, *a.* Constituting or indicating character. — *n.* That which marks the character.

**Chār'ae-ter-is'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to distinguish character.

**Chār'ae-ter-ize**, *v. t.* To distinguish or express the peculiar qualities of.

**Chā-rāde'**, *n.* A kind of riddle in which each syllable of a word, as well as the whole word, expresses an enigma.

**Chār'eōal**, *n.* Coal from wood.

**Chärge**, *v. t.* To impose; to enjoin; to accuse; to impute; to load. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; commission; expense; onset.

**Chärge'a-ble**, *a.* Expensive; ascribable; imputable.

† **Chargé d'affaires** (shär-zhā' dāf'fär'), *n.* [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

† **Chargéship** (shär-zhā'ship), *n.* Office of a *chargé d'affaires*.

**Chär'ger**, *n.* A large dish; a war-horse. [gally.]

**Chär'i-ly**, *adv.* Warily; frugally.

**Chär'i-ot**, *n.* A carriage of pleasure or state.

**Chär'i-ot-eer'**, *n.* Driver of a chariot.

**Chär'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Full of love and good will; liberal; kind.

**Chär'i-ty**, *n.* Love; liberality; alms; candor. [quack.]

**Chär'l-a-tan** (shär'l-), *n.* A *Chär'l-a-tan-ry*, *n.* Quackery.

**Chärm**, *n.* [Lat. *carmen*, song, incantation.] Magic power; spell; enchantment. — *v. t.* To delight; to delude; to subdue. — *v. i.* To act as a charm. [charms.]

**Chärm'er**, *n.* One who charms.

**Chärm'ing**, *a.* Enchanting; highly delightful.

**Chär'nel-house**, *n.* A place under a church for bones of the dead. [coasts, &c.]

**Chärt**, *n.* A delineation of *Chärt'er*, *n.* A deed or conveyance; a patent; a grant. — *v. t.* To establish by charter; to let or hire, as a vessel.

**Chärt'ism**, *n.* Principles of the Chartists.

**Chärt'ist**, *n.* An English political reformer.

**Chär'y**, *a.* Careful; cautious.

**Chäse**, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue. — *n.* Pursuit; a printer's frame; a wide groove.

**Chäs'er**, *n.* A pursuer.

**Chäsm** (käzm), *n.* A cleft; gap; opening.

**Chäste**, *a.* Undeified; pure.

**Chäste'ly**, *adv.* In a chaste manner; with purity.

**Chäs'ten** (chäs'n), *v. t.* To correct by punishment.

**Chäs'ten-er** (chäs'n-), *n.* One who chastens.

**Chäs'ten-ing**, *n.* Correction.

**Chäs'tise**, *v. t.* To correct by punishing.

**Chäs'tise-ment**, *n.* Corrective punishment. [tise.]

**Chas'tis'er**, *n.* One who chastises.

**Chäs'ti-ty**, } *n.* Purity of *Chäste'ness*, } body or words.

**Chät** (129), *v. i.* To talk familiarly. — *n.* Idle or familiar talk.

† **Chät'eau'** (shät-ō'), *n.* A castle or country-seat.

**Chät'el-la-ny**, *n.* Jurisdiction of a governor of a castle.

**Chät'tel** (chät'tl), *n.* Any movable property.

**Chät'ter**, *v. t.* To talk idly; to jabber. — *n.* A prating; noise of birds.

**Chät'ter-böx**, *n.* One who talks incessantly. [ters.]

**Chät'ter-er**, *n.* One who chats.

**Chät'ty**, *a.* Talkative.

**Chéap**, *a.* Of low price; common; of little value.

**Chéap'en**, *v. t.* To attempt to buy; to chaffer for.

**Chéap'en-er**, *n.* One who cheapens.

**Chéap'ly**, *adv.* At a low rate.

**Chéap'ness**, *n.* Lowness of price.

**Chéat**, *n.* A trick; a deceiver. — *v. t.* To defraud; to impose on in a bargain.

**Chéat'er**, *n.* One who cheats.

**Chéck**, *v. t.* To curb or restrain; to mark off, as in a list. — *n.* Restraint; a curb; an order for money.

**Chéck'er**, *v. t.* To variegated with little squares or with cross lines; to diversify.

**Chéck'er-board**, *n.* A board for playing checkers on.

**Chéck'ers**, *n. pl.* A game on a checkered board.

**Chéck'mäte**, *n.* [Per. *shah mät*, the king is dead.] A movement in chess that ends the game. — *v. t.* To defeat, by checkmating; to defeat completely.

**Chéck**, *n.* The side of the face.

**Chéer**, *n.* State of gaiety or mirth; entertainment; acclamation. — *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to enliven; to encourage; to salute by cheers.

**Chéer'ful**, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly; animated.

**Chéer'ful-ness**, *n.* Gayety; alacrity; good spirits.

**Chéer'less**, *a.* Comfortless; sad; gloomy. [animated.]

**Chéer'y**, *a.* Gay; sprightly.

**Chéese**, *n.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed.

**Chéese'-cäke**, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

**Chéese'-mön'ger**, *n.* One who deals in, or sells, cheese.

**Cheese'-préss**, *n.* A machine for pressing curds.

**Chees'y**, *a.* Like cheese.

**Chém'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

**Ché-mise'** (she-meez'), *n.* An under garment of a woman.

**Chém'ist**, *n.* One versed in chemistry.

**Chém'is-try**, *n.* The science which treats of the composition and changes of substances.

**Chér'ish**, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to nourish.

**Chér'ish-er**, *n.* One who cherishes.

**Chér'y**, *n.* A small stone fruit, or the tree that bears it. — *a.* Red like a cherry.

**Chér'so-nése**, *n.* A peninsula.

**Chért**, *n.* A kind of quartz; hornstone.

**Chér'ub** (147), *n.* A celestial spirit; an angel.

**Ché-rü'b'ic'**, *a.* Angelic.

† **Chér'y-bim**, *n.* Hebrew plural of *Cherub*.

**Chéss**, *n.* A certain game of skill played by two persons on a checkered board.

**Chéss'-böard**, *n.* A board used in the game of chess.

**Chéss'-man** (25), *n.* One of the pieces used in the game of chess. [thorax.]

**Chést**, *n.* A large box; the *Chést'nut*, *n.* [From *Kastana*, a city of Pontus.] A tree and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.

**Chév'a-liér'** (shév'-), *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, horse.] A knight; horseman; cavalier.

† **Chevaux-de-frise** (shév'-o-de-fre-z), *n. pl.* [Fr., lit., Friesland horses.] A piece of timber armed with spikes, used for defense in war.

**Chév'er-ül**, *n.* Soft kid-leather.

**Chév'ron**, *n.* A distinguishing mark on the sleeve of a non-commissioned military officer's coat.

**Chew** (chö), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

† **Chi-bouque'** (chY-böök'), *n.* A Turkish pipe.

**Chi-cäne'** (shY-), } *n.* Shift; } *Chi-cän'er-y*, } stratagem; } trickery; mean artifice.

**Chick**, } *n.* The young of } *Chick'en*, } fowls.

**Chick'en-heart'ed**, *a.* Cowardly; timid.

**Chick'en-pöx**, *n.* A contagious eruptive disease.

**Chick'-pëa**, *n.* A species of pea.

Chick'weed, *n.* A kind of weed.  
 Chide, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHID; *p. p.* CHID, CHIDDEN.] To scold; to reprove; to rebuke.  
 Chief, *a.* Highest in office; principal. — *n.* A leader; commander; head of a clan or tribe.  
 Chiefly, *adv.* Principally; especially. [or leader.]  
 Chief'tain (39), *n.* A captain.  
 Chih'hlain (17), *n.* An itching swelling or sore caused by cold. [daughter.]  
 Child (144), *n.* A son or Child'-bear'ing, *n.* Act of producing children.  
 Child'hed, *n.* The state of travail or childbirth.  
 Child'birth, *n.* Travail; labor.  
 Child'hood, *n.* State of a child; time of being a child.  
 Child'ish, *a.* Like a child; simple; trifling; puerile.  
 Child'ish-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a child.  
 Child'ish-ness, *n.* State or qualities of a child.  
 Child'less, *a.* Having no child.  
 Child'-like, *a.* Like or becoming a child; dutiful.  
 Child'ren, *n.*; *pl.* of *Child*.  
 Chill (123), *a.* Cold; inducing a shivering. — *n.* Moderate cold. — *v. t.* To make cold; to discourage; to depress.  
 Chill'i-ness, *n.* Coldness.  
 Chill'ness, *n.* Coldness.  
 Chill'y, *a.* Somewhat cold.  
 Chime, *n.* A set of bells arranged to ring in a tune; the sound thus produced; edge of a cask. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony.  
 Chim'er, *n.* One who chimes.  
 Chi-mé'ra (140), *n.* A vain, idle fancy. [fanciful.]  
 Chi-mér'i-eal, *a.* Imaginary.  
 Chim'ney (141), *n.* A flue or passage for smoke. [face.]  
 Chin, *n.* Lower end of the Chi'na (140), *n.* A fine kind of earthenware; porcelain.  
 Chine'a-pin, *n.* A tree otherwise called the dwarf chestnut.  
 Chin-chil'lá, *n.* A small animal remarkable for its soft gray fur. [ling-cough.]  
 Chin'-cough (-kóf), *n.* Hoop-chine, *n.* Backbone; part of a barrel or cask in which the head is fixed.  
 Chink, *n.* Gap; opening; aperture; crack. — *v. i.* To crack; to jingle. — *v. t.* To cause to jingle.

Chink'y, *a.* Having chinks.  
 Chintz (chints, 195), *n.* Cotton cloth printed with colors.  
 Chip, *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment. — *v. t.* To cut into small pieces. — *v. i.* To break off in small pieces.  
 Chi'ro-gráph, *n.* A writing requiring a counterpart.  
 Chi-róg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer.  
 Chi-róg'ra-phy, *n.* One's own hand-writing; penmanship.  
 Chi-ról'o-gy, *n.* Art of conversing with the hands.  
 Chi'ro-mán'cy, *n.* Divination by inspecting the hand.  
 Chi-róp'o-dist, *n.* One who extracts corns from feet.  
 Chirp (16), *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds. — *n.* A short, sharp note, as of a small bird.  
 Chirp'ing, *n.* The cheerful noise of birds. [chirping.]  
 Chir'trup, *v. t.* To animate by Chis'el, *n.* A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. t.* (130) To cut with a chisel.  
 Chit, *n.* A shoot; small child.  
 Chit'chát, *n.* Familiar talk.  
 Chiv'al-rie, *a.* Chivalrous.  
 Chiv'al-rous (shiv'-), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant.  
 Chiv'al-ry (shiv'al-rí), *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, knight.] Knight errantry; valor.  
 Chives, *n. pl.* Slender threads in the blossoms of plants.  
 Chlo'rate, *n.* A compound of chloric acid with a salifiable base.  
 Chlo'ride, *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element. [ish colored gas.]  
 Chlo'rine, *n.* A heavy green.  
 Chlo'ro-fórm, *n.* A volatile liquid, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine, used to produce insensibility.  
 Chock, *n.* A kind of wedge.  
 Chock'-full, *a.* Completely full.  
 Choe'o-late, *n.* A paste made from the cacao-nut, or a beverage made from the paste.  
 Choice, *n.* Act or power of choosing; a thing chosen. — *a.* Select; precious.  
 Choir (kwir), *n.* Part of a church: body of singers.  
 Choke (18), *v. t.* To stop the windpipe: to suffocate. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped.  
 Choke'-dämp, *n.* A noxious vapor in wells, mines, &c.  
 Choke'-full, *a.* Full to choking; quite full.

Choke'-pear, *n.* A kind of pear, very astringent.  
 Chok'y, *a.* Tending to choke.  
 Chól'er, *n.* Bile; gall; anger.  
 Chól'er-á, *n.* A malignant disease characterized by vomiting and purging.  
 Chól'er-á-môn'bus, *n.* A milder form of cholera.  
 Chól'er-ic (120), *a.* Passionate.  
 Chöde, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE; *p. p.* CHOSEN, CHOSE.] To make choice of. — *SYN.* To prefer; elect; select. — *v. i.* To make a selection.  
 Chöde'cr, *n.* One who chooses.  
 Chöp (129), *v. t.* To cut; to mince; to barter. — *v. i.* To change, as the wind: to wrangle. — *n.* A small piece of meat. [house.]  
 Chöp'-house, *n.* A dining.  
 Chöp'ping, *a.* Large; plump.  
 Chöps, *n. pl.* The jaws.  
 Chöp'stick, *n.* A small stick used by the Chinese to convey food to the mouth.  
 Chó'ral (kó'ral), *a.* Belonging to a choir.  
 Chórd, *n.* String of a musical instrument; harmonious combination of musical tones simultaneously performed; a lino  $\Delta C, AB$ , chords.   
 uniting the extremities of an arc.  
 Chöre, *n.* A small job of work.  
 Chó'rist, *n.* A chorister.  
 Chör'is-ter, *n.* A leader of a choir; a chorist.  
 Cho-róg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes a region.  
 Chó'ro-gráph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to choriography.  
 Cho-róg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *graphein*, to describe.] Description of a particular region.  
 Chó'rus (140), *n.* A company of singers; part of a song in which all join.  
 Chöse, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Choose*.  
 Chö'sen (chö'zn), *p. p.* of *Choose*.  
 Chough (chüf), *n.* A bird of the crow family.  
 Chouse (chowss), *v. t.* To cheat; to trick. — *n.* A simpleton; a trick or imposition.  
 Chow'der, *n.* Fish, biscuit, &c., stewed together.  
 Chrism, *n.* Consecrated oil, used in baptism, ordination, &c.

**Chris'ma-to-ry**, *n.* A vessel for the chrism.

**Christ**, *n.* The Anointed; the Messiah; the Savior.

**Chris'ten** (kris'n), *v. t.* To baptize and name.

**Chris'ten-dòm** (kris'n-), *n.* Portions of the world inhabited by Christians.

**Chris'ten-ing**, *n.* Baptism.

**Christ'ian** (krist'yan), *n.* A disciple of Christ; one born in a Christian land. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ. — *Christian name*, the first name, or that given in baptism.

**Christ-lán'ty**, *n.* The religion taught by Christ.

**Christ'ian-ize**, *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.

**Christ'ian-ly**, *a.* In a Christian manner.

**Christ'less**, *a.* Having no faith in Christ.

**Christ'mas** (kris'mas), *n.* The feast of Christ's nativity, 25th of December.

**Christ'mas-bòx** (kris'-), *n.* A box for Christmas presents.

**Chro-mát'ie**, *a.* Relating to colors and to a scale in music which proceeds by semitones.

**Chro-mát'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of colors.

**Chrôme**, } *n.* A hard,  
**Chróm'i-um**, } brittle metal  
 of a grayish-white color.

**Chró'n'ie**, } *a.* [Gr. *chroni-*  
**Chró'n'ie-al**, } *kos*, fr. *chronos*,  
 time.] Of long duration.

**Chró'n'i-ele** (krón'i-kl), *n.* A register of events. — *v. t.* To record in history.

**Chro-nól'o-ger**, } *n.* One who  
**Chro-nól'o-gist**, } studies or  
 explains chronology.

**Chró'n'o-lóg'ie**, } *a.* Per-  
**Chró'n'o-lóg'ie-al**, } taining  
 to chronology.

**Chro-nól'o-gy**, *n.* The science of measuring time, and which assigns to events their proper dates.

**Chro-nóm'e-ter**, *n.* A very exact time-piece.

**Chrys'a-lis**, *n.* The form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state.

**Chrys-án'the-num**, *n.* A genus of plants. [mineral.

**Chrys'o-lite**, *n.* A greenish

**Chrys'o-prase**, *n.* A kind of grayish or greenish quartz.

**Chüb**, *n.* A fresh-water fish.

**Chüb'bed**, } *a.* Big-headed;  
**Chüb'by**, } stupid; short  
 and thick.

**Chück**, *v.* To make a noise as a hen; to strike gently; to thrust. — *n.* The noise of a hen; a gentle blow.

**Chück'-fár'ting**, *n.* A play in which a farthing is chucked into a hole.

**Chück'le**, *v. i.* To laugh inwardly. — *v. t.* To call, as a hen.

**Chüff**, *n.* A coarse surly fellow.

**Chüff'y**, *a.* Blunt; clownish; surly.

**Chüm**, *n.* A room-mate.

**Chünk**, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood.

**Chürch** (140), *n.* [Gr. *kuriakē*, Lord's house, from *kurios*, lord.] A place of worship; a body of Christians. — *v. t.* To perform the giving of thanks in church after childbirth.

**Chürch'man** (143), *n.* An Episcopalian; a clergyman.

**Chürch'-war'den** (-wör'dn), *n.* An officer of the church.

**Chürch'-yárd**, *n.* A graveyard near a church.

**Chürl**, *n.* A rustic; a rough, surly fellow; a niggard.

**Chürl'ish**, *a.* Surly; rude.

**Chürl'ish-ness**, *n.* Rudeness of manners; moroseness.

**Chürn**, *n.* A vessel in which butter is made. — *v. t.* To agitate, as cream, for making butter.

**Chürn'ing**, *n.* The making of butter by means of a churn.

**Chýle**, *n.* A milky fluid derived from chyme.

**Chýl'i-fäc'tion**, *n.* Act or process by which chyle is formed.

**Chýme**, *n.* Pulp formed from food digested in the stomach.

**Cie-a-trice**, } *n.* A scar; a  
**Ci-eá'trix**, } mark.

**Cie'a-tri-zä'tion**, *n.* The process of healing a wound.

**Cie'a-trize**, *v. i. or t.* To heal by forming a skin over a wound.

**Cicerone** (ché'che-rō'nā or sis'e-rō'ne), *n.* [It., fr. *Cicero*, the eloquent Roman orator.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a guide.

**Ci'der**, *n.* Juice of apples, usually fermented.

**Ci-gār**, *n.* A small roll of tobacco for smoking.

**Ci'l'i-a-ry**, *a.* Belonging to the eyelids.

**Ci-l'i'ciouš** (-liš'us), *a.* Made of hair; hairy.

**Cim'e-ter**, *n.* A short sword with a recurved point.

**Cin-chō'nā**, *n.* A kind of medicinal bark: Peruvian bark.

**Cin-et'üre** (50), *n.* A belt; a girdle; inclosure.

**Cin'der**, *n.* A small coal; an ember; a scale thrown off in forging metal.

**Cin'e-ri'tious**, } *a.* Of the col-  
**Cin-é-re-ous**, } or of ashes.

**Cin'na-bār**, *n.* Red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion.

**Cin'na-mon**, *n.* The inner bark of a species of laurel.

**Cinque** (styk), *n.* The number five; — *used in games.*

**Cinque'foil**, *n.* A five-leaved rosette in architecture.

**Ci'on**, *n.* A shoot or twig of a tree for grafting.

**Ci'pher**, *n.* [Ar. *sifr*, empty.] The figure 0; initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret writing. — *v. i.* To use figures in arithmetical operations.

**Ci'pher-ing**, *n.* Art of performing sums in arithmetic.

**Ci'r'e-l** (16), *n.* A curve every point of which is equally distant from the center; **Ci'r-cuit**; compass; **Circle**. an orb; surrounding company; a province. — *v. t. or i.* To move round or circularly.

**Ci'r'elet**, *n.* A little circle.

**Ci'r'euit** (sir'kit), *n.* A circular space; a judicial district; a regular journeying, as of a judge. — *v. t.* To move or make to go round.

**Ci-r'eú'i-toús**, *a.* Round-about; not direct.

**Ci'r'eú-lar**, *a.* Round; like a circle; ending in itself.

**Ci'r'eú-lár'i-ty**, *n.* State of being circular.

**Ci'r'eú-lar-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a circle.

**Ci'r'eú-läte**, *v. t.* To move or pass round — *v. t.* To cause to pass round.

**Ci'r'eú-lä'tion**, *n.* Act of circulating; a passing round; currency. [ing.]

**Ci'r'eú-la-to-ry**, *a.* Circulating.

**Ci'r'eú-m-ám'bi-ent**, *a.* Surrounding.

**Ci'r'eú-m-ám'bu-läte**, *v. t.* To walk round about.

**Ci'r'eú-m-cise**, *v. t.* To deprive of the foreskin.

**Ci'r'eú-m-cis'ion** (-sish'un), *n.* Act of circumcising.

- Cir-cūm'fer-ence**, *n.* The line that bounds the circle.
- Cir-eum-flex**, *n.* An accent [marked thus ^ or thus ^].
- Cir-cūm'flu-ence**, *n.* Flowing round.
- Cir-cūm'flu-ent**, } *a.* Flowing  
**Cir-cūm'flu-ōs**, } round.
- Cir'eum-fo-rā-ne-ōs**, *a.* Going about or abroad.
- Cir'eum-fūse'**, *v. t.* To pour or spread round.
- Cir'eum-fū'sion**, *n.* Act of pouring round.
- Cir'eum-jā'cent**, *a.* Lying around; bordering.
- Cir'eum-lo-cū'tion**, *n.* The use of indirect expressions.
- Cir'eum-lōe'u-to-ry**, *a.* Consisting in circumlocution.
- Cir'eum-nāv'i-gāte**, *v. t.* To sail round.
- Cir'eum-nāv'i-gā'tion**, *n.* A sailing round.
- Cir'eum-nāv'i-gā'tor**, *n.* One who sails around.
- Cir'eum-pō'lar**, *a.* About one of the poles of the earth.
- Cir'eum-rō'ta-ry**, *a.* Revolving; turning round.
- Cir'eum-seribe'**, *v. t.* To inclose; to limit; to confine.
- Cir'eum-serip'tion**, *n.* Limitation; bound; confinement.
- Cir'eum-speet**, *a.* Guarded; prudent; wary; watchful.
- Cir'eum-spēe'tion**, *n.* Watchfulness; prudence.
- Cir'eum-spēet'ive**, *a.* Cautious; wary; circumspect.
- Cir'eum-speet-ly**, *adv.* Warily; watchfully.
- Cir'eum-stance** (107), *n.* Something pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto; (*pl.*) state as to property. — **SYN.** Fact; event; incident. — *v. t.* To place relatively or in a particular situation.
- Cir'eum-stān'tial**, *a.* Particular; minute; abounding with circumstances.
- Cir'eum-stān'tial-ly**, *adv.* In every circumstance or particular.
- Cir'eum-stān'tials**, *n. pl.* Things incident, but not essential.
- Cir'eum-val-lā'tion**, *n.* A fortification round a place.
- Cir'eum-vēnt'**, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose upon.
- Cir'eum-vēn'tion**, *n.* Deception; imposture; fraud.
- Cir'eum-volve'**, *v. t. or i.* To roll round; to revolve.
- Cir'eum-vo-lū'tion**, *n.* Act of rolling round.
- Cir'eus** (40), *n.* A place for games or feats of horse-manship.
- Cis-āl'pine**, *a.* On this side of the Alps; south of the Alps.
- Cis'at-lān'tie**, *a.* On this side of the Atlantic.
- Cis'tern**, *n.* A large vessel for water, &c.; a reservoir; tank. [tempt.]
- Cit**, *n.* A citizen; — in con-
- Cit'a-del**, *n.* A fortress in or near a city.
- Cit'ation**, *n.* A summons; notice; quotation.
- Cit'a-to-ry**, *a.* Citing; calling.
- Cite**, *v. t.* To summon; to quote.
- Cith'ern**, *n.* A sort of guitar.
- Cit'i-zen**, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.
- Cit'i-zen-ship**, *n.* State of being a citizen. [ons.]
- Cit'rie**, *a.* Belonging to lemon.
- Cit'rine**, *a.* Like a citron or lemon. [on.]
- Cit'ron**, *n.* A species of lemon.
- Cit'y** (141), *n.* [Lat. *civitas*, fr. *civis*, citizen.] An incorporated town; a large town.
- Cives**, *n. pl.* A kind of garlic.
- Civ'et**, *n.* A quadruped, and a perfume produced by it.
- Civ'ile**, *a.* Relating to civil life.
- Civil**, *a.* Pertaining to a city or state, or to society; political; courteous.
- Ci-vil'ian**, *n.* One versed in civil law; one in a civil capacity.
- Ci-vil'i-ty**, *n.* Politeness; courtesy; an act of courtesy.
- Civ'il-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Act of civilizing.
- Civ'il-ize** (133), *v. t.* To reclaim from barbarism. [lite.]
- Civ'il-ized**, *a.* Polished; polished.
- Civ'il-iz'er**, *n.* One who civilizes. [ner.]
- Civ'il-ly**, *adv.* In a civil manner.
- Clack**, *v. i.* To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking. — *n.* A sudden sharp noise.
- Clack'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, clacks.
- Clād**, *p. p. of Clothe*.
- Clām**, *v. t.* To demand as due; to require. — *n.* A demand as of right; a title to any thing; that to which one has a right.
- Clāim'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being demanded.
- Clāim'ant**, *n.* One who claims.
- Clāir-voy'ance**, *n.* Discernment, through mesmeric influence, of things not present to the senses.
- Clāir-voy'ant**, *a.* Discerning objects not present to the senses.
- Clām**, *n.* [Another form of *clump*.] A bivalve shell-fish.
- Clām'mant**, *a.* Crying earnestly.
- Clām'ber**, *v. i.* To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.
- Clām'mi-ness**, *n.* Stickiness.
- Clām'my**, *a.* Viscous; sticky; glutinous; slimy.
- Clām'or**, *n.* Noise of voices; outcry; vociferation. — *v. i.* To be vociferous.
- Clām'or-ōs**, *a.* Noisy with the tongue; loud; vociferous.
- Clām'or-ōs-ly**, *adv.* With loud noise or words.
- Clāmp'**, *n.* A piece of iron or timber for fastening things together. — *v. t.* To unite or strengthen by a clamp.
- Clān**, *n.* A family; race; tribe; sect.
- Clān-dēs'tine**, *a.* Concealed; secret; private.
- Clān-dēs'tine-ly**, *adv.* In a secret manner.
- Clāng**, *v. i.* To make a sharp, shrill sound. — *n.* A sharp ringing sound. [sound.]
- Clān'gor**, *n.* A loud, harsh sound.
- Clānk** (79), *n.* A loud ringing sound, as of a chain. — *v. t.* To make such a sound.
- Clān'nish**, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to unite.
- Clān'ship**, *n.* A state of union, as in a clan.
- Clāp** (129), *v. t.* To strike together. — *n.* A striking of hands; a sudden explosion.
- Clāp'bōard** (klab'urd), *n.* A narrow kind of board for covering houses.
- Clāp'per**, *n.* One who, or that which, claps. [and scratch.]
- Clāp'per-claw**, *v. t.* To fight.
- Clāp'trāp**, *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.
- Clāre'-ob-scū're**, *n.* Light and shade in painting.
- Clār'et**, *n.* A French wine of a reddish color.
- Clār'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of making clear or fining.
- Clār'i-fy**, *v. t.* To make clear; to purify. — *v. i.* To grow clear or fine.
- Clār'i-nēt'**, } *n.* A wind in-
- Clār'i-o-nēt'**, } strument of music.
- Clār'i-on**, *n.* A wind instrument of the reed kind.
- Clāsh**, *v. t.* To strike noisily

against. — *v. i.* To dash noisily together; to come in collision. — *n.* Noisy collision.

**Eläsh'ing**, *a.* Contrary; interfering. — *n.* Opposition; collision.

**Eläsp** (5), *n.* A hook; a close embrace. — *v. t.* To embrace; to hold fast; to include.

**Eläsp'er** (124), *n.* One who, or that which, elaps.

**Eläsp'-knife** (-nif), *n.* A knife, the blade of which shuts into the handle.

**Eläss** (124), *n.* A group; a rank; order, division, or set of persons or things. — *v. t.* To arrange in a class.

**Eläs'sie**, *n.* An author of the first rank; one learned in such authors.

**Eläs'sie**, } *a.* Pertaining  
**Eläs'sie-al**, } to authors of  
acknowledged excellence;  
chaste; refined.

**Eläs'si-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of arranging, or state of being arranged, in classes.

**Eläs'si-fy**, *v. t.* To form into a class or classes.

**Elät'ter**, *n.* A rattling noise. — *v. i.* To make rattling sounds.

**Elät'ter-ing**, *n.* Clatter; rattle; confusion of sounds.

**Eläuge**, *n.* Part of a sentence.

**Eläus'tral**, *a.* Relating to a cloister.

**Elävät-ed**, *a.* Club-shaped.

**Elävi-ele**, *n.* The collar-bone.

**Eläw**, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. — *v. t.* To tear with claws.

**Eläy**, *n.* A kind of soft, tenacious earth. — *v. t.* To manure, or to purify, with clay.

**Eläy'ey**, *a.* Consisting of clay; like clay.

**Eläan**, *a.* Free from dirt; pure; innocent. — *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify. — *adv.* Fully; entirely.

**Eläan'ti-ness** (135), *n.* Neatness; purity.

**Eläan'ly** (klän'lý), *a.* Free from dirt; neat.

**Eläan'ly**, *adv.* Nicely.

**Eläan'ness** (103), *n.* State of being clean. [being cleansed.

**Eläng'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of cleanse, *v. t.* To make clean; to purify.

**Eläng'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, cleanses or purifies.

**Eläar**, *a.* Free from mixture; pure; transparent; audible;

obvious; indisputable. — *n.* Full extent. — *v. t.* To free from impurities; to acquit; to pass over; to obtain beyond expenses. — *v. i.* To become fair; to become free; to have permission to sail. *adv.* Plainly; completely.

**Eläar'age**, *n.* Removal of anything.

**Eläar'ance**, *n.* Act of clearing; a permit to sail.

**Eläar'er**, *n.* One who clears.

**Eläar'ing**, *n.* A justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood.

**Eläar'ly**, *adv.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.

**Eläar'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being clear.

**Eläar'-sight'ed** (-sit'ed), *a.* Having acuteness of sight.

**Eläar'-stärch**, *v. t.* To stiffen uniformly with starch.

**Eläat**, *n.* A narrow strip for fastening. [of cleaving.

**Eläar'age**, *n.* Act or quality

**Eläave**, *v. i.* [imp. CLEAVED; *p. p.* CLEFT, CLOVEN, CLEAVED.] To stick; to hold; to adhere. — *v. t.* To split; to divide. [strument.

**Eläav'er**, *n.* A butcher's instrument.

**Eläf** (123), *n.* (*Mus.*) A character to show the key.

**Eläft**, *p. p.* or *p. a.* Split; divided. — *n.* A crack; a split.

**Eläm'a-tis**, *n.* A climbing plant.

**Eläm'en-cy**, *n.* A disposition to treat with lenity. — *SYN.* Mildness; tenderness; lenity; kindness.

**Eläm'ent**, *n.* Mild; kind; merciful; lenient.

**Elär'gy** (12), *n.* The ministers of the gospel.

**Elär'gy-man** (143), *n.* A minister of the gospel.

**Elär'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy.

**Elärk** (*in Eng.* klärk), *n.* A parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; an assistant in a shop or store. [clerk.

**Elärk'ship**, *n.* Office of a

**Eläv'er**, *a.* Dexterous; expert; adroit; agreeable.

**Eläv'is**, } *n.* A bent iron on  
**Eläv'y**, } the end of a cart-tongue.

**Eläw**, *n.* A ball of thread; a guide; corner of a sail. — *v. t.* To truss up to the yard, as a sail.

**Eläick**, *v. i.* [From the sound.] To make a small sharp noise; to tick. — *n.* A sharp noise.

**Elä'ent**, *n.* Employer of an attorney.

**Eläiff** (123), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice.

**Eläiff'y**, *a.* Having cliffs; broken; craggy.

**Eläimäe'ter-ie**, or **Eläim'ae'ter'ie**, *n.* A critical period of human life. — *a.* Relating to such a period.

**Eläimate**, *n.* A region or tract of country; condition of a place as to temperature, &c.

**Eläimät'ie**, *a.* Relating to climate.

**Eläim'a-töl'o-gy**, *n.* Science of climates, or a treatise on climates.

**Eläim'ax**, *n.* [*Gr.* klimax, a ladder.] Gradation of ascent in a sentence.

**Eläimb** (klim), *v. i.* or *t.* To mount by the hands and feet.

**Eläimb'er** (klim'-), *n.* One who climbs.

**Eläime**, *n.* A climate; region.

**Eläinch**, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast. — *n.* Fast hold.

**Eläinch'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, clinches.

**Eläing**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* CLUNG.] To adhere; to hang to or upon. [hesive.

**Eläing'y**, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

**Eläin'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to  
**Eläin'ie-al**, } a sick bed.

**Eläin'ie**, *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.

**Eläink**, *v. i.* or *t.* To make or to cause to make a slightly ringing sound.

**Eläink'er**, *n.* Vitrified matter or slag which collects in furnaces.

**Eläip** (129), *v. t.* To cut off; to cut short; to curtail.

**Eläip'per**, *n.* One who clips; a vessel built for fast sailing.

**Eläip'ping**, *n.* That which is clipped off.

**Eläöak** (18), *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; to conceal; to hide. — *n.* A loose outer garment.

**Eläöck**, *n.* An instrument for measuring time; a time-piece.

**Eläöck-mäk'er**, *n.* One who makes clocks.

**Eläöck'-work** (-würk), *n.* Well-adjusted machinery like that of a clock.

**Eläöd**, *n.* A lump of earth. — *v. i.* To harden into a lump.

**Eläöd'äy**, *a.* Containing clods; hard; gross.

**Eläöd'höp-per**, *n.* A rustic; a clown. [head.

**Eläöd'pöle**, *n.* A doilt; a block-

Elöff, *n.* See *Clough*.

Elög, *v. t.* To obstruct; to encumber; to hinder in motion. — *n.* Obstruction; a kind of heavy shoe, often of wood.

Elög'gy, *a.* Apt to clog; thick; heavy.

Elois'ter, *n.* [From Lat. *clau-dere*, to shut up.] A nunnery or monastery. — *v. t.* To immerse in a cloister.

Elöke, *n.* See *Clotek*.

Elöse, *v. t.* To stop; to shut; to conclude. — *v. i.* To unite; to terminate. — *n.* Conclusion; end; a small inclosed field.

Elöse, *a.* Shut fast; private; solid; niggardly; sly. — *adv.* In a close manner or state.

Elöse'böd'ied, *a.* Fitting the body exactly.

Elöse'-fist'ed, *a.* Covetous.

Elöse'ly (132), *adv.* In a close manner; very near.

Elöse'ness, *n.* State of being close; compactness; tightness.

Elöse'-stool, *n.* A stool made to hold a chamber-vessel.

Elög'et, *n.* A small private apartment. — *v. t.* To shut up in privacy.

Elös'ing, *n.* End; conclusion. — *a.* Concluding.

Elös'üre (klö'zhür), *n.* A closing; termination; inclosure.

Elöt, *n.* A concretion; coagulation. — *v. t. or i.* (129) To form clots; to concrete.

Elöth (19), *n.* (*pl.* Elöths.) Stuff or material formed by weaving.

Elöthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLAD, CLOTHED.] To furnish with garments; to dress; to invest.

Elöthes (klöthz or klöz), *n. pl.* Dress; garments.

Elöth'ier (-yer), *n.* One who makes, sells, or fuls cloth.

Elöth'ing, *n.* Garments.

Elöt'ty, *a.* Full of clots.

Cloud, *n.* Collection of vapor in the air. — *v. t.* To darken with clouds; to obscure. — *v. i.* To grow cloudy.

Cloud'-cäpt, *a.* Topped with clouds.

Cloud'y-ly, *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Cloud'-ness, *n.* State of being cloudy.

Cloud'less, *a.* Free from clouds.

Cloud'y, *a.* Covered with clouds; obscure.

Clough (klöf), *n.* An allowance made in weighing.

Clough (klöf), *n.* A narrow valley.

Clout, *n.* A patch; a cloth for some mean use; a small nail.

— *v. t.* To patch; to mend.

Clöve, *n.* [Lat. *clavus*, a nail, from the resemblance.] A very pungent spice. — *v. i.* *imp.* from *Cleave*.

Clö'ven (klö'vn), *p. p. or p. a.* of *Cleave*. Cleft; split.

Clö'ven'-fööt'ed, } *a.*  
Clö'ven'-hööf'ed (-hööst), }

Having the foot in two parts.

Clö'ver, *n.* A genus of three-leaved plants.

Clown, *n.* A rustic; an ill-bred man; a buffoon.

Clown'ish, *a.* Coarse; rustic; clumsy; ill-bred. [*glut.*]

Cloy, *v. t.* To fill with satiety; to

club, *n.* A heavy stick; an association. — *v. i.* To join in common expense, or for a common end.

Clüb'-fööt'ed, *a.* Having deformed feet.

Clüb'-law, *n.* Government by violence.

Clück, *v. i.* To call, as a hen.

Clöc, *n.* See *Clew*.

Clümp, *n.* A cluster, as of trees.

Clüm'gy, *a.* Awkward; uncouth; ill-made.

Clüng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Cling*.

Clüs'ter, *n.* A bunch; a collection. — *v. t. or i.* To unite in a bunch. [*ters.*]

Clüs'ter-y, *a.* Growing in clusters.

Clutch, *n.* A gripe; grasp; claw; (*pl.*) nands; rapacity.

— *v. t.* To hold fast; to gripe; to clutch.

Clüt'ter, *n.* A noise; confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder.

Clüs'ter, *n.* An injection.

Coäch (18), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or traveling. — *v. t.* To convey in a coach.

Coäch'-böx, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Coäch'man (143), *n.* One who drives a coach. [*force.*]

Co-äc'tion, *n.* Compulsion.

Co-äc'tive, *a.* Acting together; serving to compel.

Co-äd'ju-tant, *a.* Mutually assisting; helping.

Co'ad-jü'tor, *n.* An assistant.

Co'ad-jü'trix, *n.* A female assistant.

Co-a'gent, *n.* An assistant.

Co-äg'u-la-ble, *a.* Capable of coagulating.

Co-äg'u-läte, *v. t. or i.* To change into a curd-like state; to curdle.

Co-äg'u-lä'tion, *n.* Process of curdling.

Co-äg'u-la-tive, *a.* Having power to coagulate.

Co-äg'u-lä'tor, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Co-äg'u-lum, *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd; runnet.

Coäl, *n.* Wood charred; a black combustible fossil.

Coäl'er-y, *n.* A place where coal is dug; a colliery.

Co'a-lösce' (-lës'), *v. i.* To grow together; to unite.

Co'a-lös'cege, *n.* The act of uniting; union.

Co'a-lös'cent, *a.* Growing together; uniting.

Co'a-li'tion (-lish'un), *n.* Union of persons, parties, or states; combination.

Coäl'-mine, } *n.* A mine or  
Coäl'-pit, } pit where coal is dug. [*like coal.*]

Coäl'y, *a.* Containing coal;

Co'ap-tä'tion, } *n.* Mutual adjustment of parts.

Coarse, *a.* Large; gross; rude; rough; not refined.

Coarse'ly, *adv.* Without fineness or refinement.

Coarse'ness, *n.* Quality of being coarse; grossness.

Coast, *n.* Land next the sea; seashore. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore.

Coast'er, *n.* A person or vessel that sails near the coast.

Coat, *n.* A man's upper garment; fur or hair of a beast; an external covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat.

Coat'-cärd, *n.* A card bearing the king, queen, or knave.

Coat'ing, *n.* A covering; cloth for coats.

Coax, *v. t.* To wheedle; to persuade by flattery.

Coax'er, *n.* One who coaxes.

Cöb, *n.* Spike of maize; pony.

Cö'balt, *n.* A brittle reddish-gray mineral.

Cöb'ble, *n.* A roundish stone. — *v. t.* [*Lat. copulare*, to couple, join.] To mend coarsely or clumsily, as shoes.

Cöb'bler, *n.* A mender of shoes.

Cöb'nut, *n.* A large nut; a game.

Cöb'web, *n.* A spider's web.

Coe-ci'fer-oüs, *a.* Bearing or producing berries.



**Cöck**'i-néal, *n.* An insect used to dye scarlet.

**Cöck**'le-a-ry, } *a.* Being in  
**Cöck**'le-ä'ted, } the form of  
a screw; spiral.

**Cöck**, *n.* The male of birds. — *v. t.* To set erect.

**Cöck**'äde', *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the hat.

**Cöck**'a-töo', *n.* A bird of the parrot kind.

**Cöck**'a-trice, *n.* A fabulous serpent, thought to be hatched from a cock's egg.

**Cöck**'-böat, *n.* A ship's small boat.

**Cöck**'-eröw'ing, *n.* Early morning.

**Cöck**'er, *v. t.* To fondle; to caress; to indulge; to pamper.

**Cöck**'er-el, *n.* A young cock.

**Cöck**'et, *n.* A ticket from the custom-house.

**Cöck**'-fight (-fit), *n.* Battle between game-cocks.

**Cöck**'-hörse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.

**Cöck**'le (kök'l), *n.* A weed; darnel; a shell-fish. — *v. t.* To wrinkle.

**Cöck**'-löft (19), *n.* A room over the garret; a lumber-room.

**Cöck**'ney (141), *n.* A native of London; — in contempt.

**Cöck**'pit, *n.* An area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the gun-deck.

**Cöck**'röach, *n.* A troublesome insect; a kind of beetle.

**Cöck**'s'cömb (-köm), *n.* Crest of a cock; a plant.

**Cöck**'swain (ör kök'sn), *n.* An officer who has the care of a boat and boat's crew.

**Cö**'cöa (kö-kö), *n.* A kind of palm-tree bearing the cocoa-nut; the chocolate tree, and a decoction of the nut or the paste.

**Cö**'cöa - nüt, *n.* The nut of a kind of palm-tree.

**Cö**'cöa' (140), *n.* A ball spun by the silk-worm.

**Cö**'etion, *n.* Act of boiling.

**Cöä**, *n.* A kind of sea-fish; a husk or envelope; a pod; a bag. [of laws.]

**Cöde**, *n.* A system or digest

**Cöä**'ger, *n.* A covetous or clownish fellow. [will.]

**Cöä**'i-cil, *n.* Supplement to a

**Cö**'di-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of reducing laws to a system.

**Cö**'di-fy, *v. t.* To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

**Cöä**'dle, *v. t.* To parboil; to treat tenderly.

**Cöä**'ling, *n.* A kind of apple.

**Cö**'ef-fi'cien-cy (-fish'en-), *n.* Joint operation.

**Cö**'ef-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a* Co-operating. — *n.* That which co-operates.

**Cö**'li-äe, } *a.* Pertaining to  
**Cö**'li-äe, } the belly or intestines.

**Cö**'-äqual, *a.* Equal with another. — *n.* One who is equal to another.

**Cö**'e-qual'i-ty (-kwäl'-), *n.* Equality with another.

**Cö**'-ärge' (12), *v. t.* To restrain by force. — *SYN.* To check; constrain; compel.

**Cö**'-är'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being coerced. [pulsion.]

**Cö**'-är'cion, *n.* Restraint; compulsion.

**Cö**'-är'cive, *a.* Restraining by force; compulsory.

**Cö**'es-sen'tial, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

**Cö**'e-tä'ne-öus, *a.* Of the same time or age. [nal.]

**Cö**'e-tär'nal, *a.* Equally eternal.

**Cö**'c-tär'ni-ty, *n.* Equal existence or eternity.

**Cö**'-ä'val, *a.* Of the same age. — *n.* One of the same age.

**Cö**'-ex-ist', *v. i.* To exist together.

**Cö**'-ex-ist'ence, *n.* Existence at the same time.

**Cö**'-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time.

**Cö**'-ex-tënd', *v. t.* To extend through the same space.

**Cö**'-ex-tän'sion, *n.* Equal extension. [extensive.]

**Cö**'-ex-tän'sive, *a.* Equally

**Cö**'fee, *n.* The berry of a tropical tree, or a beverage made from it.

**Cö**'f'fee-house, *n.* A house of entertainment.

**Cö**'f'fee-mill, *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

**Cö**'f'fee-pöt, *n.* A pot in which coffee is boiled.

**Cö**'ffer, *n.* A chest, especially one for money.

**Cö**'ffer-däm, *n.* A tight box placed at the bottom of a river for erecting a pier, the water being pumped out of the box so as to leave the bottom dry.

**Cö**'fin, *n.* [Gr. *kophinus*, basket.] A box for a dead human body. — *v. t.* To put in a coffin.

**Cög**, *n.* The tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs; to deceive; to wheedle.

**Cög**'gen-cy, *n.* Power; urgency; strength; force.

**Cög**'gent, *a.* Having great force. — *SYN.* Powerful; urgent; forcible; convincing.

**Cög**'gent-ly, *adv.* Forcibly.

**Cög**'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being thought on.

**Cög**'i-täte, *v. i.* To reflect; to meditate.

**Cög**'i-tä'tion, *n.* Deep thought; meditation.

**Cög**'i-tä'tive, *a.* Able to think; given to thought.

**Cög**'näte, *a.* Born together; allied by blood or birth; related; one of a number of related things.

**Cög**-nä'tion, *n.* Kindred; relation by common descent.

**Cögn**'iäe } (*kön*'yak), *n.* The  
**Cögn**'iäe } best kind of brandy.

**Cög**-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Act of knowing; knowledge; an object known.

**Cög**'ni-za-ble (or *kön*'i-za-bl), *a.* Liable to be tried or examined.

**Cög**'ni-zänce (or *kön*'i-zanss), *n.* Knowledge; notice; judicial notice.

**Cög**'ni-zant (or *kön*'i-zant), *a.* Having cognizance or knowledge.

**Cög**'nöm'en, *n.* A surname; the family name.

**Cög**-nöm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a surname.

**Cög**-nös'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being known.

**Cög**'-wheel, *n.* A wheel with cogs, or teeth.

**Cö**-häb'it, *v. i.* To live as man and wife.

**Cö**-häb'it-ä'tion, *n.* A living together as man and wife.

**Cö**-hëir' (-är'), *n.* A joint heir.

**Cö**-hëir'ess (-är'-), *n.* A joint heiress.

**Cö**-hëre', *v. i.* To stick together; to be united; to agree.

**Cö**-hër'ence, } *n.* A sticking  
**Cö**-hër'en-cy, } together; consistency.



Cocoa.



Coffee.

**Co-hér'ent**, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.

**Co-hé'gion**, *n.* A sticking together; state of union.

**Co-hé'sive**, *a.* Sticking together; adhesive.

**Co'hórt**, *n.* A body of soldiers; anciently about 500 or 600 soldiers.

**Coif**, *n.* A head-dress — *v. i.* To cover with a coif.

**Coif'fure**, *n.* A head-dress.

**Coil**, *v. i.* To wind into a ring. — *n.* Circular form as of a rope or serpent.

**Coín**, *n.* Metal stamped for money. — *v. t.* To stamp metal; to make or forge.

**Coín'age**, *n.* Act of coining; money coined; invention.

**Coín-gide'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, with, *in*, in, and *cadere*, to fall.] To agree; to concur; to be consistent.

**Co-in'ci-dence**, *n.* Agreement. [or agreeing together.]

**Co-in'ci-dent**, *a.* Occurring

**Co-in-di-cá'tion**, *n.* A concurrent sign.

**Coín'er**, *n.* One who coins money; an inventor.

**Co-i'tion** (-ish'un), *n.* Sexual intercourse; copulation.

**Coke**, *n.* Mineral coal charred.

**Col'an-der** (kól'-), *n.* A kind of strainer.

**Cóld**, *a.* Not warm; frigid; chill; reserved. — *n.* Sensation produced by want of heat; cause of such sensation; a form of disease; catarrh.

**Cóld'ly**, *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth.

**Cóld'ness**, *n.* Quality of being cold; want of heat; reserve.

**Cóle'wort** (-wúrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young.

**Cólie**, *n.* A pain in the bowels. [colic.]

**Cólick-y**, *a.* Pertaining to Col-láps'e', *v. t.* To fall together. — *n.* A sudden falling together.

**Col-lápsed'** (-lápst'), *a.* Fallen together; closed.

**Col-láps'ion**, *n.* State of shrinking up.

**Col'lár**, *n.* [Lat. *collum*, neck.] Something worn around the neck; a ring. — *v. t.* To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.

**Col-lá'te'**, *v. t.* To compare; to examine; to gather and place in order, as printed sheets for binding.

**Col-lát'er-al**, *a.* Being on the side; indirect.

**Col-lát'er-al-ly**, *adv.* In a collateral manner or relation.

**Col-lá'tion**, *n.* A repeat; gift; act of comparing.

**Col-lá'tor**, *n.* One who collates. [In office.]

**Cóll'eague**, *n.* An associate

**Col-lét'**, *v. t. or i.* To gather; to bring or get together.

**Cóll'eet**, *n.* A short prayer.

**Col-lét'ed**, *a.* Cool; composed; calm; tranquil.

**Col-lét'ed-ness**, *n.* A collected or self-possessed state of mind.

**Col-lét'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being collected.

**Col-lét'ion**, *n.* Act of collecting; that which is collected. — *SYN.* Assemblage; contribution; gathering.

**Col-lét'ive**, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring; comprehending many.

**Col-lét'ive-ly**, *adv.* In a body. [receiver of taxes, &c.]

**Col-lét'or**, *n.* A gatherer; a

**Col-lét'or-ship**, *n.* Office of a collector of customs or taxes.

**Cóll'lege** (44), *n.* An assembly or society; a seminary of learning; a learned body.

**Col-lé'gi-al**, } *a.* Pertaining

**Col-lé'gi-ate**, } to a college.

**Col-lé'gi-an**, *n.* A member of a college.

**Cóll'et**, *n.* The part of a ring in which a stone is set. [er.]

**Col-lide'**, *v. t.* To dash together.

**Cóll'ier** (kól'yer), *n.* A digger of, or dealer in, coals; a coal-ship.

**Cóll'ier-y**, *n.* A coal mine.

**Cóll'i-má'tion**, *n.* Act of aiming at a mark.

**Col-liq'ue-fáct'ion** (-we-), *n.* melting together.

**Col-lis'ion** (-líz'un), *n.* A striking together; a clash.

**Cóll'o-cá'te**, *v. t.* To set or place.

**Cóll'o-cá'tion**, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.

**Cóll'op**, *n.* A cut or slice, as of meat.

**Col-ló'qui-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation.

**Col-ló'qui-al-ism**, *n.* An expression used only in conversation. [a dialogue.]

**Cóll'o-quist**, *n.* A speaker in

**Cóll'o-quy** (141), *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *loqui*, to speak.] A mutual conversation between two; a dialogue.

**Col-lúde'**, *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud.

**Col-lú'sion**, *n.* A secret agreement to defraud.

**Col-lú'sive**, *a.* Deceitful; fraudulently concerted.

**Col-lú'sive-ly**, *adv.* By means of collusion.

**Col-lú'so-ry**, *a.* Characterized by collusion.

**Co-lógne'** (-lón'), *n.* A perfumed alcoholic liquid, used in the toilet.

**Cóll'on**, *n.* The largest of the large intestines; a mark of punctuation [formed thus: ].

**Colonel** (kól'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment.

**Colonel-cy** (kól'nei-), } *n.*

**Colonel-ship**, } Office or rank of a colonel.

**Co-ló'ni-al**, *a.* Belonging to a colony or colonies.

**Cóll'o-nist**, *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.

**Cóll'o-ni-zá'tion**, *n.* The settling of a colony.

**Cóll'o-nize**, *v. t.* To plant or settle with inhabitants.

**Cóll'on-ná'de'**, *n.* A row or range of columns.

**Cóll'o-ny**, *n.* A body of people who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.

**Cóll'o-phon**, *n.* An inscription on the last page of a book.

**Cóll'or** (kól'ur, 155), *n.* A property of light; paint; pretense; (*pl.*) a banner; flag; ensign. — *v. t.* To dye; to stain; to make plausible. — *v. i.* To blush.

**Cóll'or-a-ble**, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; plausible; specious. [or.]

**Cóll'or-iff'e**, *a.* Producing color.

**Cóll'or-ist**, *n.* A painter who excels in giving color to his designs.

**Cóll'or-less**, *a.* Without color.

**Co-lós'sal**, *a.* Like a colossus; huge in size; gigantic.

**Co-lós'sus**, *n.* (*Lat. pl. Co-lós'si; Eng. pl. Co-lós'sus-es*.) A statue of gigantic size.

**Cóll't** (18), *n.* A young horse.

**Cóll'ter** } (18), *n.* The sharp

**Cóul'ter** } fore-iron of a plow.

**Cóll'ish**, *a.* Like a colt.

**Cóll't's-foot**, *n.* A plant.

**Cóll'u-brine**, *a.* Relating to serpents; cunning.

**Cóll'um-ba-ry**, *n.* A pigeon-house.

**Ėöl'um-bīne**, *n.* A genus of plants.

**Ėöl'umn** (köl'um), *n.* A cylindrical pillar; a perpendicular set of lines in a book; a body of troops.

**Ėöl'um'nar**, *a.* Having the form of a column.

**Ėöl'ūre'**, *n.* One of two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.

**Ėöl'mā**, *n.* Hairiness of a comet; lethargy; morbid sleepiness. [thargie.]

**Ėöl'ma-tōsc'**, *a.* Drowsy; lethargic.

**Ėōmb** (kōm, 18), *n.* An instrument for dressing the hair, or wool, &c.; crest of a cock; substance in which bees lodge honey. — *v. t.* To dress with a comb.

**Ėōm'bat**, *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *battere*, to strike.] A battle; fight; contest. — *v. t.* To fight with; to oppose. — *v. i.* To struggle or contend.

**Ėōm'bat-ant**, *n.* A fighter; a champion. [combat.]

**Ėōm'bat-ive**, *a.* Disposed to fight.

**Ėōm'bat-ive-ness**, *n.* (*Phrenology*.) Disposition to contend.

**Ėōmb'er** (kōm'-), *n.* One who combs; a long, curling wave.

**Ėōm-bin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being combined.

**Ėōm'bi-nā'tion**, *n.* Union or association. — *SYN.* Coalition; conjunction; conspiracy.

**Ėōm-bīnē'**, *v. t. or i.* To unite; to join; to agree.

**Ėōm-būs'ti-bil'i-ty**, } *n.*

**Ėōm-būs'ti-ble-ness**, } Quality of being combustible, or of burning.

**Ėōm-būs'ti-ble**, *a.* Capable of burning; apt to burn. — *n.* A substance that will burn.

**Ėōm-būs'tion** (-būs'tiyn), *n.* A burning; conflagration.

**Ėōme** (kūm), *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME; *p. p.* COME.] To move toward; to approach; to draw near. [comedies.]

**Ėō-mē'di-an**, *n.* An actor of dramatic piece. [ty.]

**Ėōm-e-dy**, *n.* A humorous dramatic piece.

**Ėōme'ti-ness**, *n.* Grace; beauty.

**Ėōme'ty**, *a.* Handsome; graceful; becoming.

**Ėōm'et**, *n.* [Gr. *kōmētēs*, lit., long-haired.] A member of the solar system with a train of luminous matter and a very eccentric orbit.

**Ėōm'et-a-ry**, } *a.* Relating to comets.

**Ėō-mē'tic**, }

**Ėōm'fit**, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.

**Ėōm'fort** (kūm'-), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression. — *n.* A relief from pain; consolation.

**Ėōm'fort-a-ble**, *a.* Affording or enjoying ease.

**Ėōm'fort-a-bly**, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort.

**Ėōm'fort-er**, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit.

**Ėōm'fort-less**, *a.* Being without comfort.

**Ėōm'frey**, *n.* A medicinal plant.

**Ėōm'ie**, *a.* Relating to comedy; droll; amusing.

**Ėōm'ie-al**, *a.* Diverting; droll.

**Ėōm'ing** (133), *a.* Future. — *n.* Approach; arrival.

**Ėōm'i-ty**, *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility.

**Ėōm'mā** (141), *n.* A point [,] used in writing and printing.

**Ėōm-mānd'** (5), *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern. — *v. t.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* Order; injunction; body of troops under a particular officer.

**Ėōm'man-dānt'**, *n.* A commanding officer.

**Ėōm-mānd'er**, *n.* One who directs; a leader; chief officer of an army, or of any division of it; in the navy, an officer next above a lieutenant.

**Ėōm-mānd'er-y**, } *n.* A man-

**Ėōm-mānd'ry**, } belonging to an order of knights.

**Ėōm-inānd'ing**, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.

**Ėōm-mānd'ment**, *n.* Command; order; injunction; a precept of the moral law.

**Ėōm-mēm'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Worth to be remembered.

**Ėōm-mēm'o-rāte**, *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act.

**Ėōm-mēm'o-rā'tion**, *n.* A solemn public celebration.

**Ėōm-mēm'o-ra-tive**, *a.* Tending or designed to preserve in remembrance.

**Ėōm-mēnce'**, *v. i.* To begin; to enter upon. — *v. i.* To take rise.

**Ėōm-mēnce'ment**, *n.* Beginning; day of taking degrees in an American college.

**Ėōm-mēnd'**, *v. t.* To praise; to recommend.

**Ėōm-mēnd'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.

**Ėōm'men-dā'tion**, *n.* Praise; approbation.

**Ėōm-mēnd'a-to-ry** (107), *a.* Serving to command.

**Ėōm-mēn'su-ra-bil'i-ty**, }

**Ėōm-mēn'su-ra-ble-ness**, } *n.* Capacity of having a common measure.

**Ėōm-mēn'su-ra-ble**, *a.* Having a common measure.

**Ėōm-mēn'su-rate**, *a.* Of equal measure; proportional.

**Ėōm-mēn'su-rā'tion**, *n.* Reduction to a common measure.

**Ėōm'ment**, *v. i.* To explain by means of remarks. — *n.* Note or remarks for explanation.

**Ėōm'men-ta-ry**, *n.* Comment; exposition; annotation; a book of comments.

**Ėōm'men-tā'tor**, *n.* One who comments.

**Ėōm'merce**, *n.* [Lat. *con*, with, and *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] Interchange of commodities; personal intercourse. — *SYN.* Trade; traffic; dealing.

**Ėōm-mēr'cial**, *a.* Relating to commerce or trade.

**Ėōm'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* A threat; denunciation.

**Ėōm-min'a-to-ry**, *n.* Threatening; denunciatory.

**Ėōm-mīn'gle** (-mīng'gl), *v. t.* To mix together; to blend.

**Ėōm'mi-nūte**, *v. t.* To break into small parts; to pulverize.

**Ėōm'mi-nū'tion**, *n.* Act of breaking into small parts.

**Ėōm-mis'er-ate**, *v. t.* To pity.

**Ėōm-mis'er-ā'tion**, *a.* Compassion; sympathy.

**Ėōm'mis-sa-ry**, *n.* A commissioner; an army officer having charge of a special department.

**Ėōm-mis'sion** (-mīsh'un), *n.* Performance; perpetration; a trust; compensation to an agent or factor. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower.

**Ėōm-mis'sion-er** (-mīsh'un-), *n.* One empowered to act.

**Ėōm-mis'sūre** (-mīsh'yūr), *n.* A joint; a seam or closure.

**Ėōm-mīt'**, *v. t.* To intrust; to imprison; to pledge; to do; to perpetrate.

**Ėōm-mīt'ment**, *n.* Act of committing.

**Ėōm-mīt'tal**, *n.* Act of committing; a pledge, actual or implied.

**Com-mit'tee**, *n.* Persons specially appointed to manage any business.

**Com-mix'**, *v. t. or i.* [*Lat. con*, with, and *miscere*, to mix.] To unite in one mass; to mix.

**Com-mix'tion** (-miks'tyun), *n.* A blending; mixture.

**Com-mix'ture**, *n.* Act of mixing; a mingled mass.

**Com-môde'**, *n.* An article of furniture.

**Com-mô'di-ôus**, *a.* Affording ease and convenience.

**Com-mô'd'i-ty**, *n.* Interest; advantage; any article of merchandise.

**Com-mô'di-ôus-ly**, *adv.* In a commodious manner.

**Com-mô'di-ôus-ness**, *n.* Adaptation to its purpose; convenience; fitness.

**Com'mo-dôre**, *n.* The commander of a squadron.

**Com'mon**, *a.* Belonging to many; general; public; usual; vulgar; of no rank. — *n.* An open public ground. — *v. i.* To use together; to diet together.

**Com'mon-age**, *n.* A right of pasturing on a common.

**Com'mon-al-ty**, *n.* The common people. [*ble.*]

**Com'mon-er**, *n.* One not noble.

**Com'mon-ly**, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily.

**Com'mon-ness** (106), *n.* State of being common; frequent occurrence.

**Com'mon-plâce**, *n.* General head or title; a memorandum; a trite remark. — *a.* Common; trite.

**Com'mong**, *n. pl.* Common people; lower house of parliament; food at a common table.

**Com'mon-wêal'**, *n.* Public government; whole body of people.

**Com'mon-wêalth'**, *n.* A state; a body politic.

**Com-mô'tion**, *n.* Disturbance; tumult; agitation.

**Com-mûn'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a commune.

**Com'mûnce**, *n.* A small territorial district in France; — *v. i.* To converse; to confer.

**Com-mû'ni-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being communicated.

**Com-mû'ni-cant**, *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper.

**Com-mû'ni-câte**, *v. t.* [*From Lat. communis*, common.] To impart. — *v. i.* To share;

to have intercourse, or the means of passing.

**Com-mû'ni-câ'tion**, *n.* Act of communicating; correspondence; connecting passage.

**Com-mû'ni-ca-tive**, *a.* Ready to communicate; unreserved.

**Com-mû'ni-ca-tive-ness**, *n.* Freedom from reserve.

**Com-mûn'ion** (-yun), *n.* Intercourse; fellowship; a partaking of the Lord's supper.

**Com-mû'ni-ty**, *n.* Common possession; the public; society at large.

**Com-mû'ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being commutable.

**Com-mû't'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being commuted, or changed one for another.

**Com'mu-tâ'tion**, *n.* Exchange; substitution.

**Com-mû'ta-tive**, *a.* Relating to exchange.

**Com-mû'te'**, *v. t.* To exchange; to substitute.

**Com-pâct'**, *v. t.* To thrust or press together; to league with. — *a.* Firm; dense; condensed.

**Com'paet**, *n.* An agreement between parties; covenant.

**Com-pân'ion**, *n.* An associate; comrade; mate; partner.

**Com-pân'ion-a-ble**, *a.* Sociable; agreeable.

**Com-pân'ion-ship**, *n.* Fellowship; association.

**Com'pa-ny** (kûn'-, 41), *n.* Fellowship; persons assembled or acting together; band; crew; firm.

**Com'pa-ra-ble**, *a.* Worthy to be compared.

**Com-pâr'a-tive**, *a.* Estimated by comparison; not positive.

**Com-pâr'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* In way of comparison.

**Com-pâre'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *par*, like, equal.] To examine the mutual relations of; to liken; to inflict, as an adjective, according to the degrees of comparison. — *v. i.* To be like. — *n.* Comparison.

**Com-pâr'i-son**, *n.* Act of comparing; comparative estimate; simile.

**Com-part'**, *v. t.* To divide.

**Com-pâr-ti'tion** (-tish'un), *n.* Act of dividing; part divided.

**Com-part'ment**, *n.* One of the separate parts into which a thing is divided.

**Com'pass**, *v. t.* To surround; to obtain; to plot. — *n.* A

circumference; boundary; magnetic instrument; (*pl.*) an instrument to describe circles.

**Com-pâ'ssion**, *n.* [*Lat. con*, with, and *pati*, *passus*, to suffer.] A suffering with another; pity; mercy; sympathy.

**Com-pâ'ssion-ate** (42), *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.

**Com-pâ'ssion-âte**, *v. t.* To pity; to sympathize with; to commiserate.

**Com-pât'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Consistency; agreement.

**Com-pât'i-ble**, *a.* Consistent; agreeable; fit.

**Com-pât'i-biy**, *adv.* Consistently.

**Com-pâ'tri-ot**, *n.* A fellow-patriot, or one of the same country.

**Com-peer'**, *n.* An equal; colleague; companion.

**Com-pêl'** (129), *v. t.* To drive by force. — *SYN.* To necessitate; constrain; oblige.

**Com-pêl'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being compelled.

**Com'pel-lâ'tion**, *n.* Style of address or salutation.

**Com'pend**, *n.* Abridgment.

**Com-pënd'i-um**, *n.* Summary; epitome.

**Com-pënd'i-ôus**, *a.* Short; concise; brief; summary.

**Com'pen-sâte**, or **Com-pên'sâte**, *v. t.* To make amends.

**Com'pen-sâ'tion**, *n.* Recompense; amends; remuneration.

**Com-pên'sa-tive**, *a.* Making amends; affording compensation.

**Com-pê'te'**, *v. i.* [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *petere*, to seek.] To strive for a like end; to rival.

**Com'pe-tence**, *n.* Sufficiency.

**Com'pe-ten-cy**, *n.* Sufficiency; legal capacity or right; adequacy.

**Com'pe-tent**, *a.* Adequate to some end or duty; having legal capacity. — *SYN.* Sufficient; fitted; qualified.

**Com'pe-ti'tion** (-tish'un), *n.* Rivalry; strife for superiority; emulation.

**Com-pê'ti-tor**, *n.* One who competes; a rival.

**Com-pêt'i-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to competition; enulous.

**Com'pi-lâ'tion**, *n.* A selection from various authors.

**Com-pîle'**, *v. t.* To compose

out of materials got from other works.

**Com-pile'ment** (132), *n.* Act of compiling; compilation.

**Com-pil'er**, *n.* One who compiles.

**Com-plā'gence**, *n.* Pleas-

**Com-plā'gen-cy**, *n.* ure; satisfaction of mind; civility.

**Com-plā'cent**, *a.* Gratiified; displaying satisfaction.

**Com-plāin'**, *v. i.* To murmur; to lament; to make a charge.

**Com-plāin'ant**, *n.* One who complains; a plaintiff.

**Com-plāin'er**, *n.* One who complains.

**Com-plāin't**, *n.* A murmuring; lamentation; accusation; disease.

**Com-plai-gānce'**, *n.* Civility; courtesy; urbanity; politeness. [courteous.

**Com-plai-gānt'**, *a.* Polite;

**Com'ple-ment**, *n.* That which completes something else; the full number.

**Com'ple-ment'al**, *a.* Filling up; completing.

**Com-plēte'**, *a.* Finished; entire; perfect. — *v. t.* To fulfill; to accomplish.

**Com-plēte'ly**, *adv.* Perfectly.

**Com-plēte'ness** (132), *n.* State of being complete.

**Com-plē'tion**, *n.* Act of finishing; accomplishment; perfect state.

**Com'plex**, *a.* Of many parts; intricate; complicated. — *n.* Assemblage; collection.

**Com-plēx'ion** (-plēx'shun), *n.* The color of the face or skin; connection of parts; general appearance.

**Com-plēx'ion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to complexion.

**Com-plēx'i-ty**, *n.* A complex state; intricacy.

**Com'plex-ly**, *adv.* In a complex manner.

**Com-pli'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of complying or yielding.

**Com-pli'ance** (135), *n.* A yielding; assent.

**Com-pli'ant**, *a.* Yielding; submitting; obliging.

**Com-pli-ea-cy**, *n.* State of being complex.

**Com'pli-eāte** (42), *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *placare*, to fold, twist.] To make complex or intricate. — *SYN.* To entangle; infold; involve; perplex.

**Com'pli-eate**, *a.* Involved; intricate; complex.

**Com'pli-eā'tion**, *n.* A mix-

ture of many things; intricacy.

**Com'pli-ment**, *n.* Act or expression of civility; praise. — *v. t.* To flatter or gratify by bestowing praise upon.

**Com'pli-mēt'al**, *a.* Ex-

**Com'pli-mēt'a-ry**, *n.* pressive of praise or civility.

**Com'plot**, *n.* A conspiracy; plot. [gether; to conspire.

**Com-plōt'**, *v. t.* To plot to-

**Com-plot'**, *v. i.* To yield; to assent.

**Com-pō'nent**, *a.* Helping to form. — *n.* An elementary or constituent part.

**Com-pōrt'**, *v. i.* To agree; to suit. — *v. i.* To behave; to conduct.

**Com-pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Consistent.

**Com-pōse'**, *v. t.* To put together; to write as an author; to allay; to quiet.

**Com-pōsed'**, *a.* Calm; tranquil; quiet.

**Com-pōs'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a composed manner.

**Com-pōs'er**, *n.* One who composes; author of music.

**Com-pōs'ite**, *a.* Made up of parts; compounded.

**Com-po-si'tion** (-zish'un), *n.* Mixture; combination; arrangement or setting of type; a written work.

**Com-pōs'i-tor**, *n.* One who sets type. [manure.

**Com'pōst**, *n.* A mixture for

**Com-pōs'ure**, *n.* A composed state of mind; calmness; form.

**Com-po-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of drinking together.

**Com-pound**, *a.* Formed of two or more ingredients. — *n.* A mixture of ingredients.

**Com-pound'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *ponere*, to set, place.] To mix in one mass; to combine or unite; to adjust. — *v. i.* To come to terms of agreement.

**Com-pound'er**, *n.* One who compounds.

**Com-pre-hēnd'**, *v. t.* To contain; to comprise; to include; to understand.

**Com-pre-hēn'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being understood; intelligible.

**Com-pre-hēn'sion**, *n.* Act of comprehending; a comprising; capacity.

**Com-pre-hēn'sive**, *a.* Including much in small space. — *SYN.* Large; full; capacious.

**Com-pre-hēn'sive-ly**, *adv.*

With great extent of inclusion.

**Com-pre-hēn'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being comprehensive.

**Com-prēss'**, *v. t.* To press together; to squeeze close.

**Com'press**, *n.* A soft pad used by surgeons.

**Com-prēss'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being compressible.

**Com-prēss'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being compressed.

**Com-prēs'sion**, *n.* Act of pressing together.

**Com-prēss'ive**, *a.* Having power to compress.

**Com-prēss'ure** (-prēsh'yr), *n.* Pressure. [prising.

**Com-pris'al**, *n.* Act of com-

**Com-pris'e'**, *v. t.* To contain; to include; to embrace.

**Com'pro-mise**, *n.* Amicable agreement in which mutual concessions are made. — *v. t.* To settle by mutual agreement; to put to hazard. — *v. i.* To make an agreement.

**Com'pro-mit**, *v. t.* To promise; to pledge; to compromise.

**Comp-trōl'ler** (kon-trōl'-), *n.* A public officer who examines and certifies accounts.

**Com-pū'l'sa-to-ry**, *a.* Compelling; constraining.

**Com-pū'sion**, *n.* Act of compelling; force applied.

**Com-pū'l'sive**, *a.* Compel-

**Com-pū'l'so-ry**, *n.* ling; constraining; forcing.

**Com-pū'l'sive-ly**, *adv.* By compulsion; by force.

**Com-pūne'tion**, *n.* Remorse.

**Com-pūne'tious**, *a.* Attended with compunction or pain for offenses.

**Com-pūt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being computed.

**Com'pu-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of reckoning; estimate.

**Com-pūte'**, *v. t.* To calculate; to reckon. [putes.

**Com-pūt'er**, *n.* One who com-

**Com'pu-tist**, or **Com-pūt'ist**, *n.* A reckoner.

**Com'rade**, *n.* An associate; a mate; a companion.

**Con**, *v. i.* To revolve in thought; to study over.

**Con-eām'er-āte**, *v. t.* To arch over; to vault.

**Con-eām'er-ā'tion**, *n.* An arch or vault.

**Con-eāt'e-nāte**, *v. t.* To link together; to unite in a series.

**Con-eāt'e-nā'tion**, *n.* A series of links, or of things dependent on each other.

**Con-cāve**, *a.* Hollow and curved. — *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault.  
**Con-cāv'i-ty**, *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.  
**Con-cā'vo-con'cāve**, *a.* Concave on both sides.  
**Con-cā'vo-con'vex**, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.  
**Con-cā'vous**, *a.* Concave; hollow.  
**Con-cēal'** (130), *v. t.* To keep in secret. — **SYN.** To hide; disguise; secrete.  
**Con-cēal'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being hid or kept secret.  
**Con-cēal'ment**, *n.* Act of hiding; a hiding place.  
**Con-cēde'**, *v. t.* To grant; to admit as true or proper.  
**Con-cēit'**, *n.* Fancy; vanity; pride of opinion. — *v. t.* To fancy; to imagine.  
**Con-cēit'ed**, *a.* Vain; proud.  
**Con-cēiv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conceived.  
**Con-cēiv'a-bly**, *adv.* In a conceivable manner.  
**Con-cēive'**, *v. t.* To form in the mind; to imagine. — *v. i.* To become with child.  
**Con-cēn'ter**, *v. i. or t.* To **con-cēn'tre**, } come or bring to a point.  
**Con'cen-trāte**, or **Con-cēn'trāte** (114), *v. t.* To bring to a common center, or to a closer union.  
**Con'cen-trā'tion**, *n.* Act of concentrating.  
**Con-cēn'tra-tive-ness**, *n.* Faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.  
**Con-cēn'tric**, } *a.* Having  
**Con-cēn'tric-al**, } a common center.  
**Con'cen-tric'i-ty**, *n.* State of being concentric.  
**Con-cēp'tion**, *n.* Act of conceiving; idea; notion; thought. [conceiving.  
**Con-cēp'tive**, *a.* Capable of **Con-cērn'** (12), *v. t.* To affect; to belong to; to interest. — *n.* An affair; anxiety; solicitude; business; care.  
**Con-cērn'ing**, *p. pr.* Pertaining to. [concern.  
**Con-cērn'ment**, *n.* Business;  
**Con-cērt'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *certe*, to strive.] To contrive together; to plan.  
**Con-cērt**, *n.* Agreement; plan; a musical entertainment.  
**Con-cēs'sion** (-sēsh'un), *n.*

Act of conceding; thing conceded; grant; boon.  
**Con-cēs'sive**, *a.* Implying concession.  
**Con'eh** (kōyk, 79), *n.* A marine shell. [curve.  
**Con'eh'oid**, *n.* A geometrical **Con'eh'oid'al**, *a.* Resembling a marine shell.  
**Con-chōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in conchology.  
**Con-chōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *kong-chē*, a shell, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of shells.  
**Con-cīl'i-āte**, *v. t.* To gain by favor; to win over. — **SYN.** To propitiate; to engage.  
**Con-cīl'i-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of conciliating.  
**Con-cīl'i-ā'tor**, *n.* One who conciliates.  
**Con-cīl'i-a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.  
**Con-cīn'ni-ty**, *n.* Fitness; suitableness; neatness.  
**Con-cise'**, *a.* Brief; short; terse; comprehensive.  
**Con-cise'ly**, *adv.* In few words.  
**Con-cise'ness**, *n.* Brevity in speaking or writing.  
**Con-cis'ion** (-sīzh'un), *n.* A cutting off; circumcision.  
**Con'clāve**, *n.* An assembly of cardinals; a private meeting.  
**Con-clūde'**, *v. t.* To bring to an end; to finish. — *v. i.* To come to an end; to infer.  
**Con-clūd'er**, *n.* One who concludes.  
**Con-clū'sion**, *n.* End; close; inference; determination.  
**Con-clū'sive**, *a.* Decisive; final; closing debate.  
**Con-clū'sive-ly**, *adv.* Decisively.  
**Con-clū'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being conclusive.  
**Con-cōet'**, *v. t.* To digest; to ripen; to mature; to contrive.  
**Con-cōe'tion**, *n.* Act of concocting; digestion.  
**Con-cōet'ive**, *a.* Tending to digest or mature.  
**Con-cōm'i-tānce**, } *n.* A  
**Con-cōm'i-tān-cy**, } being together; accompaniment.  
**Con-cōm'i-tant**, *a.* Accompanying. — *n.* A companion; accompaniment.  
**Con'cord** (79), *n.* Union; agreement; consonance; harmony.  
**Con-cōrd'ānce**, *n.* A minute verbal index to a book; agreement; consonance.

**Con-cōrd'ant**, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; harmonious.  
**Con'course**, *n.* An assembly; a crowd; a multitude.  
**Con-erēs'cence**, *n.* A growing by spontaneous union, or by coalescence.  
**Con-erēs'cive**, *a.* Growing together; uniting.  
**Con-erēte'**, *v. i. or t.* To unite in a mass.  
**Con'erēte**, *a.* Formed by concretion; not abstract. — *n.* A compound; a mixed mass.  
**Con-erē'tion**, *n.* Act of concreting; a mass or lump.  
**Con-erē'tive**, *a.* Causing to concrete.  
**Con-eū'bi-nāge**, *n.* Cohabitation of a man and woman not married.  
**Con'eu-bine**, *n.* A kept mistress.  
**Con-eū'pis-cence**, *n.* Lust.  
**Con-eū'pis-cent**, *a.* Lustful.  
**Con-eūr'** (129), *v. i.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *curre*, to run.] To tend to one point; to unite in action or opinion. — **SYN.** To agree; coincide; combine; join.  
**Con-eūr'rence**, *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement.  
**Con-eūr'rent**, *a.* Acting together or in conjunction.  
**Con-eūs'sion** (-kūsh'un), *n.* A shaking; a sudden jar.  
**Con-eūs'sive**, *a.* Able to shake.  
**Con-dēmn'** (-dēm'), *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; to doom; to sentence.  
**Con-dēmn-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of condemning; sentence.  
**Con-dēmn'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blameworthy.  
**Con-dēmn'a-to-ry**, *a.* Expressing or implying condemnation.  
**Con-dēmn'er**, *n.* One who condemns.  
**Con-dēn'sa-ble**, *a.* Capable of being condensed.  
**Con-dēn'sāte**, *v. t. or i.* To condense.  
**Con'den-sā'tion**, *n.* Act of condensing.  
**Con-dēnse'**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become more dense.  
**Con-dēns'er**, *n.* He who, or that which, condenses.  
**Con'de-scēnd'**, *v. i.* To waive a privilege of rank; to behave with courtesy to inferiors.  
**Con'de-scēnd'ing**, *a.* Yielding to inferiors; obliging.

**Con-de-scen'sion**, *n.* Act of condescending; affability.

**Con-dign'(-din')**, *a.* Deserved; suitable; merited.

**Con-dign'ly(-din')**, *adv.* According to merit.

**Con-dil-ment**, *n.* A seasoning.

**Con-dis-ci-ple**, *n.* A fellow-disciple; a school-mate.

**Con-di'tion(-dish'un)**, *n.* State; quality; term or article of agreement. — *v.* To make terms; to stipulate.

**Con-di'tion-al** } (*-dish'*;  
**Con-di'tion-a-ry** } *un-*),  
*a.* Implying terms.

**Con-di'tion-al-ly(-dish'un-)**, *adv.* With certain limitations.

**Con-di'tioned(-dish'und)**, *a.* Having terms, qualities or properties.

**Con-dole', v. i.** [*Lat. con*, with, and *dolere*, to grieve.] To grieve; to express sorrow.

**Con-dol'ence**, *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy.

**Con-dol'er**, *n.* One who condoles.

**Con'dor** (39, 140), *n.* A large bird of the vulture kind.

**Con-duce', v. i.** To tend; to contribute.

**Con-dū'ci-ble**, } *a.* Having a  
**Con-dū'give**, } tendency to  
conduce.

**Con-duet**, *n.* Behavior; deportment; guidance; escort.

**Con-duet', v. t.** To lead; to guide; to control; to manage. — *v. i.* To behave.

**Con-duet'or**, *n.* A leader; director; manager.

**Con-due'tress**, *n.* A woman who conducts.

**Con'duit** (*kōn'dit* or *kūn'dit*), *n.* A water-pipe; a canal; a duct.

**Con-dū'pli-cate**, *a.* Doubled together.

**Cōne**, *n.* A solid body tapering to a point from a circular base; fruit of various evergreen trees.

**Con-fab'u-lāte**, *v. t.* To talk together.

**Con-fab'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Familiar talk.

**Con-feet**, } *n.* A sweet-  
**Con-fec'tion**, } meat.

**Con-fec'tion-er**, *n.* One who makes or sells confectionery.

**Con-fec'tion-er-y**, *n.* Sweetmeats in general; a place where sweetmeats are sold.



Cone.

**Con-féd'er-a-cy**, *n.* A league; coalition; conspiracy.

**Con-féd'er-ate** (142), *a.* United in a league. — *n.* Member of a confederacy; ally.

**Con-féd'er-āte**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league.] To unite in alliance.

**Con-féd'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Alliance; league.

**Con-féd'er-a-tive**, *a.* Constituting a federal compact.

**Con-fēr', v. t.** To bestow; to grant; to award. — *v. i.* To discourse seriously; to consult.

**Con-fēr-enge**, *n.* Serious conversation; a meeting for consultation.

**Con-fess', v.** To own; to acknowledge; to avow; to grant; to hear confession.

**Con-fess'ed-ly**, *adv.* Avowedly.

**Con-fēs'sion(-fēs'h'un)**, *n.* Acknowledgment; act of confessing, especially to a priest; thing confessed.

**Con-fēs'sion-al**, *n.* A place where confession is made.

**Con-fess'or**, *n.* One who confesses or hears confessions.

**Con-fi-dānt'**, *n. m.* } A bo-  
**Con-fi-dānte'**, *n. fem.* } som friend.

**Con-fide', v. i.** To put faith; to trust; to rely. — *v. t.* To intrust.

**Con-fi-dence**, *n.* Firm belief; trust; boldness; self-reliance.

**Con-fi-dent**, *a.* Having great confidence or boldness.

**Con-fi-dē'tial**, *a.* Trusty; private.

**Con-fi-dē'tial-ly**, *adv.* In confidence.

**Con-fi-dent-ly**, *adv.* With confidence.

**Con-fig'u-rā'tion**, *n.* External form or figure.

**Con-fig'ūre**, *v. t.* To dispose in a certain form or figure.

**Con-fin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confined or limited.

**Con-fine**, *n.* A limit; border.

**Con-fine', v. t.** To restrain; to limit; to shut up.

**Con-fine**, or **Con-fine'**, *v. i.* To border.

**Con-fine'ment**, *n.* Restraint; imprisonment; child-bed.

**Con-firm'(16)**, *v. t.* To make certain; to admit to the full privileges of the church. —

**SYN.** To strengthen; verify; assure.

**Con-firm'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being confirmed.

**Con-fir-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of confirming or establishing; proof; rite of admitting a baptized person to the privileges of the church.

**Con-firm'a-tive**, } *a.* Tend-  
**Con-firm'a-to-ry**, } ing to confirm. [*confirms.*]

**Con-firm'er**, *n.* One who confirms.

**Con-fis-ca-ble**, *a.* Liable to be confiscated.

**Con-fis-cate**, or **Con-fis'cate**, *a.* Forfeited to the public use.

**Con-fis-cāte**, or **Con-fis'cāte** (114), *v. t.* To forfeit to the public treasury.

**Con-fis-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of forfeiting or confiscating.

**Con-fis-cā'tor**, *n.* One who confiscates.

**Con-fis'ca-to-ry**, *a.* Consigning to, or promoting, confiscation.

**Con-fla-grā'tion**, *n.* A great fire, or burning of buildings.

**Con-ſliet', v. t.** [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *ſligere*, to strike.] To strive; to contend; to fight. [*gle.*]

**Con-ſliet**, *n.* A contest; struggle.

**Con-flu-enge**, *n.* A flowing together; a concourse.

**Con-flu-ent**, *a.* Running together — *n.* A stream flowing into a larger one.

**Con-flux**, *n.* A junction of currents.

**Con-fōrm'. v. t.** To make like. — *v. i.* To comply; to yield.

**Con-fōrm'a-ble**, *a.* Suitable; agreeable.

**Con-fōrm'a-bly**, *adv.* Suitably; agreeably.

**Con-for-mā'tion**, *n.* Act of conforming; disposition of parts; structure.

**Con-fōrm'ist**, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the church of England.

**Con-fōrm'i-ty**, *n.* Compliance; likeness; resemblance; agreement.

**Con-found', v. t.** [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *fundere*, to pour.] To mix; to mingle; to perplex.

**Con-found'ed**, *p. p.* Blended; mixed. — *p. a.* Enormous.

**Con-fra-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* A religious brotherhood.

**Con-fri-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of rubbing together; friction.

**Con-front'(-frunt')**, *v. t.* To face; to set face to face; to oppose.

Ĉon-fron-tā'tion, *n.* Act of confronting.

Ĉon-fuŝe', *v. t.* To confound; to perplex; to abash.

Ĉon-fuŝ'ed-ly, *adv.* In confusion.

Ĉon-fuŝ'ion, *n.* Disorder; tumult; ruin; indistinctness.

Ĉon-fut'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being confuted.

Ĉon-fu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of disproving; refutation.

Ĉon-fute', *v. t.* To disprove; to prove to be false. [*futes*].

Ĉon-fut'er, *n.* One who confutes.

Ĉon/gē, *n.* A bow; reverence; farewell. — *v. i.* To take leave; to bow or courtesy.

Ĉon-gē'al', *v. t.* or *i.* To freeze; to thicken; to stiffen.

Ĉon-gē'al'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being congealed.

Ĉon-gē'al'ment, *n.* Act of congealing; mass congealed.

†Ĉongé d'élire (kōn'jā dī-leer'), *n.* The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

Ĉon/gē-lā'tion, *n.* Process of congealing; thing congealed.

Ĉon/gē-ner, *n.* A thing of the same nature or origin.

Ĉon/gē-nēr'ie, *a.* Of the same kind.

Ĉon-gē-ni'al, *a.* Of the same nature or disposition; agreeable.

Ĉon-gē-ni-āl'i-ty, *n.* Natural affinity; suitableness. [*kind*].

Ĉon-gē-ni-tal, *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.

Ĉon/gēr, *n.* A large kind of eel.

Ĉon-gē-ri-ēs, *n.* Mass or collection of bodies. [*amass*].

Ĉon-gēst', *v. t.* To heap up; to con-ges'tion (-jēst'yun), *n.* An unnatural collection of blood in the body.

Ĉon-gēst'ive, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body. [*ball*].

Ĉon-glob'ate, *a.* Formed into a ball.

Ĉon-glo-bā'tion, *n.* Act of forming into a ball.

Ĉon-glob'ate, } *v. i.* To

Ĉon-globe', } gather into

Ĉon-glob'u-late, } a globule or ball.

Ĉon-glob'm'er-āte, *v. t.* To gather into a round mass.

Ĉon-glob'm'er-ate (42), *a.* Gathered together in a mass.

Ĉon-glob'm'er-ā'tion, *n.* A gathering into a round mass.

Ĉon-glū'ti-nant, *a.* Gluing together; uniting.

Ĉon-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* To glue together. — *v. i.* To coalesce.

Ĉon-glū'ti-nate, *a.* Glued together.

Ĉon-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* A gluing together; union.

Ĉon-glū'ti-na-tive, *a.* Able or tending to cause union.

Ĉon/go, *n.* A kind of black tea.

Ĉon-grāt'u-lant, *a.* Rejoicing in participation.

Ĉon-grāt'u-lāte, *v. t.* To wish joy to. — *SYN.* To felicitate.

Ĉon-grāt'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of congratulating; felicitation.

Ĉon-grāt'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who offers congratulation.

Ĉon-grāt'u-lā-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy or pleasure.

Ĉon/gre-gāte, *v. t.* or *i.* [*Lat. con, with, together, and gregis, flock, herd.*] To assemble; to meet; to gather.

Ĉon/gre-gā'tion (79), *n.* An assembly, especially a religious assembly.

Ĉon/gre-gā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to a congregation; public.

Ĉon/gre-gā'tion-al-ism, *n.* Government of itself by each local church.

Ĉon/gre-gā'tion-al-ist, *n.* An adherent to the congregational mode of church government.

Ĉon/gress (140), *n.* A meeting; the legislature of the United States.

Ĉon-grēs'sion-al (-grēsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to congress.

Ĉon-grēs'sive, *a.* Encountering; meeting.

Ĉon/gru-ençe, *n.* Agreement; suitableness.

Ĉon/gru-ent, *a.* Agreeing; correspondent.

Ĉon-gru'i-ty, *n.* Consistency; correspondence; harmony.

Ĉon/gru-oūs (kōng/gru-us), *a.* Being suitable; fit; meet.

Ĉon'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to,

Ĉon'ie-al, } or like, a cone.

Ĉon'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a cone.

Ĉon'ies, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of the cone.

Ĉon-nif'er-oūs, *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine.

Ĉon-jēct'ūr-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Ĉon-jēct'ūre, *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; surmise; guess. — *v. t.* [*Lat. con, with, together, and jacere, jectus, to throw.*] To guess; to suspect; to surmise.

Ĉon-join', *v.* To connect; to unite; to join.

Ĉon-joint', *a.* United; connected; associated.

Ĉon-joint'ly, *adv.* With united efforts; together.

Ĉon/ju-gal, *a.* Relating to marriage; matrimonial.

Ĉon/ju-gāte, *v. t.* To inflect as verbs.

Ĉon/ju-gā'tion, *n.* The inflection of verbs.

Ĉon-jūnet', *a.* Joint; concurrent; united.

Ĉon-jūnet'ion, *n.* Union; connection; a connecting word.

Ĉon-jūnet'ive, *a.* Serving to unite; connecting.

Ĉon-jūnet'ive-ly, *adv.* In conjunction, or union.

Ĉon-jūnet'ūre, *n.* Union; connection; combination; critical time; crisis.

Ĉon/ju-rā'tion, *n.* Solemn treaty; enchantment.

Ĉon/jure (kūn/jur), *v. t.* To charm; to enchant. — *v. i.* To practice magical arts.

Ĉon-jūre', *v. t.* To call on or summon solemnly.

Ĉon-jur-er (kūn/jur-), *n.* An enchanter.

Ĉon'nāte, *a.* Born at the same time; united in origin.

Ĉon-nāt'u-ral, *a.* Connected by nature. [*ural union*].

Ĉon-nāt'u-rāl'i-ty, *n.* Nat-

Ĉon-nēet', *v. t.* [*Lat. con, with, together, and necere, to bind.*] To knit together; to unite; to join.

Ĉon-nēe'tion, *n.* Act of joining; a relation by blood or marriage. — *SYN.* Union; coherence; junction; intercourse.

Ĉon-nēet'ive, *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* Any thing that connects; especially a word that connects sentences.

Ĉon-nēx'ion. See *Connection*.

Ĉon-niv'ance, *n.* Act of con-

niving; a giving secret assistance or sympathy.

Ĉon-nive', *v. i.* To wink at; to fail, by intention, to see.

Ĉon-niv'er, *n.* One who con-

nives.

Ĉon/nois-seūr' (kōn/nis-sūr'), *n.* A critical judge or master of any art.

Ĉō'noid, *n.* A figure resembling a cone.

Ĉon-nū'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial.





**Con'quer** (kŏnk'ŕ, 79), *v. t.* or *i.* To overcome; to subdue.  
**Con-quer-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being conquered.  
**Con'quer-or**, *n.* One who conquers; a victor.  
**Con'quest** (kŏnk'west), *n.* Act of conquering; thing conquered. — **SYN.** Victory; triumph; subjection.  
**Con/san-guin'e-ous**, *a.* Being of the same blood.  
**Con/san-guin'i-ty**, *n.* Relation by blood or birth.  
**Con/science** (92), *n.* Internal or self-knowledge, or sense of right and wrong; truth.  
**Con/sci-ent'ious** (-shĕn/-shus), *a.* Regulated by conscience.  
**Con/sci-ent'ious-ly** (kŏn/-shĕ-), *adv.* In accordance with the doctrines of conscience.  
**Con/sci-ent'ious-ness**, *n.* A scrupulous regard to conscience. [*table*].  
**Con/scion-a-ble**, *a.* Reason-  
**Con/scious** (kŏn'shus), *a.* Having the power of knowing one's own thoughts; pertaining to self-knowledge.  
**Con/scious-ly**, *adv.* With inward persuasion; knowingly.  
**Con/scious-ness**, *n.* Perception of what passes in one's own mind.  
**Con'script**, *n.* An enrolled soldier. — *a.* Written; enrolled; registered.  
**Con-scrip'tion**, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering.  
**Con/se-crāte**, *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare to be sacred.  
**Con/se-erate** (42), *a.* Devoted; hallowed; sacred.  
**Con/se-crā'tion**, *n.* The act of dedicating to sacred uses.  
**Con/se-erā'tor**, *n.* One who consecrates. [*in order*].  
**Con-sē'e'u-tive**, *a.* Following  
**Con-sē'e'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* In succession.  
**Con-sent'**, *n.* [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *sensire*, to feel, think.] Agreement; correspondence; accord. — *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to give assent.  
**Con/sen-tā'ne-ous**, *a.* Accordant; agreeable; consistent.  
**Con/sen-tā'ne-ous-ness**, *n.* Mutual agreement. [*sents*].  
**Con-sent'er**, *n.* One who con-  
**Con-sen'tient** (-sĕn'shent), *a.* Agreeing in opinion.

**Con'se-quence**, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference.  
**Con'se-quent**, *a.* Following, as a result. — *n.* That which results from a cause.  
**Con'se-quĕn'tial**, *a.* Conceited; important; pompous.  
**Con'se-quĕn'tial-ly**, *adv.* By consequence; pompously.  
**Con'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* By consequence; therefore.  
**Con-serv'ant**, *a.* Having the power of preserving.  
**Con'ser-vā'tion**, *n.* Preservation from loss or injury.  
**Con-serv'a-tism**, *n.* Opposition to change; desire to preserve what is established.  
**Con-serv'a-tive**, *a.* Tending or desiring to preserve things as they are. — *n.* One opposed to radical changes.  
**Con'ser-vā'tor**, or **Con'ser-vā'tor**, *n.* A preserver.  
**Con-serv'a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A greenhouse for keeping exotic or tender plants.  
**Con'serve**, *n.* A sweetmeat; preserved fruit.  
**Con-sēr've**, *v. t.* To preserve; to save; to prepare with sugar, &c. [*conserves*].  
**Con-serv'er**, *n.* One who  
**Con-sid'er**, *v.* To think with care; to study; to ponder.  
**Con-sid'er-a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of regard; moderately large.  
**Con-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In a considerable degree.  
**Con-sid'er-ate** (42), *a.* Given to reflection. — **SYN.** Thoughtful; prudent; discreet.  
**Con-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* With serious thought.  
**Con-sid'er-ate-ness**, *n.* Quality of exercising consideration.  
**Con-sid'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; prudence; motive; reason; compensation. [*considers*].  
**Con-sid'er-er**, *n.* One who  
**Con-sid'er-ing**, *p. pr.* Regarding; having regard to.  
**Con-sign'** (-sĭn'), *v. t.* To give in a formal manner; to intrust; to assign.  
**Con-sign-ee'** (kon/sĭn-ee'), *n.* One to whom a thing is consigned for sale.  
**Con-sign'er** (-sĭn/-), } *n.*  
**Con-sign-ōr'** (-sĭn-ōr'), } One who commits to another in trust, usually for sale.  
**Con-sign'ment** (-sĭn'ment), *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.

**Con-sist'**, *v. i.* To be made up of; to subsist; to agree.  
**Con-sist'ence**, } *n.* Fixed  
**Con-sist'en-cy**, } state; agreement; congruity; degree of density.  
**Con-sist'ent**, *a.* Agreeing; accordant; compatible.  
**Con-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* In a consistent manner.  
**Con/sis-tō'rial**, *a.* Relating to a consistory.  
**Con-sist'o-ry** (107, 141), *n.* A spiritual court; any solemn assembly. [*associate*].  
**Con-sō'ci-ate** (-sŏ'shi-), *n.* An  
**Con-sō'ci-ate**, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in a body.  
**Con-sō'ci-ā'tion** (-sŏ'shĭ-ā'-shun), *n.* A union of neighboring churches.  
**Con-sōl'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting consolation.  
**Con-so-lā'tion**, *n.* Alleviation; solace; comfort.  
**Con-sōl'a-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to give consolation; comforting.  
**Con-sōle**, *v. i.* To comfort; to cheer under sorrow.  
**Con'sōle**, *n.* A bracket to support a cornice, &c. [*soles*].  
**Con-sōl'er**, *n.* One who con-  
**Con-sōl'i-dāte**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *solidus*, solid.] To make or grow solid or firm.  
**Con-sōl'i-dā'tion**, *n.* Act of making hard or firm; combination of several actions into one.  
**Con'sols**, or **Con-sōls'**, *n. pl.* An English funded government security.  
**Con'so-nānce**, *n.* Agreement of sounds; concord; accord; consistency.  
**Con'so-nant**, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — *n.* A sound less open than a vowel; a letter representing such sound.  
**Con'so-nant-ly**, *adv.* Consistently; agreeably.  
**Con'sort**, *n.* A husband or wife; companion; partner.  
**Con-sōrt'**, *v. i.* To keep company; to associate. — *v. t.* To unite or join.  
**Con-spie'u-ous**, *a.* Obvious to the sight; plain; manifest; evident.  
**Con-spie'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* Evidently; plainly.  
**Con-spie'u-ous-ness**, } *n.*  
**Con'spi-eū'i-ty**, } Openness to view; clearness.  
**Con-spir'a-cy**, *n.* A plot;

combination for an evil purpose.  
**Con-spir'a-tor**, *n.* A plotter of evil; a conspirer.  
**Con-spire'**, *v. i.* To unite for an evil purpose; to plot.  
**Con-spir'er**, *n.* A plotter.  
**Con'sta-ble** (kūn'stā-bl), *n.* An officer of the peace.  
**Con-stāb'u-lā-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to constables. — *n.* Whole body of constables.  
**Con'stan-cy**, *n.* Stability; firmness of mind; steadiness.  
**Con'stant**, *a.* [Lat. *constans*, standing firm, from *con*, with, together, and *stare*, to stand.] Firm; unchanging; faithful in affection; persevering.  
**Con'stant-ly**, *adv.* Invariably.  
**Con'stel-lā'tion**, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.  
**Con'ster-nā'tion**, *n.* Terror that confounds.  
**Con'sti-pāte**, *v. t.* To make costive. [*ness*.]  
**Con'sti-pā'tion**, *n.* Costive.  
**Con'stit'u-en-cy**, *n.* Body of constituents.  
**Con'stit'u-ent**, *a.* Composing; component; essential. — *n.* A person who establishes or appoints; an element.  
**Con'sti-tūte**, *v. t.* To establish; to make; to appoint.  
**Con'sti-tūt'er**, *n.* One who constitutes.  
**Con'sti-tū'tion** (27), *n.* Act of constituting; frame of body, mind, or government.  
**Con'sti-tū'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, the constitution.  
**Con'sti-tū'tion-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Consistency with the constitution.  
**Con'sti-tū'tion-al-ist**, *n.* An adherent to a constitution.  
**Con'sti-tū'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution. [*ing*.]  
**Con'sti-tū'tive**, *a.* Establish.  
**Con-strāin'**, *v. t.* To impel with overpowering force. — *SYN.* To compel; force; drive; urge.  
**Con-strāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being constrained.  
**Con-strāin'er**, *n.* One who constrains.  
**Con-strāint'**, *n.* Irresistible force or its effect; compulsion.  
**Con-strict'**, *v. t.* To bind; to contract: to cause to shrink.  
**Con-stric'tion**, *n.* Contraction; compression. [*tract*.]  
**Con-stringe'**, *v. t.* To con-

**Con-strin'gent**, *a.* Binding; contracting.  
**Con-strūct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *struere*, structure, to pile up.] To build; to compose; to form; to devise. [*constructs*.]  
**Con-strūct'er**, *n.* One who constructs.  
**Con-strūc'tion**, *n.* Act or form of constructing; thing constructed; structure; fabrication; edifice; interpretation.  
**Con-strūc'tion-ist**, *n.* One who construes a writing or public instrument.  
**Con-strūct'ive**, *a.* By construction; deduced; inferred.  
**Con-strūc'tive-ly**, *adv.* By way of construction or interpretation.  
**Con'strūe**, *v. t.* To translate, interpret, or explain.  
**Con'stū-prā'tion**, *n.* Act of ravishing.  
**Con'sub-stān'tial**, *a.* Having the same substance.  
**Con'sub-stān'ti-āte** (-stān-shi-), *v. t.* To unite in one common substance or nature.  
**Con'sub-stān'ti-ā'tion** (-shi-ā'shun), *n.* Actual presence of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.  
**Con'sue-tū'di-nal**, *a.* Customary; usual.  
**Con'sul**, *n.* [Lat. from *consulere*, to consult, deliberate.] The chief magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent of a government, in a foreign country.  
**Con'su-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.  
**Con'su-late**, *n.* Office or residence of a consul.  
**Con'sult'**, *v. i.* To ask advice of. — *v. t.* To take advice.  
**Con'sul-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of consulting; deliberation.  
**Con'sult'er**, *n.* One who consults.  
**Con-sūm'a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable of being consumed.  
**Con-sūme'**, *v. t.* To waste slowly; to destroy; to spend. — *v. i.* To waste away.  
**Con-sūm'er**, *n.* One who consumes.  
**Con'sum-māte**, or **Con-sūm'**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect.  
**Con-sūm'mate**, *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect.  
**Con'sum-mā'tion**, *n.* Completion; termination; perfection.  
**Con-sūmp'tion**, *n.* Act of

consuming; a wasting disease of the lungs.  
**Con-sūmp'tive**, *a.* Inclined to consumption.  
**Con-sūmp'tive-ness**, *n.* Tendency to consumption.  
**Con'tact**, *n.* Touch; close union.  
**Con-tā'gion** (-jun), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; infection.  
**Con-tā'gious** (-jus), *a.* Having the quality of infecting.  
**Con-tā'gious-ness**, *n.* Quality of being contagious.  
**Con-tāin'**, *v. t.* To hold; to comprise; to embrace. — *v. i.* To live chastely.  
**Con-tāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being contained.  
**Con-tām'i-nāte**, *v. t.* To defile; to corrupt; to pollute.  
**Con-tām'i-nate**, *a.* Polluted; tainted.  
**Con-tām'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Pollution; defilement; taint.  
**Con-tēmn'** (kon-tēm'), *v. t.* To despise; to scorn.  
**Con-tēmn'er**, *n.* One who contemns; a scorner.  
**Con-tēmn'er**, *v. t.* To  
**Con-tēmn'er-ate**, } temper;  
to moderate; to reduce by  
mixture. [*perament*.]  
**Con-tēmn'er-a-ment**, *n.* Tem-  
**Con-tēmn-plāte**, or **Con-tēmn-**  
**plāte** (114), *v. t. or i.* To  
meditate; to consider; to  
study; to design.  
**Con-tēmn-plā'tion**, *n.* Medita-  
tion; study, as opposed to ac-  
tion. [*to thought*.]  
**Con-tēmn-plā-tive**, *a.* Given  
**Con-tēmn-plā-tive-ly**, *adv.*  
With contemplation.  
**Con'tēmn-plā'tor**, *n.* One en-  
gaged in deep thought.  
**Con-tēmn'po-ra-ry**, } *a.*  
**Con-tēmn'po-ra-ne-ous**, }  
[Lat. *con*, with, together, and  
*tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Liv-  
ing or being at the same time.  
**Con-tēmn'po-ra-ry**, *n.* One  
living at the same time with  
another.  
**Con-tēmp't'**, *n.* Act of despising;  
disdain; scorn; disobed-  
ience of the orders of a court  
or legislature.  
**Con-tēmp't'i-ble**, *a.* Deserving  
contempt; mean; vile.  
**Con-tēmp't'i-ble-ness**, *n.*  
State of being contemptible.  
**Con-tēmp't'i-bly**, *adv.* Meanly.  
**Con-tēmp't'u-ous**, *a.* Mani-  
festing contempt; scornful.  
**Con-tēmp't'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In  
a scornful manner.

**Con-tend'**, *v. i.* To strive; to struggle.  
**Con-tend'er**, *n.* A combatant.  
**Con-tent'**, *a.* Satisfied; quiet. — *n.* Satisfaction of mind. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to please; to gratify.  
**Con-tent'ed**, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; content.  
**Con-tent'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a contented manner.  
**Con-tent'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being content.  
**Con-ten'tion**, *n.* Strife; debate; quarrel.  
**Con-ten'tious**, *a.* Given to strife; quarrelsome. [*tion.*]  
**Con-tent'ment**, *n.* Satisfaction.  
**Con'tent**, or **Con'tent'**, *n.* That which is contained; (*pl.*) general introductory index.  
**Con-tér'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of the same bounds.  
**Con-tér'mi-noüs**, *a.* Bordering; contiguous.  
**Con'test**, *n.* A dispute; struggle; debate.  
**Con-tést'**, *v. t. or i.* To dispute; to strive.  
**Con-tést'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being contested; disputable.  
**Con'text**, *n.* [*Lat. con*, with, together, and *textus*, knit.] Parts of a discourse that precede and follow a sentence quoted.  
**Con-téxt'ure**, *n.* Composition of parts; texture; system.  
**Con'ti-gü'i-ty**, *n.* Contact; nearness.  
**Con-tig'u-ous**, *a.* Being in actual contact. — *SYN.* Adjoining; adjacent.  
**Con-tig'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In close contact.  
**Con'ti-nence**, *n.* Forbearance of carnal pleasure.  
**Con'ti-nent**, *a.* Not indulging in sensual pleasure. — *n.* One of the larger divisions of the earth.  
**Con'ti-nent'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a continent.  
**Con'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* With continence.  
**Con-tin'gence**, } *n.* Casual  
**Con-tin'gen-cy**, } event;  
 chance; possibility; accident.  
**Con-tin'gent**, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.* Chance; a quota; proportion.  
**Con-tin'gent-ly**, *adv.* By chance.  
**Con-tin'u-al**, *a.* Uninterrupted; incessant.  
**Con-tin'u-al-ly**, *adv.* Without intermission.

**Con-tin'u-ance** (133), *n.* Permanence, as of condition, habits, &c.  
**Con-tin'u-ä'tion**, *n.* Continued succession.  
**Con-tin'u-ä'tor**, *n.* One who continues.  
**Con-tin'üe**, *v. i.* To remain; to stay; to persevere. — *v. t.* To protract; to persevere in.  
**Con'ti-nü'i-ty**, *n.* Uninterrupted connection.  
**Con-tin'u-ous**, *a.* Closely united, as it were into one.  
**Con-tin'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In continuation.  
**Con-tört'**, *v. t.* To twist; to writhe.  
**Con-törtion**, *n.* A twisting; a wry motion.  
**Con-tour'** (-tör'), *n.* The general outline of a figure.  
**Con'tra-bänd**, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty. — *n.* Illegal trade.  
**Con'tra-bän'dist**, *n.* A smuggler in time of war.  
**Con'tract**, *v. t.* An agreement; covenant; bargain.  
**Con-träct'**, *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; to incur; to shorten. — *v. i.* To shrink; to bargain.  
**Con-träct'ed**, *a.* Narrow; selfish; illiberal; mean.  
**Con-träct'i-ble**, } *a.* Capable  
**Con-träct'ile**, } of contracting.  
**Con'tra-til'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of contracting or shrinking.  
**Con-träc'tion**, *n.* A drawing together, or shrinking; a shortening.  
**Con-träct'or**, *n.* One who contracts or covenants.  
**Con'tra-dänce**, *n.* A dance with partners opposite.  
**Con'tra-dict'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. contra*, against, and *dicere*, dictum, to say, speak.] To oppose verbally; to gainsay.  
**Con'tra-die'tion**, *n.* A denying; opposition.  
**Con'tra-die'tious**, *a.* Inclined to contradict.  
**Con'tra-die'to-ry**, *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing.  
**Con'tra-dis-tine'tion**, *n.* Distinction by opposites.  
**Con'tra-dis-tinet'ive**, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.  
**Con'tra-dis-tin'guish**, *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.  
**Con-träl'to**, *n.* The alto or counter-tenor.  
**Con'tra-ri'e-ty**, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.

**Con'tra-ries**, *n. pl.* Things of opposite qualities.  
**Con'tra-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition.  
**Con'tra-ri-wis'e**, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely.  
**Con'tra-ry**, *a.* In direct opposition; inconsistent.  
**Con'träst**, *a.* Opposition or difference in things.  
**Con-träst'**, *v. t. or i.* To place or stand in opposition.  
**Con'tra-val-lä'tion**, *n.* A trench and parapet formed by besiegers.  
**Con'tra-vène'**, *v. t.* To oppose; to cross; to obstruct.  
**Con'tra-vén'tion**, *n.* Opposition; violation; obstruction.  
**Con'trib'ute**, *v. t.* To participate in giving. — *v. i.* To give a part.  
**Con'tri-büt'ion**, *n.* Act of contributing; sum given.  
**Con'trib'u-tive**, *a.* Tending to promote. [*contributes.*]  
**Con'trib'u-tor**, *n.* One who  
**Con'trib'u-to-ry**, *a.* Advancing the same end.  
**Con'trite**, *a.* Broken down with grief; humble; penitent.  
**Con'trit'ion** (-trish'un), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin.  
**Con'triv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being contrived.  
**Con'triv'ance**, *n.* Scheme; device; thing contrived.  
**Con'trive'**, *v. t.* To invent; to devise; to plan; to project. — *v. i.* To make devices.  
**Con'triv'er**, *n.* One who contrives; an inventor.  
**Con'tröl'** (129) *n.* Power to govern; command; authority; restraint. — *v. t.* To restrain; to govern.  
**Con'tröl'a-ble**, *a.* Subject to control.  
**Con'tröl'ler**, *n.* One who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.  
**Con'tröl'ler-ship**, *n.* The office of controller.  
**Con'tro-vér'sial**, *a.* Relating to controversy.  
**Con'tro-vér'sial-ist**, *n.* One engaged in controversy.  
**Con'tro-ver-sy**, *n.* Dispute.  
**Con'tro-vért'**, *v. t.* To dispute; to debate; to contest.  
**Con'tro-vért'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being controverted.  
**Con'tu-mä'cious**, *a.* Obstinate; perverse; stubborn.  
**Con'tu-mä'cious-ly**, *adv.* With obstinacy.

**Con'tu-ma-cy**, *n.* Persistent obstinacy; stubbornness.  
**Con'tu-mél'ious** (-mél'yus), *a.* Reproachful; contemptuous; abusive.  
**Con'tu-me-ly**, *n.* Contemptuous language; reproach.  
**Con-túse'**, *v. t.* To bruise or injure by beating. [the flesh].  
**Con-tú'sion**, *n.* A bruise in  
**Co-nún'drum**, *n.* A riddle turning on a point of resemblance between things very unlike.  
**Con'va-lès'cence**, *n.* Recovery from sickness.  
**Con'va-lès'cent**, *a.* Recovering health.  
**Con-vène'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *con*, with, together, and *venire*, to come.] To call together. — *v. i.* To assemble; to meet.  
**Con-vén'ience**, *n.* Accommodation.  
**Con-vén'ien-cy**, *n.* modulation; fitness; commodiousness.  
**Con-vén'ient**, *a.* Fit; suitable; adapted. [ably].  
**Con-vén'ient-ly**, *adv.* Suitably.  
**Con'vent**, *n.* A body of monks or nuns; a monastery or nunnery.  
**Con-vén'ti-ele**, *n.* A meeting; an assembly for worship.  
**Con-vén'tion**, *n.* Assembly; arbitrary custom; temporary treaty.  
**Con-vén'tion-al**, *a.* Agreed on; stipulated; sanctioned by usage.  
**Con-vén'tion-al-ism**, *n.* That which is received by tacit agreement.  
**Con-vén't-u-al**, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.  
**Con-vérge'**, *v. i.* To tend toward one point.  
**Con-vérge'nce**, *n.* Tendency to one point.  
**Con-vérge'nt**, *a.* Tending to one point; converging.  
**Con-vér's'a-ble**, *a.* Sociable.  
**Con-vér's'a-bly**, *adv.* In a conversable manner; sociably.  
**Con'ver-sant**, *a.* Familiar; well acquainted; having relation.  
**Con'ver-sá'tion**, *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior.  
**Con'ver-sá'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.  
**Con-verse'**, *v. i.* To discourse; to talk familiarly.  
**Con'verse**, *n.* Conversation; a reversed or opposite proposition. — *a.* Directly opposite. [of order].  
**Con'verse-ly**, *adv.* By change

**Con-vér'sion**, *n.* A turning from one state to another; change; transformation.  
**Con'vert**, *n.* One who has changed his opinions or religion.  
**Con-vért'**, *v. t.* To change to another form or state.  
**Con-vért'er**, *n.* One who converts.  
**Con-vért'i-bíl'i-ty**, *n.* Possibility of being converted.  
**Con-vért'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being converted or changed.  
**Con'vex**, *a.* Roundish on the outside. — *n.* A convex body.  
**Con-vèx'i-ty**, *n.* Spherical  
**Con'vex-ness**, *n.* form on the outside. [vex form].  
**Con'vex-ly**, *adv.* In a convex  
**Con-vey'**, *v. t.* To carry; to bear; to transmit; to transfer.  
**Con-vey'ance**, *n.* Act of conveying; that which conveys.  
**Con-vey'an-ger**, *n.* One who draws deeds, &c.  
**Con-vey'an-cing**, *n.* The business of a conveyancer.  
**Con-vey'er**, *n.* One who conveys or carries.  
**Con'viet**, *n.* A person proved guilty of crime; a felon.  
**Con-vict'**, *v. t.* To prove to be guilty.  
**Con-vic'tion**, *n.* A proving guilty; state of being convicted; sense of guilt; confutation.  
**Con-vince'**, *v. t.* To satisfy by evidence. — *SYN.* To persuade.  
**Con-vin'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being convinced.  
**Con-viv'i-al**, *a.* Festive; jovial; social; gay.  
**Con-viv'i-ál'i-ty**, *n.* Jovial disposition; festive mirth.  
**Con'vo-cá'te**, *v. t.* To call together; to convoke.  
**Con'vo-cá'tion**, *n.* A meeting; an ecclesiastical assembly. [gather] to summon.  
**Con-vòke'**, *v. t.* To call to.  
**Con'vo-lú'ted**, *a.* Rolled upon itself.  
**Con'vo-lú'tion**, *n.* The act of rolling together. [gather].  
**Con-vólve'**, *v. t.* To roll to.  
**Con-voy'**, *v. t.* To accompany for protection; to escort.  
**Con'voy**, *a.* Attendance for protection.  
**Con-vúlse'**, *v. t.* To affect by violent, irregular motion.  
**Con-vúl'sion**, *n.* A violent spasm; any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

**Con-vúl'sive**, *a.* Producing convulsion; spasmodic.  
**Con'y**, or **Con'y** (141), *n.* A rabbit. [a dove].  
**Coö'**, *v. i.* To make a noise as  
**Coök**, *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* To prepare food for the table.  
**Coök'er-y**, *n.* Act of preparing food for the table.  
**Coök'y**, *n.* A small, hard, sweetened cake.  
**Coöl**, *a.* Somewhat cold; lacking warmth; indifferent. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t.* To make moderately cold. — *v. i.* To grow cool.  
**Coöl'er**, *n.* A vessel for cooling; that which cools.  
**Coöl'ish** (130), *a.* Somewhat cool. [passion].  
**Coöl'ly**, *adv.* Without heat or  
**Coöl'ness**, *n.* Moderate cold; indifference.  
**Coöl'y**, *n.* An East Indian  
**Coöl'lic**, *n.* or Chinese porter, or transported laborer.  
**Coom**, *n.* Wheel-grease, or other dirty refuse matter.  
**Coomb** (koom), *n.* A dry measure of four bushels; a kind of valley on a hill.  
**Coop**, *n.* A cage for fowls, &c.; a barrel. — *v. t.* To cage; to shut up. [casks, &c.].  
**Coöp'er**, *n.* A maker of  
**Coöp'er-age**, *n.* Price for cooper's work; shop or work of a cooper.  
**Co-öp'er-á'te**, *v. i.* [Lat. *co* or *con*, with, together, and *operare*, *operatus*, to work.] To work together; to act jointly with others. [labor].  
**Co-öp'er-á'tion**, *n.* Joint  
**Co-öp'er-a-tive**, *a.* Promoting the same end.  
**Co-öp'er-á'tor**, *n.* One who works with others.  
**Co-ór'di-ná'te** (42), *a.* Holding the same rank or degree.  
**Co-ór'di-ná'te-ly**, *adv.* With equal rank.  
**Co-ór'di-ná'tion**, *n.* State of being co-ordinate, or of equal value.  
**Coot**, *n.* A kind of water-fowl; a foolish fellow.  
**Co-pái'bá**, *n.* A medicinal  
**Co-pái'vá**, *n.* resinous juice.  
**Co'pal**, *n.* A resinous substance used in making varnishes.  
**Co-pár'ce-na-ry**, *n.* Joint  
**Co-pár'ce-ny**, *n.* heirship.  
**Co-pár'ce-ner**, *n.* A joint heir. [partner].  
**Co-párt'ner**, *n.* A joint

**Copärt'ner-ship**, *n.* A joint concern in business.

**Cöpe**, *n.* A priest's cloak; a kind of hood; arch-work. — *v.* To contend; to strive; to oppose with success.

**Cöpi-er** (135), *n.* One who copies or transcribes.

**Cöping**, *n.* The top or cover of a wall.

**Cöpi-öus**, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; large in amount.

**Cöpi-öus-ly**, *adv.* Abundantly; amply. [*ply*.]

**Cöpi-öus-ness**, *n.* Full supply.

**Cöpper**, *n.* A familiar reddish metal; a large boiler. — *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with copper.

**Cöpper-as**, *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

**Cöpper-pläte**, *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or an impression from it.

**Cöpper-smith**, *n.* One who manufactures copper utensils. [*resembling*, copper.]

**Cöpper-y**, *a.* Containing, or **Cöpp'pice**, *n.* A wood of

**Cöppe**, *n.* small growth.

**Cöpp'u-läte**, *v. i.* To have sexual intercourse; to embrace; to unite. [*uniting*.]

**Cöpp'u-lät'ion**, *n.* Act of cop-

**Cöpp'u-lät'ive**, *a.* Serving to unite. — *n.* A copulative conjunction.

**Cöpp'y** (141), *n.* A transcript; pattern; imitation; manuscript to print from. — *v. t.* To transcribe; to imitate. — *v. i.* To make, as a copy.

**Cöpp'y-böök**, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

**Cöpp'y-höld**, *n.* A tenure in England by copy of record.

**Cöpp'y-ist** (135), *n.* One who copies.

**Cöpp'y-right** (-rit), *n.* The sole right of an author to publish a book, &c. — *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

**Co-quét** (ko-kët'), *v. t.* To attempt to excite admiration from vanity. — *v. i.* To trifle in love. [*love*.]

**Co-quét'ry**, *n.* Trifling in

**Co-quét'te** (ko-kët', 83), *n.* A vain, jilting girl.

**Co-quét'tish** (-kët'), *a.* Be-fitting a coquette.

**Cör'al**, *n.* A calcareous secretion by zoöphytes. [*al*.]

**Cör'al-line**, *a.* Of, or like, cor-

**Cör'ban**, *n.* An alms-basket; a gift to God; a vow not to

give to another, or to receive from him, a particular object.

**Cör'bel**, *n.* A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece.



**Cörd**, *n.* A line; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet. — *v. t.* To tie up; to pile up for measurement.

**Cörd'age**, *n.* Ropes or cords.

**Cörd'ate**, *a.* Heart-shaped.

**Cörd-de-liër'**, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

**Cörd-di-al**, or **Cörd'ial**, *n.* An exhilarating liquor; any thing that cheers. — *a.* Hearty; sincere.

**Cörd-di-äl'ty**, or **Cörd-iäl'ty**, *n.* Sincerity; warm affection.

**Cörd-di-al-ly**, or **Cörd'ial-ly**, *adv.* With sincere affection; heartily. [*posts* or *troops*.]

**Cörd'don**, *n.* A line of military

**Cörd'du-roy'**, *n.* A thick, ribbed cotton stuff.

**Cörd'wäin-er**, *n.* A shoemaker. [*part*.]

**Cöre**, *n.* The heart or inner

**Cör'i-ä'ceous**, *a.* Consisting of, or like, leather; leathery.

**Co-ri-än'der**, *n.* A plant having strong-scented medicinal seeds.

**Co-rin'thi-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, or to a certain order of architecture.

**Cörk**, *n.* A tree, or its bark; a stopper. — *v. t.* To stop with a cork.

**Cörk'-screw** (-skrj), *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles.

**Cörk'y**, *a.* Of, or like, cork.

**Cör'mo-rant**, *n.* A voracious sea-bird; a glutton.

**Cörn**, *n.* Grain of any kind; maize; a hard, horny excrescence on the feet. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt; to granulate.

**Cörn-ä** (140), *n.* The horny, transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye.

**Cör'nel**, *n.* A shrub and its fruit. [*horn*; hard.]

**Cör'ne-öus**, *a.* Horny; like

**Cör'ner**, *n.* An angle; a secret or retired place.

**Cör'ner-stöne**, *n.* A stone placed at the corner of a foundation.

**Cör'ner-wi-se**, *adv.* From

corner to corner; with the corner in front.

**Cör'net**, *n.* [*Lat. cornu*, a horn.] A musical wind-instrument; a cavalry officer who carries the standard.

**Cör'net-cy**, *n.* Office of a cornet.

**Cör'nice**, *n.* Molding at the top of a wall or column.

**Cör'nu-cö'pi-ä** (140), *n.* A horn of plenty.

**Cör'n'y**, *a.* Cornucopia.

**Cör'n'y**, *a.* Hard, like horn.

**Cör'ol**, *n.* The inner part of a flower, composed of petals.

**Cör'ol-la-ry** (41), *n.* An inference derived incidentally; a consequent truth.

**Cör'o-nal**, *n.* A crown; a garland; a chaplet. — *a.* Pertaining to the top of the head.

**Cör'o-na-ry**, *a.* Relating to, or like, a crown. [*crowning*.]

**Cör'o-nät'ion**, *n.* Act of

**Cör'o-ner**, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.

**Cör'o-net**, *n.* A crown worn by a nobleman.

**Cör'po-ral**, *n.* An inferior military officer. — *a.* Pertaining to the body.

**Cör'po-räl'ty**, *n.* State of being embodied.

**Cör'po-ral-ly**, *adv.* Bodily.

**Cör'po-rate**, *a.* United in a community or association.

**Cör'po-rät'ion**, *n.* A society acting as an individual.

**Cör'po-rä'tor**, *n.* A member of a corporation.

**Cor-pö're-al**, *a.* Having a body; bodily; not spiritual.

**Cor-pö're-al-ist**, *n.* A materialist.

**Cor-pö're-al-ly**, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.

**Cör'po-rē'ty**, *n.* Bodily substance; materiality.

**Cörps** (kör), *n.* A body of troops.

**Cörpse**, *n.* A dead body.

**Cör'pu-lence**, *n.* Fleshiness.

**Cör'pu-lent**, *a.* Very fleshy; bulky.

**Cör'pus-cle** (-pus-sl, 62), *n.* An atom; a minute particle.

**Cor-püs'eu-lar**, *a.* Relating



to, or consisting of, corpuscles.

**Cor-rêct', v. t.** To make right; to reprove or punish. — *a.* Free from faults; exact; accurate.

**Cor-rêction, n.** Act of correcting; punishment; amendment. [to correct.]

**Cor-rêction-al, a.** Intended

**Cor-rêctive, a.** Tending to correct. — *n.* That which has the power of correcting.

**Cor-rêct'ly, adv.** Exactly; justly.

**Cor-rêct'ness, n.** Accuracy; exactness. [corrects.]

**Cor-rêct'or, n.** One who

**Cor-rêl'a-tive, a.** Having mutual relation. — *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing.

**Cor're-spônd', v. i.** To suit; to agree; to send and receive letters.

**Cor're-spônd'ence, n.** Agreement; mutual relation or adaptation; interchange of letters.

**Cor're-spônd'ent, a.** Suited; conformable. — *n.* One who has intercourse by letters.

**Cor're-spônd'ing, p. a.** Suiting; correspondent.

**Cor'ri-dôr, n.** A gallery leading to independent apartments. [being corrected.]

**Cor'ri-gi-ble, a.** Capable of

**Cor'ri-val, n.** A fellow rival.

**Cor'rôb'o-rant, a.** Strengthening; confirming.

**Cor'rôb'o-râte, v. t.** To confirm; to strengthen.

**Cor'rôb'o-râ-tion, n.** Act of corroborating.

**Cor'rôb'o-ra-tive, a.** Tending to corroborate.

**Cor'rôde', v. t.** To eat away or consume by degrees.

**Cor'rôd'ent, a.** Having the power of corroding.

**Cor-rôd'i-ble, a.** Capable of being corroded. [ing away.]

**Cor-rô'sion, n.** Act of eating

**Cor-rô'sive, a.** Eating away gradually. — *n.* Something that corrodes.

**Cor'ru-gâte, v. t.** To wrinkle; to contract.

**Cor'ru-gâte, a.** Wrinkled.

**Cor'ru-gâ-tion, n.** Contraction into wrinkles.

**Cor-rûpt', v. t.** To spoil; to decay; to vitiate. — *a.* Decayed; spoiled; debased.

**Cor-rûpt'er, n.** One who corrupts.

**Cor-rûpt'i-bil'i-ty, n.** Capacity of being corrupted.

**Cor-rûpt'i-ble, a.** Capable of being corrupted.

**Cor-rûp'tion, n.** Putrescence; pollution; putrid matter; depravity of morals.

**Cor-rûpt'ive, a.** Tending to corrupt.

**Cor-rûpt'ly, adv.** With corruption. [being corrupt.]

**Cor-rûpt'ness, n.** State of

**Cor'sair, n.** A pirate or piratical vessel.

**Cor'se, n.** A corpse. [Poetical.]

**Cor'se-let, n.** A light breast-plate. [ladies.]

**Cor'set, n.** A bodice for

**Cor'tege (kôr'tazh), n.** A train of attendants.

**† Cortes (kôr'tes), n.** The legislative assembly of Spain and of Portugal.

**Cor'ti-cal, a.** Of, or belonging to, bark. [guttering.]

**Cor-rûs'eant, a.** Flashing;

**Cor'us-eate, or Cor-rûs'eate, v. i.** To glitter; to sparkle.

**Cor'us-câ-tion, n.** A sudden flash of light. [war.]

**Cor-vette', n.** A sloop of

**Cor'ymb, n.** A species of inflorescence.

**Cor'sey, a.** See *Cazy*.

**Cor's-mô't'ie, a.** Promoting beauty. — *n.* A wash for improving the complexion.

**Cor's-mic, } a. Pertaining to**

**Cor's-mic-al, } the solar system, or to the universe; rising or setting with the sun.**

**Cor's-môg'o-ny, n.** Science of the formation of the world.

**Cor's-môg'ra-pher, n.** One versed in cosmography.

**Cor's-mo-grâph'ie, a.** Relating to cosmography.

**Cor's-môg'ra-phy (117), n.** A description of the world.

**Cor's-môl'o-gist, n.** One versed in cosmology.

**Cor's-môl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. *kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, a discourse.] Science of the world or universe.

**Cor's-môp'o-lite, n.** A citizen of the world.

**Cor's-mo-râ'ma, or Cor's-mo-rî'mâ, n.** A kind of optical exhibition.

**Cor's-set, n.** A lamb reared by hand; a pet. — *v. t.* To fondle.

**Cost (19), n.** Price paid; charge; expense; loss of any kind. — *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. COST.] To be had at the price of. [ribs.]

**Cost'al, a.** Pertaining to the

**Cost'ive, a.** Constipated.

**Cost'ive-ness, n.** State of being costive; constipation.

**Cost'ive-ness (135), n.** Expensiveness.

**Cost'ive, a.** Expensive; dear.

**Cost'ume', or Cost'tume, n.** Style or mode of dress.

**Cost, } n. A small house; hut;**

**Coste, } a cover for a sore**

**Coste, } finger; a shed or inclosure.**

**Cost, } n. A little bed or**

**Costt, } cradle.**

**Cost'po-ra-ra-ry, } a.**

**Cost'po-ra-ry, } Living at the same time; contemporaneous. [lives in the same age.]**

**Cost'po-ra-ry, n.** One who

**Cost'ri-rië' (140), n.** A set of people who meet familiarly.

**Cost'il-ion (-til'yun), } n. A**

**Cost'il-ion, } brisk lively dance and tune.**

**Cost'tage (42, 140), n.** A small house; a hut; a villa.

**Cost'ta-ger, n.** One living in a cottage.

**Cost'ter, n.** A cottager.

**Cost'ton (kôt'tn), n.**

**Cost'ton, n.** A plant and a downy substance produced by it; cloth made of cotton. — *a.* Made of cotton.

**Cost'ton-y, n.** Cotton. Like cotton; soft; downy.

**Cost'y-lê'don, n.** One of the seed-lobes of a plant.

**Cost'y-lê'd'o-nous, a.** Having a seed-lobe.

**Cough, v. t.** To lie down; to stoop, as in fear. — *v. t.* To lay down; to compose to rest; to express; to remove, as a cataract, from the eye. — *n.* A place for repose.

**Cough'ant, a.** Squatting.

**Cough (kawf, 19, 72), n.** Effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm. — *v. t.* To try to throw off phlegm. — *v. t.* To expel by a cough.

**Could (kôod, 88), imp. of Can.**

**Could'ter. See Colter.**

**Coun'cil, n.** An assembly for consultation or advice.

**Coun'cil-or, } n. A member of**

**Coun'cil-lor, } a council.**

**Coun'sel, n.** Advice; an adviser; an advocate. — *v. t.* To give advice; to advise

**Coun'sel-or } (130), n. One**

**Coun'sel-lor } who gives**

**Coun'sel-lor, } advice; a lawyer.**



**Count**, *v. t.* To reckon; to number; to esteem. — *v. i.* To number or be counted. — *n.* A tale; a title; part of a declaration.

**Count'e-nance**, *n.* The face; air; look; support. — *v. t.* To support; to patronize.

**Count'er**, *n.* Something used in reckoning; a shop table; a high tenor in music. — *adv.* In opposition.

**Count'er-act'**, *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder.

**Count'er-act'ion**, *n.* Opposing action; hindrance.

**Count'er-bal'ance**, *n.* Equal opposing weight.

**Count'er-bal'ance**, *v. t.* To weigh against.

**Count'er-charm**, *n.* That which dissolves a charm.

**Count'er-check**, *n.* Check; stop; rebuke.

**Count'er-cur'rent**, *n.* A current running contrary to the main current.

**Count'er-feit**, *a.* Forged; deceitful. — *n.* A forgery; a cheat; an imposture. — *v. t.* To forge; to imitate.

**Count'er-feit'er**, *n.* A forger.

**Count'er-mand**, *n.* A contrary order.

**Count'er-mand'**, *v. t.* To revoke, as a command.

**Count'er-march**, *n.* A marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion. [march back.]

**Count'er-march'**, *v. i.* To march back.

**Count'er-märk**, *n.* An aftermark on goods or coin.

**Count'er-märk'**, *v. t.* To apply a countermark to.

**Count'er-mine**, *n.* A subterranean gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another.

**Count'er-mine'**, *v. t.* To defeat secretly. [of a bed.]

**Count'er-päne**, *n.* The cover of a book.

**Count'er-pärt**, *n.* A corresponding part.

**Count'er-pläa**, *n.* A replication. [against a plot.]

**Count'er-plöt**, *n.* A plot.

**Count'er-point**, *n.* An opposite point; art of composing music in parts.

**Count'er-poise**, *n.* Equal weight in opposition.

**Count'er-poise'**, *v. t.* To balance; to equal.

**Count'er-räv'o-lüt'ion**, *n.* A change to a former state.

**Count'er-scarp**, *n.* Exterior slope of the ditch in fortifications; also, the whole covered

way, with its parapet and glacis.

**Count'er-sign'** (-sîn'), *v. t.* To sign as secretary opposite to the signature of a superior. [military watchword.]

**Count'er-sign** (-sîn), *n.* A corresponding signal.

**Count'er-sig'nal**, *n.* A corresponding signal.

**Count'er-tën'or**, *n.* High tenor in music.

**Count'er-vail'**, *v. t.* To act against equally.

**Count'er-work'** (-wûrk'), *v. i.* To work in opposition.

**Count'ess**, *n.* The wife of an earl or count.

**Count'ing-house**, } *n.* A house or room for the keeping of accounts.

**Count'ing-room**, } *n.* A house or room for the keeping of accounts.

**Count'less**, *a.* Numberless; innumerable; infinite. [rude.]

**Count'ri-fied**, *a.* Rustic.

**Count'ry** (kûn'trÿ), *n.* Land around a city; a kingdom or state; native place. — *a.* Belonging to the country; rural; rustic; rude.

**Count'ry-dänce**, *n.* A contra-dance.

**Count'ry-man** (143), *n.* One of the same country; a rustic.

**Count'ry-sëat**, *n.* Country residence of a city gentleman.

**Count'ry**, *n.* A shire; district.

**Cöup'le** (küp'l, 38), *n.* Two of a kind; a pair; a brace.

— *v.* To join; to link; to connect; to embrace.

**Cöup'let** (küp'let), *n.* Two verses that rhyme; a pair.

**Cöup'ling** (küp'-), *n.* That which couples or connects.

**Cöu'pon** (kōu'pon or kōu'pong), *n.* An interest certificate.

**Cöur'age** (kūr'ej), *n.* Boldness to encounter danger. — *SYN.* Bravery; intrepidity; valor; daring.

**Cöur-ä'geous**, *a.* Brave; bold; daring; valiant. [ly.]

**Cöur-ä'geous-ly**, *adv.* Bravely.

**Cöu'ri-er** (kōu'ri-er), *n.* [Fr., from *courir*, to run.] A messenger sent in haste.

**Cöurse**, *n.* A passing or running; place of running; race; career; progress; service of meat. — *v. i.* or *t.* To hunt; to run.

**Cöurs'er**, *n.* A swift horse.

**Cöurt**, *n.* Residence of a prince; seat of justice; an inclosed space; addresses; attentions. — *v. t.* To so-

licit in marriage; to address; to woo.

**Cöurt'-cärd**, *n.* See *Coat-card*.

**Cöurt'e-ous** (kürt'e-us), *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant.

**Cöurt'e-ous-ly**, *adv.* Politely.

**Cöurt'e-gän**, *n.* A lewd woman; a prostitute.

**Cöurte'sy** (kürt'sÿ), *n.* Act of respect by women. — *v. i.* To make a courtesy.

**Cöurt'e-sy** (kürt'e-sÿ), *n.* [From *court*.] Politeness; civility.

**Cöurt'-händ**, *n.* The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings.

**Cöurt'ier** (kört'yer), *n.* One who frequents courts.

**Cöurt'li-ness**, *n.* Complaisance with dignity.

**Cöurt'ly**, *a.* Polite; elegant.

**Cöurt-mär'tial** (148), *n.* A court to try crimes in military or naval affairs.

**Cöurt-pläs'ter**, *n.* Sticking-plaster made of silk.

**Cöurt'ship**, *n.* Solicitation in marriage.

**Cöüs'ën** (küz'n), *n.* The child of an uncle or aunt.

**Cöve**, *n.* A small creek or bay. — *v. t.* To arch over.

**Cöv'er-nant**, *n.* An agreement; contract. — *v. i.* To agree; to stipulate; to contract. [makes a covenant.]

**Cöv'er-nant-er**, *n.* One who covers (küp'er), *v. i.* To spread over; to clothe; to conceal. — *n.* Shelter; concealment; pretense.

**Cöv'er-let**, *n.* An upper bedspread over. [cover.]

**Cöv'er-let**, *n.* An upper bedspread over. [cover.]

**Cöv'ert** (küp'-), *a.* Ilid; secret; private. — *n.* A shelter; thicket; defense.

**Cöv'ert-ly**, *adv.* Secretly; closely; privately.

**Cöv'ert-üre** (50), *n.* The state of a married woman.

**Cöv'et**, *v. t.* To desire unlawfully or inordinately.

**Cöv'et-ous**, *a.* Avaricious; greedy for gain.

**Cöv'et-ous-ness**, *n.* An eager desire of gain.

**Cöv'ey** (141), *n.* A brood or small flock of birds.

**Cöw**, *n.* Female of the hull. — *v. t.* To depress by frightening.

**Cöw'ard**, *n.* One wanting courage; a poltroon; a dastard. — *a.* Timid; base; pusillanimous; dastardly.

**Cow'ard-ice**, *n.* Want of  
**Cow'ard-li-ness**, *n.* Courage;  
mean timidity; pusillanimity;  
poltroonery.

**Cow'ard-ly**, *a.* Meanly timid.  
— *adv.* With mean timidity.

**Cow'er**, *v. i.* To sink or  
waver through fear.

**Cow'-hërd**, *n.* One who tends  
cows.

**Cow'hide**, *n.* The hide of a  
cow, or leather made of it.

— *v. t.* To beat with a cow-  
hide.

**Cowl**, *n.* A monk's hood; a  
cover for a chimney.

**Cow'lick**, *n.* A tuft of hair  
turned wrongly over the fore-  
head. [*case*].

**Cow'pox**, *n.* The vaccine dis-  
ease.

**Cow'slip**, *n.* A kind of  
flower.

**Cox'comb**, *n.* A fop.  
**Cox'comb-ie-al** (*-kôm/-*), *a.*  
Foppish; conceited.

**Cox'comb-ry** (*-kôm/-*), *n.* The  
manners of a coxcomb.

**Coy**, *a.* Shrinking from fa-  
miliarity. — *SYN.* Modest;  
reserved; shy; bashful.

**Coy'ly**, *adv.* With reserve.

**Coy'ness**, *n.* Unwillingness  
to be familiar; shyness.

**Cöz'en** (*küz'n*), *v. t.* To cheat.

**Cöz'en-age**, *n.* Fraud; de-  
ceit; cheating.

**Cöz'en-er** (*küz'n-er*), *n.* A  
cheater; a knave.

**Cöz'y**, *a.* Snug; comfortable.

**Crab**, *n.* A shell-  
fish  
having  
ten  
legs;  
a kind  
of wild  
sourap-  
ple.



Crab.

**Crab'bed** (57), *a.* Peevish;  
cross; morose; difficult.

**Crab'bed-ly**, *adv.* In a crab-  
bed manner.

**Crab'bed-ness**, *n.* Peevish-  
ness; difficulty.

**Crack**, *n.* A sudden sharp  
noise; a fissure. — *v. i. or t.*  
To break into chinks.

**Crack'-brained**, *a.* Crazed.

**Crack'er**, *n.* A hard biscuit;  
a kind of fire-work.

**Crack'le** (*kräk'l*), *v. i.* To  
make sharp, sudden noises.

**Crack'ling**, *n.* The noise of  
something that crackles.

**Crä'dle**, *n.* A machine for  
rocking children; also one  
for cutting grain. — *v. t.* To

lay or rock in a cradle; to  
cut and lay with a cradle.

**Cräft**, *n.* Manual art; trade;  
cunning; small vessels.

**Cräft'ly**, *adv.* With cun-  
ning.

**Cräft'i-ness** (135), *n.* Cun-  
ning; artifice; wiliness.

**Cräft'man** (143), *n.* A me-  
chanic; an artificer.

**Cräft'y**, *a.* Cunning; artful.

**Cräg**, *n.* A rough, steep rock.

**Cräg'ged**, *a.* Rugged with  
broken rocks.

**Cräg'ged-ness**, *n.* Fullness  
of crags.

**Cräke**, *n.* A bird; — so called  
from its singular cry.

**Cräm** (137), *v. t. or i.* To stuff;  
to crowd; to fill to satiety.

**Cräm'bo**, *n.* A game at find-  
ing rhymes.

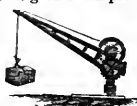
**Crämp**, *n.* A spasm of the  
muscles; an iron instrument  
to hold things together. — *v. t.*  
To confine; to hinder; to  
stop.

**Crämp'-Iron** (*-i'urn*), *n.* An  
iron for holding things to-  
gether.

**Cram-pöngs'**, *n. pl.* Hooked  
pieces of iron for hoisting  
things.

**Crän'ber-ry**, *n.* A sour, red  
berry, growing in swamps.

**Cräne**, *n.* A migra-  
tory wad-  
ing bird;  
a ma-  
chine for  
raising  
heavy  
weights; a siphon.



Crane.

**Cräni'ber-ry**, *n.* A sour, red  
berry, growing in swamps.

**Cräne**, *n.* A migra-  
tory wad-  
ing bird;  
a ma-  
chine for  
raising  
heavy  
weights; a siphon.

**Cräni-öl'o-gy**, *n.* A treatise  
on the cranium or skull.

**Cräni-üm** (*pl.* **Cräni-ä**,  
147), *n.* The skull.

**Cränk**, *n.* The end of an axis  
bent; a bend or winding; a  
verbal conceit. — *a.* Bold;  
liable to overset.

**Cränk'le**, *v.* To run in a  
winding course. — *n.* A bend  
or turn.

**Crän'nied**, *a.* Full of crannies.

**Crän'ny**, *n.* Crevice; crack;  
fissure.

**Cräpe**, *n.* A loosely woven  
stuff used in mourning, &c.

**Cräsh**, *v. i.* To make a noise,  
as of things falling. — *n.* A  
loud noise, as of things fall-  
ing and breaking.

**Cräss'a-ment**, *n.* The thick  
part of the blood; clot.

**Cräs'si-tüde** (50), *n.* Gross-  
ness; coarseness; thickness.

**Cräte**, *n.* A wicker pannier for  
earthen ware.

**Crä'ter**, *n.* The mouth of a  
volcano.

**Cräunch** (*kränch*), *v. t.* To  
crush with the teeth; to  
chew.

**Crä-vät'**, *n.* A neckcloth.

**Cräve**, *v. t.* To ask or desire  
earnestly; to beseech; to  
long for.

**Crä'ven**, *a.* Mean and cow-  
ardly. — *n.* A coward; a  
poltroon.

**Cräw**, *n.* The crop of birds.

**Cräw'fish**, or **Cräy'fish**, *n.*  
A shell-fish, resembling the  
lobster.

**Cräwl**, *v. i.* To creep; to move  
as a worm.

**Cräy'on**, *n.* A pencil made of  
chalk; a drawing made with  
a crayon. — *v. t.* To sketch  
with a crayon.

**Cräze**, *v. t.* To impair the  
intellect; to make crazy.

**Crä'zi-ness**, *n.* State of being  
crazy or deranged.

**Crä'zy**, *a.* Deranged; insane;  
broken.

**Cräk**, *v. i.* To make a sharp,  
grating sound.

**Cräk'ing**, *n.* A sharp, harsh,  
continued noise.

**Cräam**, *n.* The oily part of  
milk; the best part of a  
thing. — *v. i.* To yield cream.  
— *v. t.* To skim; to take off,  
as cream. [*rich*].

**Cräam'y**, *a.* Full of cream;

**Cräse**, *n.* A mark left by  
folding. — *v. t.* To mark by  
folding.

**Crä-te**, *v. t.* To bring into  
existence.

**Crä-tion**, *n.* The act of  
creating; thing or things  
created; the universe.

**Crä-tive**, *a.* Having power  
to create.

**Crä-tor**, *n.* One who gives  
existence; a maker; God.

**Crä-türe** (50), *n.* A being or  
thing created; a man; a serv-  
ile dependent.

**Crä-dence**, *n.* Belief; faith.

**Crä-dën'tials**, *n. pl.* That  
which gives credit; testimo-  
nials.

**Crä-d'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Just claim  
to belief.

**Crä-d'i-ble**, *a.* Worthy of  
credit; trustworthy.

**Crä-d'i-bly**, *adv.* In a credible  
manner.

**Crä-d'it**, *n.* Belief; trust; in-  
fluence; reputation; esteem;  
amount due. — *v. t.* To be-



lieve; to trust; to confide in; to give faith to.  
**Eréd'it-a-ble**, *a.* Reputable.  
**Eréd'it-a-bly**, *adv.* Reputably; without disgrace.  
**Eréd'it-or**, *n.* One to whom a debt is due.  
**Ere-dū'l'i-ty**, *n.* Easiness of belief; readiness to believe.  
**Eréd'u-lous**, *a.* Too apt to believe; easily imposed on.  
**Ereed**, *n.* [Lat. *credo*, I believe.] Belief; summary of articles of faith.  
**Creek**, *n.* A small inlet, bay, or river.  
**Creek'y**, *a.* Like, or containing, creeks. [ket.]  
**Creel**, *n.* An osier fishing basket.  
**Creep**, *v. i.* [*imp.* **CREPT**, **CREPED**.] To move as a worm or reptile; to move slowly; to crawl; to fawn.  
**Creep'er**, *n.* One who creeps; a creeping plant.  
**Erē'ōle**, *n.* Any native of the West Indies or tropical America, except a full-blooded Indian; in Louisiana, a person of French descent.  
**Erē'o-sōte**, *n.* An oily liquid having the smell of smoke.  
**Erēp'i-tāte**, *v. i.* To crackle in burning. [sound.]  
**Erēp'i-tā'tion**, *n.* A crackling.  
**Erēpt**, *imp.* of **Creep**.  
**Ere-pūs'eu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, twilight.  
**Erēs'cent**, { *a.* Increasing;  
**Erēs'cive**, } growing.  
**Erēs'cent**, *n.* The increasing moon; Turkish standard.  
**Erēss** (124), *n.* A plant.  
**Erēs'set**, *n.* A light set upon a beacon, or carried on a pole.  
**Erēst**, *n.* A plume of feathers; tuft; comb; pride.  
**Erēst'ed**, *a.* Wearing a crest.  
**Erēst'-fallen** (-faw'n), *a.* Dejected; cowed; spiritless.  
**Ere-tā'ceoūs** (-shus), *a.* [Lat. *creta*, chalk.] Of the nature of chalk; chalky.  
**Erēv'ice** (140), *n.* A small crack; a cranny.  
**Crew** (krj), *n.* A ship's company. — *imp.* of **Crow**.  
**Crew'el** (krj'el), *n.* A ball of yarn; two-threaded worsted.  
**Crib**, *n.* A manger; rack; stall; a small inclosed bedstead for a child. — *v. t.* To cage or confine; to pilfer.  
**Erīb'bage**, *n.* A game at cards.  
**Erīb'ble**, *n.* A corn-sieve.  
**Erick**, *n.* A cramp; spasmodic affection, as of the neck.

**Erick'et**, *n.* A small insect; a sort of low stool; a game.  
**Eried**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of **Cry**.  
**Erī'er** (135), *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.  
**Erīme**, *n.* A violation of law; any outrage or great wrong. — **SYN** Sin; vice; offense.  
**Erīm'i-nal**, *a.* Guilty of a crime. — *n.* A man guilty of a crime.  
**Erīm'i-nāl'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being criminal.  
**Erīm'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* With guilt.  
**Erīm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* To charge with crime; to accuse.  
**Erīm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Accusation.  
**Erīm'i-na-to-ry**, *a.* Relating to, or involving, crimination; accusing.  
**Erīmp**, *a.* Crumbling easily; brittle. — *v. t.* To catch; to make crisp; to form into little ridges.  
**Erīm'ple**, *v. t.* To lay in plaits; to canse to shrink.  
**Erīm'son** (krīm'zn), *a.* A deep red color. — *a.* Colored as crimson. — *v. t.* To tinge with a deep red. — *v. i.* To blush.  
**Erīnge**, *n.* A low bow; mean servility. — *v. i.* To bow with servility; to flatter meanly; to fawn.  
**Erīng'le** (krīng'l), *v. i.* To bend in turns or flexures. — *v. t.* To form with short turns. — *n.* One of several folds or flexures; a wrinkle.  
**Erīp'ple**, *n.* [From **creep**.] A lame person. — *v. t.* To make lame; to disable.  
**Erī'sis** (147), *n.* A critical time or turn.  
**Erīsp**, *v. t.* To wrinkle or curl; to make brittle.  
**Erīsp**, { *a.* Brittle; short;  
**Erīsp'y**, } wrinkled; curled; brisk.  
**Erīsp'ing-ī-ron** (-ī'urn), *n.* A curling-iron.  
**Erīsp'ness**, *n.* State of being crisp, curled, or brittle.  
**Erī-tē-ri-on**, *n.* (*pl.* **Erī-tē-ri-ā**, 45, 147.) A standard of judging.  
**Erīt'ic**, *n.* One skilled in judging; a fault-finder.  
**Erīt'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to criticism; nice; captious; indicating a crisis.  
**Erīt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a critic; exactly.  
**Erīt'i-gise** (153), *v. t.* To judge and remark upon with exact-

ness. — *v. i.* To act as a critic.  
**Erīt'i-gism**, *n.* Art or act of criticising; critical examination or remark. [nation.]  
**Erī-tique'**, *n.* Critical examination.  
**Erōak**, *n.* Cry of a frog. — *v. i.* To utter a rough sound like that of a frog.  
**Erōak'er**, *n.* One who croaks.  
**Erōek**, *n.* A pot; black matter from combustion. — *v. t.* To blacken with soot or the coloring matter of cloth.  
**Erōek'er-y**, *n.* All kinds of coarse earthen ware.  
**Erōe'o-dile**, *n.* An amphibious animal of the lizard kind.  
**Erō'eus**, *n.* A plant and its flower.  
**Erōft**, *n.* A small inclosed field.  
**Erōne**, *n.* An old woman.  
**Erōny**, *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a familiar friend.  
**Erōok**, *n.* A bend; a shepherd's staff. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CROOKED** (krōōkt).] To bend; to turn from a straight line.  
**Erōok'ed** (57), *p. a.* Bent; curving; perverse.  
**Erōok'ed-ness**, *n.* State of being crooked; perverseness.  
**Erōp**, *n.* The harvest; fruits or vegetables gathered; the stomach of a bird. — *v. t.* To cut off; to reap.  
**Erō'gier** (kro'zhur), *n.* A bishop's pastoral staff.  
**Erōss** (19, 124), *n.* A straight body crossing another; gibbet; adversity; trial; a mixing of breeds or stock. — *a.* Athwart; peevish; adverse. — *v. t.* To lay athwart; to cancel; to obstruct.  
**Erōss'-bār**, *n.* A transverse bar.  
**Erōss'-bill**, *n.* A defendant's bill in chancery.  
**Erōss'-bōw**, *n.* A bow for shooting arrows.  
**Erōss'-breed**, *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.  
**Erōss-ex-ām'ine**, *v. t.* To examine by the opposite party.  
**Erōss'-eyed** (-id), *a.* Having eyes looking in directions that cross each other.



Crocodile.

**Cross'-grained**, *a.* Having the grain or fibers crossed; contrary; vexatious.

**Cross'ing**, *n.* Place of passing.

**Cross'let**, *n.* A small cross.

**Cross'ly**, *adv.* In a cross manner; peevishly.

**Cross'ness**, *n.* Peevishness.

**Cross'-pûr'pose** (-pûr'pus), *n.* A contrary purpose; inconsistency.

**Cross'-ques'tion** (-kwēs'-), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

**Cross'-road**, } *n.* A way or  
**Cross'-way**, } road that  
crosses another.

**Cross'wise**, *adv.* In form of a cross. [tree.]

**Crôch**, *n.* The forking of a  
**Crôch'et**, *n.* A note equal to half a minim; a whim; (*pl.*) hooks, {}, inclosing words in printing; brackets.

**Crouch**, *v. i.* To stoop low; to bend servilely; to cringe.

**Croup** (krôp), *n.* A disease in the throat; buttocks of a quadruped.

**Crôw**, *n.* A black fowl; the cock's voice; an iron lever with a claw at one end. — *v. t.* [*imp.* **CREW** or **CROWED**.] To utter the cry of a cock. — *v. i.* To boast; to exult.

**Crôw'bâr**, *n.* A heavy iron bar, used as a lever.

**Crowd**, *n.* A throng; a multitude; a violin. — *v. t.* To press close; to urge; to squeeze. — *v. i.* To press together.

**Crôw'-fôot**, *n.* A plant of many species.

**Crown**, *n.* Top of the head; a royal ornament; royalty; a garden; a coin; completion; accomplishment. — *v. t.* To invest with a crown; to dignify to complete.

**Crown'-glass**, *n.* A fine kind of window-glass.

**Crown'-im-pê'ri-al**, *n.* A kind of lily.

**Crôw'g'-fôot**, *n.* Wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye.

**Crû'cial** (krû'shal), *a.* Transverse; intersecting; severe.

**Crû'ci-âte** (krû'shî-), *v. t.* To torture.

**Crû'ci-ble**, *n.* A chemical vessel.

**Crû'cif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing a cross.

**Crû'ci-fi-er**, *n.* One who crucifies.



Crucibles.

**Crû'ci-fix**, *n.* [*Lat.* *cruz*, *crucis*, cross, and *figere*, to fix.] A cross with an image of Christ on it.

**Crû'ci-fix'ion**, *n.* A nailing to a cross.

**Crû'ci-fôrm**, *a.* Being in the form of a cross.

**Crû'ci-fy**, *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross.

**Crude**, *a.* Being in a raw or rough state. — *SYN.* Raw; unfinished; unripe; immature.

**Crude'ly**, *adv.* With rawness.

**Crude'ness**, *n.* Rawness; immaturity.

**Crû'di-ty**, *n.* Undigested matter; immaturity.

**Crû'el**, *a.* Inhuman; void of pity; unfeeling.

**Crû'el-ly**, *adv.* In a barbarous manner; inhumanly.

**Crû'el-ty**, *n.* Inhumanity; savage disposition; a barbarous deed.

**Crû'et**, *n.* A vial for saucers.

**Crû'ise**, *v. i.* To rove back and forth on the sea. — *n.* A cruising voyage.

**Crû'iser**, *n.* A person or a vessel that cruises.

**Crûmb** (krûm), *n.* A fragment or piece, as of bread. — *v. t.* To break into crumbs or small pieces.

**Crûm'ble**, *v. t.* To break into small pieces. — *v. i.* To fall to decay; to perish. [*soft.*]

**Crûm'my**, *a.* Full of crumbs;

**Crûm'pet**, *n.* A kind of soft bread-cake.

**Crûm'ple**, *v. t.* To draw into wrinkles. — *v. i.* To shrink irregularly.

**Crûp'per** (krôp'er), *n.* A leather to hold a saddle back; buttocks of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.

**Crû'ral** (29), *a.* Pertaining to the leg.

**Crû-sâde**, *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land; any religious or fanatical expedition.

**Crû-sâd'er**, *n.* One employed in a crusade. [*vial.*]

**Crûse**, *n.* A small cup or crû'et, *n.* A goldsmith's crucible or melting-pot.

**Crûsh**, *v. t.* To bruise or break by pressure; to subdue; to ruin. — *n.* A violent collision and compression.

**Crûst**, *n.* A hard covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a hard case. — *v. i.* To gather a crust.

**Crus-tâ'cean**, *n.* A shell-fish with a crust-like shell, as the lobster.

**Crus-tâ'ceous**, *a.* Having jointed crust-like shells, as the lobster.

**Crûst'i-ly**, *adv.* Peevishly.

**Crûst'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being crusty; moroseness.

**Crûst'y**, *a.* Like crust; snappish; peevish; surly.

**Crûtch**, *n.* A staff with a cross-piece at the head for cripples. — *v. t.* To support on crutches.

**Crÿ**, *v. t. or i.* To call; to exclaim; to proclaim; to weep. — *n.* A bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping.

**Crÿpt**, *n.* [*Gr.* *krupte*, from *kruptein*, to hide.] A cell or vault under a church.

**Crÿp-tôg'ra-phy**, *n.* Art of writing in secret characters.

**Crÿp-tôl'ô-gy**, *n.* Secret or enigmatical language.

**Crÿs'tal**, *n.* [*Gr.* *krustallos*, ice.] A regular solid mineral body; fine glass; a watch-glass.

**Crÿs'tal-line**, } *a.* Consisting  
**Crÿs'tal**, } of crystal.

**Crÿs'tal-li-zâ'tion**, *n.* The process of forming crystals.

**Crÿs'tal-lize** (129), *v. t. or i.* To form into crystals.

**Crÿs'tal-lôg'ra-phy**, *n.* The science of crystallization.

**Cûb**, *n.* The young of many beasts, especially of the dog.

**Cû'bâ-tûre** (50), *n.* The finding the exact cubic contents of a body.

**Cûbe** (26), *n.*

A regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.



Cube.

**Cû'beb**, *n.* A small, spley, tropical berry.

**Cû'bie**, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

**Cû'bi-fôrm**, *a.* Belug in the form of a cube.

**Cû'bit**, *n.* The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow to the wrist.

**Cû'bit-al**, *a.* Containing, or belonging to, a cubit.

**Cûck'old**, *n.* A man whose wife is false to him.

**Cûck'ôo**, *n.* A bird; — so called from its note.

**Cû'eul-late**, or **Cû-eûl'late**, *a.* Hooded; like a hood.

**Cū'eum-ber**, *n.* A certain garden plant, and its fruit.

**Cū'eur-bit**, *n.* A chemical vessel like a gourd.

**Cūd**, *n.* A portion of food or of tobacco chewed. [snug.]

**Cūd'dle**, *v. i.* To lie close or

**Cūd'dy**, *n.* A small cabin in a lighter or boat.

**Cūd'gel** (130), *n.* A thick heavy stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a heavy stick.

**Cūe** (140), *n.* [Fr. *queue*, tail. fr. Lat. *cauda*.] End or tail of a thing; a hint; an intimation; a rod used in playing billiards.

**Cūff** (123), *n.* A blow; part of a sleeve. — *v. t.* To strike with the open hand.

**Cūi-rāss'** (kwe-rās' or kwā-ras), *n.* A breastplate.

**Cūi-ras-siēr'** (kwā-si-), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

**Cū'i-na-ry**, *a.* Belonging to the kitchen or to cookery.

**Cūll** (123), *v. t.* To select or pick out. [strainer.]

**Cūl'en-der**, *n.* A kind of

**Cūl'ler**, *n.* One who calls.

**Cūl'y**, *n.* The dupe of a woman. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive.

**Cūlm**, *n.* The stem of grasses; anthracite coal.

**Cūl'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* To reach the highest point.

**Cūl'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* Highest point of altitude. [able.]

**Cūl'pa-ble**, *a.* Faulty; blam-

**Cūl'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Blamableness; faultiness; guilt.

**Cūl'pa-bly**, *adv.* With blame.

**Cūl'prit**, *n.* One who is accused or convicted of crime; a criminal.

**Cūl'ti-va-ble**, *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

**Cūl'ti-vāte**, *v. t.* To till; to foster; to ameliorate; to raise by tilling.

**Cūl'ti-vā'ted**, *p. a.* Improved or raised by culture.

**Cūl'ti-vā'tion**, *n.* Improvement by tillage, or by study.

**Cūl'ti-vā'tor**, *n.* One who cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the ground.

**Cūl'tūre** (50), *n.* Act of cultivating; improvement of mind or manners. — *v. t.* To cultivate.

**Cūl'ver-in**, *n.* A long and slender species of ordnance.

**Cūl'vert**, *n.* An arched drain.

**Cūm'ber**, *v. t.* To clog; to burden; to load; to embarrass.

**Cūm'ber-sōme**, *a.* Burdensome. [clog.]

**Cūm'brance**, *n.* Burden.

**Cūm'brou's**, *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing; oppressive; burdensome.

**Cūm'in**, *n.* A plant having aromatic seeds.

**Cū-mū'lāte**, *v. t.* To heap up.

**Cū'mu-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of heaping together.

**Cū'mu-la-tive**, *a.* Augmenting by addition. [wedge.]

**Cū'ne-al**, *a.* Shaped like a

**Cū'ne-ate**, } *a.* Wedge-

**Cū'ne-ā'ted**, } shaped; cuneiform. [shaped.]

**Cū-nē'i-fōrm**, *a.* Wedge-

**Cū'n'ning**, *a.* Artful; crafty; sly; skillful. — *n.* Art; skill; craft; artifice.

**Cū'n'ning-ly**, *adv.* In a cunning manner; artfully.

**Cū'n'ning-ness**, *n.* Quality of being cunning; craft.

**Cūp**, *n.* A small drinking vessel, or any thing resembling it; (*pl.*) revelry. — *v. t.* To bleed by scarification.

**Cūp'-bear'er**, *n.* One who fills and hands the cups at an entertainment.

**Cūp'board** (kūb'urd), *n.* A small closet with shelves for cups, &c.

**Cūpel**, *n.* A little cup used in refining metals.

**Cūpel-lā'tion**, *n.* Process of refining metals by a cupel.

**Cū-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Inordinate desire, particularly of wealth.

**Cū'po-lā** (140), *n.* [From Lat. *cupa*, a tub, cask.] A dome; an arched roof.

**Cūp'ping**, *n.* A mode of bleeding. [copper.]

**Cū'pre-ōus**, *a.* Of, or like,

**Cūr**, *n.* A worthless or degenerate dog; a mean or snappish fellow. [ing cured.]

**Cūr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being

**Cūr'a-gōa'** (-sō'), *n.* A cordial flavored with orange peel and spices.

**Cūr'a-gy**, *n.* Office of a curate.

**Cūr'ate**, *n.* An assistant to a rector or vicar. [cure.]

**Cūr'a-tive**, *a.* Tending to

**Cūr-rā'tor**, *n.* A guardian; a trustee.

**Cūr'b**, *v. t.* To keep in subjection. — *SYN.* To check; restrain; bridle; control. — *n.* Part of a bridle; box round a well; restraint.

**Cūrb'-stōne**, *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth or stone work to prevent its giving way.

**Cūrd**, *n.* Coagulated part of milk. — *v. t.* To coagulate or thicken.

**Cūr'dle**, *v. t.* or *i.* To coagulate; to thicken.

**Cūrd'y**, *a.* Like curd; coagulated.

**Cūre** (84), *n.* Remedy; a healing; care of souls; office of a curate. — *v. t.* To restore to health; to heal; to salt and dry.

**Cūre'less**, *a.* Incurable.

**Cūr'er**, *n.* One who cures.

**Cūr'few**, *n.* An evening bell

**Cūr'i-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* Great inquisitiveness; a rarity; a sight.

**Cūr'i-ōus**, *a.* Inquisitive; nice; singular.

**Cūr'i-ōus-ly**, *adv.* Inquisitively; neatly; artfully.

**Cūrl**, *n.* A ringlet of hair. — *v. t.* or *i.* To form or bend into ringlets.

**Cūr'lew**, *n.* An aquatic wading bird.

**Cūrl'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being curly.

**Cūrl'y**, *a.* Having curls.

**Cūr-mū'd'geon** (-jun), *n.* A surly miser; a churl.

**Cūr'rānt**, *n.* [From *Corinth*, in Greece.] A shrub and its fruit.

**Cūr'ren-cy**, *n.* Circulation; money; paper passing for money.

**Cūr'rent**, *a.* Circulating; common; generally received; now passing. — *n.* A stream; general course.

**Cūr'rent-ly**, *adv.* With general reception; fashionably.

**Cūr'ri-ele**, *n.* A chaise of two wheels for two horses.

**Cūr'ri-er**, *n.* A dresser of tanned leather.

**Cūr'rish**, *a.* Like a cross dog; snappish; quarrelsome.

**Cūr'ry**, *v. t.* To dress, as leather; to rub and clean, as horses.

**Cūr'ry-eōmb** (-kōm), *n.* A comb to clean horses.

**Cūrse**, *v. t.* To wish evil to; to execrate. — *v. i.* To use oaths. — *n.* A wish of evil; execration; malediction.

**Cūr'sed** (kūr'st), *p. p.* Execrated.

**Cūr'sed** (57), *a.* Deserving a curse; vexatious; hateful.

**Cūr'sive**, *a.* Running; flowing; hasty.



Cultivator.

**Cûr'so-ri-ly** (135), *adv.* In a cursory manner: hastily.

**Cûr'so-ry**, *a.* Hasty; hurried; rapid; slight. [*crusty*].

**Cûrt**, *a.* Short; abrupt.

**Cûr-tâil**, *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge; to cut off.

**Cûr'tain**, *n.* A hanging cloth for a bed or window. — *v. t.* To inclose or furnish with curtains.

**Cûr'yle**, *a.* Belonging to a chariot; — said of a kind of chair placed in a chariot, and in which the Roman magistrates sat when they went to council.

**Cûrv'â-ted**, *a.* Curved; bent.

**Cûr-vâ'tion**, *n.* Act of curving or bending.

**Cûrv'a-tûre**, *n.* A curve.

**Cûrve**, *a.* Bending; *i* inflected. — *n.* Any thing bent. **Curve.** — *v. t.* To inflect; to bend.

**Cûrv'et**, *n.* A particular leap of a horse. — *v. i.* To make a curvet; to leap and frisk.

**Cûrv'i-lin'e-al**, *a.* Having **Cûrv'i-lin'e-ar**, *a* curve line. [*curvature*].

**Cûrv'i-ty**, *n.* A bent state;

**Cûsh'at**, *n.* The ringdove.

**Cûsh'ion** (kôôsh'un), *n.* A pillow for a seat. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.

**Cûsp**, *n.* Point of the new moon; projecting point in arches, &c. [*point*].

**Cûsp'i-dal**, *a.* Ending in a

**Cûsp'i-date**, *a.* Ending in a

**Cûsp'â-dâted**, *a* point; acute.

**Cûs'tard**, *n.* A composition of milk, eggs, sugar, &c.

**Cûs-tô'di-al**, *a.* Relating to custody.

**Cûs-tô'di-an**, *n.* One who has the care of a public building.

**Cûs'to-dy**, *n.* A keeping or guarding; imprisonment.

**Cûs'tom**, *n.* Habitual practice; usage; way of acting;

(*pl.*) duties on imported or exported goods. [*ually*].

**Cûs'tom-a-ri-ly**, *adv.* Habit-

**Cûs'tom-a-ry**, *a.* Conformable

to custom; conventional.

**Cûs'tom-er**, *n.* An accustomed buyer at a shop.

**Cûs'tom-house**, *n.* The place where customs or duties are paid.

**Cût**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p. CUT.*] To make an incision in; to divide; to hew; to carve; to chop. — *n.* A cleft or gash; a slice; an engraved block, or an impression from it. [*the skin*].

**Cû-tâ'ne-ous**, *n.* Relating to

**Cû'ti-ele**, *n.* Outermost skin of the body; scarf-skin.

**Cû-ti'e-u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle. [*sword*].

**Cût'lass**, *n.* A broad curving

**Cût'ler**, *n.* A maker of knives, and the like.

**Cût'ler-y**, *n.* Articles made by cutlers, as knives, scissors, &c. [*meat for broiling*].

**Cût'let**, *n.* A small piece of

**Cût'pûrse**, *n.* One who cuts

purses to steal their con-

tents: a pick-pocket.

**Cût'ter**, *n.* One who cuts; a

swift sailing vessel.

**Cût'ter-throat**, *n.* A murderer: an assassin.

**Cût'ting**, *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* A piece cut off.

**Cût'tle-fish**, *n.* A molluscan animal that fastens itself to other bodies.



Cutter.



Cuttle-fish.

**Cût'-wa'ter**, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow.

**Cycle**, *n.* A circle or orbit; a round of time.

**Cycle**, *a.* Pertaining to

**Cycle**, *a* cycle.

**Cycle**, *n.* A geometrical curve.

**Cycle**, *a* Pertaining

**Cycle**, *a* to the Cy-

**Cycle**, *a* (140). A

**Cycle**, *a* body or

**Cycle**, *a* circle of sciences: a dictionary of arts and sciences.

**Cy'g'net**, *n.* A young swan.

**Cyl'in-der**, *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter.

**Cyl'in'drie-al**, *a.* Of the nature of a cylinder.

**Cym'bal**, *n.* An instrument of music.

**Cyn'ie**, *a.* Sur-

**Cyn'ie**, *a* ly;

**Cyn'ie**, *a* snarling; satirical.

**Cyn'ie**, *n.* A morose man or philosopher.

**Cyn'o-sure**, or **Cy'-** Cymbals.

**no-sure** (-shy'r, 50), *n.* The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the north or polar star; hence, a center of attraction.

**Cy'press**, *n.* An evergreen tree, anciently used at funerals and to adorn tombs, and hence an emblem of mourning.

**Cyst**, *n.* A bag in animal bodies, inclosing matter.

**Zâr** (zâr), *n.* [*From Cæsar.*] A king; a chief; a title given to the emperor of Russia.

**Za-rî'nâ** (za-ree'nâ), *n.* A title of the empress of Russia.

**Zâr'o-witz** (zâr'o-wits), *n.* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.



Cylinder.



Cymbals.

## D.

**DÂB** (129), *v. t.* To hit gently with the hand or with something soft or moist. — *n.* A blow with something soft; a small lump of any thing soft; an expert.

**Dâb'ble**, *v. i.* To play in wa-

ter. — *v. t.* To wet by little dips or strokes: to meddle.

**Dâb'bler**, *n.* One who dabbles.

**Dâb'ster**, *n.* One who is expert; an adept.

**Dâçe**, *n.* A small river fish.

**Dâe'tyl**, *n.* A poetical foot of

one long and two short syllables, or one accented and two unaccented syllables.

**Dâd**, *n.* A child's term

**Dâd'dy**, *a* for father.

**Dâf'fo-dil**, *n.* A plant with yellow flowers.

â, ê, î, ô, û, *long*; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, *short*; câre, câr, âsk, all, what; êre, veil, tẽrm; p̃que, firm;

Däft (5), *a.* Insane; foolish.  
Däg, *n.* A loose end, as of a lock of wool.

Däg'ger, *n.* A short sword; a reference mark [†].

Däg'gle, *v. i.* To trail in the dirt; to draggle.

+ Da-guërre'o-type (-žër'o-), *n.* [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A photographic picture on a plate of silvered copper.

+ Dähl'ia (däl'yä or däl'yä), *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A plant bearing beautiful flowers.

Däl'ly (136), *a.* Being or happening every day. — *adv.* Every day; day by day.

Däin'ti-ly (135), *adv.* Nicely; delicately; fastidiously.

Däin'ti-ness, *n.* Quality of being dainty.

Däin'ty, *a.* Nice; fastidious; delicious. — *n.* A nice bit; a delicacy.

+ Däi'ry (86), *n.* The place where milk is kept, and made into butter or cheese.

Däi'ry-mäid, *n.* A woman who attends to a dairy.

Däi'gy, *n.* A well-known plant.

Däle, *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

Däl'li-ange (135), *n.* Act of fondness; mutual embrace.

Däl'li-er, *n.* One who dallies.

Däl'ly, *v. i.* To delay; to linger; to trifle or sport with; to fondle.

Däm, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to confine water. — *v. t.* To confine or shut in by dams, as water.

Däm'age, *n.* Injury; hurt; harm; loss; (*pl.*) compensation for an injury actually sustained. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt; to impair.

Däm'age-a-ble (133), *a.* Liable to receive damage.

Däm'ask, *n.* [From *Damascus*.] A silk woven with flowers or figures. — *v. t.* To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk, steel, &c. [ask.]

Däm'ask-een', *v. t.* To dam-däme, *n.* A lady; a matron.

Dämn (däm, 78), *v. t.* To condemn; to sentence to eternal punishment.

Däm'na-ble, *a.* Deserving damnation; odious.

Däm'na-bly, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation.

Dam-nä'tion, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment.

Däm'na-to-ry, *a.* Tending to condemn; condemnatory.

Däm'ned (dämd; in *serious discourse*, däm'ned), *p. a.* Sentenced to punishment in a future state; hateful; abominable.

Dämp, *a.* Moist; humid; watery. — *n.* Moist air; moisture; humidity. — *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to dispirit.

Dämp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, damps; a valve to stop air.

Dämp'ish, *a.* Rather damp; moist; humid.

Dämp'ness, *n.* Moisture; humidity.

Däm'sel, *n.* A young maiden.

Däm'son (däm'zn), *n.* A small black plum.

Däncé, *v. i.* To move to music with varied motions of the feet. — *v. t.* To cause to dance. — *n.* A stepping or moving to the sound of music.

Dän'cer, *n.* One who dances.

Dän'de-li'on, *n.* A well-known plant with yellow flowers. [low.]

Dän'di-prät, *n.* A little fei-

Dän'dle, *v. t.* To shake on the knee; to fondle.

Dän'dler, *n.* One who dandles.

Dän'druff, *n.* Scurf on the head.

Dän'dy, *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.

Dän'dy-ism, *n.* Manners and character of a dandy.

Däne, *n.* A native of Denmark.

Dän'ger (79), *n.* Exposure to injury; peril; hazard.

Dän'ger-öus, *a.* Full of danger.

Dän'ger-öus-ly, *adv.* With danger or hazard.

Dän'gle, *v. i.* To hang loose and waving; to follow closely.

Dän'gler, *n.* One who hangs about women. [damp.]

Dänk, *a.* Moist; humid;

Dämp'er, *a.* Little and active.

Dämp'le, *a.* Of various colors; spotted. — *v. t.* To variegate with spots.

Dämp'pled, *a.* Variegated with spots.

Däre, *v. i.* [imp. & p. p. DURST.] To have courage; to venture. — *v. t.* To challenge; to defy; to venture.

Där'ing, *a.* Having great courage. — *SYN.* Fearless; intrepid; defiant; brave.

Där'ing-ly, *adv.* Fearlessly.

Därk, *a.* Wanting light; ob-

scure; opaque. — *n.* Dark-ness; gloom; obscurity.

Därk'en, *v. t.* To make dark. — *v. i.* To grow dark.

Därk'ish, *a.* Rather dark; dusky.

Därk'ly, *adv.* Obscurely; blindly; with imperfect light.

Därk'ness, *n.* Want of light; gloom; obscurity.

Därk'söme, *a.* Void of light; gloomy; dim; obscure.

Där'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved. — *n.* One much beloved.

Därn, *v. t.* To mend holes in by drawing threads across the rents.

Där'ncl, *n.* A kind of grass, including rye-grass.

Därt, *n.* A pointed missile weapon. — *v. t.* To throw; to hurl; to emit. — *v. i.* To fly, as a dart; to issue suddenly.

Däsh, *v. t.* To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush or strike violently. — *n.* Collision; sudden onset; flourish; parade; slight infusion; a mark [—]. used in writing and printing.

Däs'tard, *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger. — *SYN.* Coward; poltroon.

Däs'tard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid.

Dä'tä, *n. pl.* Propositions given and admitted; premises.

Däte, *n.* [Lat. *dat- us*, given.] The time of an event; the fruit of a palm-tree. — *v. t.* To note the time of.

Däte'less, *a.* Hav-

ing no date. [Date-tree.]

Dä'tive, *n.* The third of the Greek and Latin cases.

Daub (130), *v. t.* To smear; to paint coarsely. — *n.* A coarse painting.

Daub'er, *n.* One who daubs.

Daub'er-y, *n.* Coarse painting.

Daub'y, *a.* Sticky; ropy; glutinous; viscous.

Daugh'ter (daw'ter) *n.* A female child.

Daugh'ter-ly (daw-), *adv.* Becoming a daughter.

Däunt, *v. t.* To check by fear of danger. — *SYN.* To intimidate; dishearten; dismay.

Däunt'less, *n.* Fearless; in-  
trepid; bold. [lessly.]

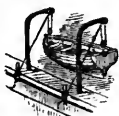
Däunt'less-ly, *adv.* Fear-

Däunt'less-ness, *n.* Fearless-



**Dau'phîn, n.** Eldest son of the king of France.

**Dāv'it, or Dāv'it, n.** Projecting pieces of iron in a ship to suspend a boat from.



**Daw'dle, v. t.** Davits. To waste time by trifling.

**Dawn, v. i.** To begin to grow light in the morning; to begin to open and give promise. — *n.* Break of day; beginning; first rise or appearance.

**Day, n.** Time from sunrise to sunset; the 24 hours from midnight to midnight; victory.

**Day'-bōōk, n.** A tradesman's journal of accounts.

**Day'-breāk, n.** First appearance of day; dawn.

**Day'light (-lit), n.** Light of day. [*pire* or *arhiter*.]

**Dāys'man (143), n.** An um-Day'-spring, *n.* The dawn.

**Day'-stār, n.** The morning star. [*wilder*.]

**Dāze, v. t.** To dazzle; to be-dāz'zle, *v. t.* To overpower with light or splendor.

**Dēa'eon (dē'kn), n.** A subordinate church officer.

**Dēa'eon-ry, { n.** The office

**Dēa'eon'ship, { of a deacon.**

**Dēad, a.** Destitute of life; lifeless; dull; still. — *n.* Stillness; gloom; silence; (*pl.*) those who are dead.

**Dēad'en (dēd'n), v. t.** To make dead, lifeless, or spiritless.

**Dēad'-lift, n.** A lift with unaided strength.

**Dēad'-light (-lit), n.** A strong shutter for a cabin window, with a glass in the center.



**Dēad'ly, a.** Fatal; mortal; implacable. — *adv.* Mortally; fatally.

**Dēad'ness, n.** Want of life or spirit; rapidness.

**Dēaf (or deef), a.** Wanting the sense of hearing.

**Dēaf'en (or dēf'n), v. t.** To make deaf; to stun.

**Dēaf'-mūte (or dēf'-mūt), n.** One both deaf and dumb.

**Dēaf'ness (or dēf'-), n.** Want of the ability to hear.

**Dēal, n.** A part; quantity; distribution, as of cards; a pine or fir board or plank. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEALT.] To distribute; to divide. — *v. i.* To traffic; to trade.

**Dēal'er, n.** One who deals; a trader.

**Dean, n.** An ecclesiastical dignitary subordinate to a bishop.

**Dēan'er-y, n.** Office or mansion of a dean.

**Dēar, a.** Beloved; costly; of high value; precious. — *n.* A person beloved.

**Dēar'ly, adv.** At a high price; with great fondness.

**Dēar'ness, n.** High price; nearness of affection; fondness.

**Dēarth (12), n.** Great scarcity; want; barrenness.

**Dēath, n.** Extinction of life; mortality. [*person*.]

**Dēath'-bēd, n.** Bed of a dying

**Dēath'less, a.** Immortal; undying.

**Dēath'-war'rant, n.** A warrant for an execution.

**De-bā'eale, n.** A violent rush of waters, having great transporting power.

**De-bār' (129), v. t.** To hinder; to exclude. [*to land*.]

**De-bār'k, v. t.** To disembark;

**De-bāse', v. t.** To degrade; to lower; to adulterate; to vitiate. [*bases*.]

**De-bās'er, n.** One who debases;

**De-bāse'ment, n.** Act of debasing; degradation.

**De-bāt'a-ble, a.** Disputable.

**De-bāte', v.** To dispute; to discuss; to controvert. — *n.* dispute; public discussion.

**De-bāt'er, n.** One who debates.

**De-bauch', n.** Excess in eating and drinking; intemperance. — *v. t.* To corrupt; to vitiate.

**Dēb'au-chee' (-o-shee'), n.** A drunkard; a rake.

**De-bauch'er, n.** One who debauches.

**De-bauch'er-y, n.** Intemperance; habitual lewdness.

**De-bēnt'ure (50), n.** A custom-house certificate entitling to a drawback; bonds, &c., for money loans.

**De-bil'i-tāte, v. t.** To weaken; to enfeeble. [*weakness*.]

**De-bil'i-ty, n.** Feebleness;

**Dēb'it, n.** Debt; debtor side of an account-book. — *v. t.* To charge with debt.

**Dēb'o-nāir', a.** Courteous; affable.

**De-bouch' (-bōush'), v. i.** To issue or march out of a confined place, as troops.

**De-bris' (dā-bree'), n.** Ruins; fragments of rocks piled up.

**Dēbt (dēt), n.** What is due.

**Dēbt'or (dēt'or), n.** One who owes another.

**Debut (dā-bū' or dā-bū'), n.** A first appearance, as of an actor. [*ten*.]

**Dēe'ade, n.** The number of

**De-eā'dence, { n.** State of

**De-eā'den-cy, { decay.**

**Dēe'a-gōn, n.** A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

**Dēe'a-lōgue (-lōg), n.** The ten commandments.

**De-cāmp', v. i.** To depart from a camp; to march off.

**De-cāmp'ment, n.** Act of decamping or marching off.

**Dēe'a-nal, a.** Pertaining to a deanery.

**Dec-ān'gu-lar, n.** Having ten angles. [*gently*.]

**De-cānt', v. t.** To pour off

**Dē'eān-tā'tion, n.** Act of decanting.

**De-cānt'er, n.** A glass vessel for liquor.

**De-cāp'i-tāte, v. t.** To behead. [*beheading*.]

**De-cāp'i-tā'tion, n.** Act of

**De-cāy', n.** [*Lat. de, from, and cadere, to fall.*] Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, &c.; decline. — *v. t.* To decline; to fall.

**De-ēase', n.** Departure from life; death. — *v. i.* To depart from life; to die.

**De-ēased' (-seest'), a.** Departed from life; dead.

**De-ēit', n.** Device intended to deceive. — *SYN.* Duplicity; artifice; fraud.

**De-ēit'ful, a.** Full of deceit or guile.

**De-ēit'ful-ly, adv.** In a deceitful manner; fraudulently.

**De-ēit'ful-ness, n.** Disposition to deceive.

**De-ēiv'a-ble, a.** Liable to be deceived.

**De-ēive', v. t.** To lead into error; to impose upon; to delude; to beguile.

**De-ēiv'er, n.** One who deceives or misleads; an impostor.

**De-ēm'ber, n.** The twelfth or last month of the year.

**De-ēm'vir, n.** (*pl.* De-ēm'-virs, or De-ēm'-vi-rī.) One

of 10 magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome.

**De-cēm'vi-ral**, *a.* Relating to the decemvirs.

**De-cēm'vi-rate** (42), *n.* Office of decemvirs.

**Dē'cen-cy**, *n.* Fitness; propriety; modesty.

**De-cēn'na-ry**, *n.* A period of ten years.

**De-cēn'ni-al**, *a.* Continuing ten years; happening every ten years.

**Dē'cent**, *a.* Suitable or becoming. — **SYN.** Proper; seemly; fit.

**Dē'cent-ly**, *adv.* Fitly; properly; modestly.

**De-cēp'tion**, *n.* Act of deceiving; cheat; fraud; deceit.

**De-cēp'tive**, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful; false.

**De-cīd'a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable of being decided.

**De-cīde'**, *v. t. or i.* To determine; to finish; to settle; to form a definite opinion.

**De-cīd'ed**, *a.* Determined; resolute; clear.

**De-cīd'ed-ly**, *adv.* With determination; fixedly.

**De-cīd'u-ōus**, *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial.

**Dēc'i-mal**, *a.* Proceeding by tens; tenth. — *n.* A fraction or other number expressed in the scale of tens.

**Dēc'i-mal-ly**, *adv.* By decimals.

**Dēc'i-māte**, *v. t.* To take one in every ten; to destroy every tenth man of.

**Dēc'i-mā'tion**, *n.* The taking of every tenth.

**De-cī'pher**, *v. t.* To explain; to unravel; to unfold.

**De-cī'pher-er**, *n.* One who deciphers or unravels.

**De-cīs'ion** (-sīzh'un), *n.* Determination; conclusion; firmness.

**De-cī'sive**, *a.* Final; conclusive. [*sively.*]

**De-cī'sive-ly**, *adv.* Conclusively.

**De-cī'so-ry**, *a.* Able to decide.

**Dēck**, *v. t.* To dress; to array; to adorn; to set off or embellish. — *n.* The floor of a ship.

**De-clām'** (130), *v. i.* To speak an oration; to harangue.

**De-clām'er**, *n.* One who declaims.

**Dēe'la-mā'tion**, *n.* A set speech or harangue.

**De-clām'a-to-ry**, *a.* Being in the style of declamation.

**Dēe'la-rā'tion**, *n.* Affirmation; assertion; announcement.

**De-clār'a-tive**, } *a.* Making  
**De-clār'a-to-ry**, } declaration or explanation; assertive.

**De-clāre'**, *v. t. or i.* To make known publicly; to proclaim, to affirm; to assert.

**De-clēn'sion**, *n.* Act of declining; decay; tendency to fall; variation of nouns.

**De-clīn'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being grammatically varied.

**Dēe'li-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of declining; descent; angular distance of any object from the celestial equator.

**De-clīne'**, *v. i.* To bend over; to fall; to decay. — *v. t.* To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to inflict. — *n.* Tending to a worse state; decay; diminution.

**De-clīv'i-ty**, *n.* Inclination downward; gradual descent.

**De-cōet'**, *v. t.* To prepare by boiling; to digest.

**De-cōe'tion**, *n.* A boiling; preparation made by boiling.

**Dē'eol-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of beheading.

**De-cōl'or-ā'tion**, *n.* Removal or absence of color.

**Dē'com-pōs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

**Dē'com-pōse'**, *v. t.* To resolve into original elements.

**Dē'com-pōs'ite**, *a.* Compounded more than once.

**De-cōm-po-sī'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* Resolution or separation into constituent parts.

**Dē'com-pound'**, *v. t.* To compound a second time. — *a.* Compounded a second time, or repeatedly.

**Dēe'o-rāte**, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to ornament.

**Dēe'o-rā'tion**, *n.* Act of decorating; embellishment.

**Dēe'o-ra-tive**, *a.* Fitted to adorn.

**De-eō'roūs**, or **Dēe'o-roūs**, *a.* Becoming; behaving with decorum; suitable.

**De-eō'roūs-ly**, or **Dēe'o-roūs-ly**, *adv.* Decently; becomingly.

**De-eōr'ti-eāte**, *v. t.* To strip off bark; to peel. [*peeling.*]

**De-eōr'ti-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of peeling.

**De-eō'rum**, *n.* Propriety of speech and behavior; decency.

**De-coy'**, *v. t.* To allure into

a snare or net; to mislead. — *n.* Allurement to mischief; temptation; snare; lure for birds.

**De-erēase'**, *v. t.* To make less. — *v. i.* To grow or become less. — *n.* A becoming less; decay; diminution.

**De-eree'** (130), *v. t.* To determine; to ordain. — *n.* An edict; order; ordinance.

**Dēe're-ment**, *n.* Decrease.

**De-crēp'it**, *a.* Infirm; wasted; worn with age.

**De-crēp'i-tāte**, *v.* To roast so as to cause crackling.

**De-crēp'i-tā'tion**, *n.* The act of roasting with a crackling.

**De-crēp'i-tūde**, *n.* Broken state of the body by age.

**De-crēs'cent**, *a.* Decreasing.

**De-crē'tal**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a decree. — *n.* A letter of the pope; a book of edicts or decrees.

**Dēe're-to-ry** (107), *a.* Established by decree; official.

**De-er'fal** (135), *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure.

**De-er'fer**, *n.* One who decries.

**De-er'y'**, *v. t.* To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless.

**De-eūm'bence**, } *n.* Act or  
**De-eūm'ben-cy**, } posture of lying down.

**De-eūm'bent**, *a.* Lying down; prostrate.

**Dēe'u-ple**, *a.* Tenfold.

**De-eū'ri-on**, *n.* An officer over ten men.

**De-eūs'sāte**, *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle.

**Dē'eus-sā'tion**, *n.* A crossing at an acute angle. [*ing.*]

**De-dēe'o-roūs**, *a.* Unbecom-

**Dēd'i-eāte** (42), *v. t.* To consecrate; to devote; to inscribe.

**Dēd'i-eā'tion**, *n.* Consecration; address to a patron or friend, prefixed to book.

**Dēd'i-eā'tor**, *n.* One who dedicates or inscribes.

**Dēd'i-ea-to-ry**, *a.* Comprising a dedication.

**De-dūce'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. de, from, and ducere, to lead.*] To draw, as an inference; to infer.

**De-dūce'ment**, *n.* That which is deduced; inference.

**De-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced.

**De-dū'give**, } *a.* Performing  
**De-dūet'ive**, } the act of deduction.

**De-dūet'**, *v. t.* To take away; to subtract.

**De-dûc'tion**, *n.* An abatement; that which is deducted; an inference.

**De-dûc'tive-ly**, *adv.* By way of deduction.

**Deed**, *n.* That which is done; action; exploit; a sealed writing to convey property.—*v. t.* To transfer by deed.

**Deem**, *v. t.* To think; to judge; to suppose.

**Deep**, *a.* [Allied to *dip*.] Far to the bottom; profound; sagacious; artful; intricate; of low tone; grave.—*n.* The sea; an abyss.

**Deep'en** (55), *v. t.* To make more deep; to darken.—*v. i.* To grow more deep.

**Deeply**, *adv.* To a great depth; to a low degree.

**Deer**, *n.* An animal hunted for venison.

**De-fâce'**, *v. t.* To disfigure; to erase; to destroy; to mar.

**De-fâce'ment** (132), *n.* Injury to the surface; razure.

**De-fâl'éate**, *v. t.* To lop off.

**Dé-fâl-câ'tion**, *n.* That which is cut off; diminution; deficit.

**Dé-f'a-mâ'tion**, *n.* Slander; calumny; detraction.

**De-fâm'a-to-ry**, *a.* Slandrous; calumnious.

**De-fâme'**, *v. t.* To slander; to speak evil of.

**De-fâm'er**, *n.* One who slanders.

**De-fâult'**, *n.* Omission; failure; non-appearance in court.—*v. t.* To recall in court, and record for not appearing.

**De-fault'er**, *n.* One guilty of default; a peculator.

**De-fêa'ngance**, *n.* Act of annulling.

**De-fêa'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being annulled or abrogated.

**De-fêat'**, *n.* An overthrow; rout.—*v. t.* To overthrow; to rout; to frustrate.

**Dé-f'e-câte**, *v. t.* To purify, as liquors, from foul matter.

**Dé-f'e-câ'tion**, *n.* Act of purifying liquors.

**De-fêct'**, *n.* Want or deficiency; imperfection; fault; blemish.

**De-fêct'ion**, *n.* A falling away; apostasy; revolt.

**De-fêct'ive**, *a.* Full of defects; imperfect; incomplete; deficient.—[*fect*.]

**De-fêct'ive-ly**, *adv.* With de-

**De-fênçe'**, *n.* Protection from injury. See *Defense*.

**De-fênd'**, *v. t. or i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *ferre*, to guard.] To guard from injury.—*SYN.* To protect; to vindicate.

**De-fênd'ant**, *n.* One who makes defense, or opposes a complaint.

**De-fênd'er**, *n.* One who defends.

**De-fênse'** (149), *n.* Protection from injury; vindication.

**De-fênse'less**, *a.* Unarmed.

**De-fên'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defended.

**De-fên'sive**, *a.* Serving to defend.—*n.* Safeguard; state of defense.

**De-fêr'** (12, 129), *v. t.* To put off; to delay.—*v. i.* To wait; to yield out of respect.

**Dé-f'er-ence**, *n.* Respect or concession to another.

**Dé-f'er-ên'tial**, *a.* Expressing deference.

**De-fi'ance**, *n.* Act of defying; a challenge to fight.

**De-fi'ant**, *a.* Bold; insolent.

**De-fi'ci-en-cy** (-fish'en-), *n.* Defect; want; imperfection.

**De-fi'cient** (-fish'ent), *a.* Wanting; imperfect.

**Dé-f'i-cit**, *n.* Deficiency.

**De-fi'er**, *n.* One who defies.

**De-file'**, or **Dé-file**, *n.* A narrow passage, as between hills.

**De-file'**, *v. t.* To pollute.—*v. i.* To go off file by file.

**De-file'ment**, *n.* Pollution.

**De-fin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being defined.

**De-fine'**, *v. t.* To end; to make the limits of; to explain; to interpret.

**Dé-f'i-nite**, *a.* Having precise limits; certain; exact.

**Dé-f'i-nite-ly**, *adv.* With certain limitation.

**Dé-f'i-nite-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being definite.

**Dé-f'i-ni'tion** (-nish'un), *n.* Description of a thing by its properties; explanation of the meaning of a word.

**De-fin'i-tive**, *a.* Determinate; final; conclusive.—*n.* That which ascertains or defines.

**De-fin'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* Positively; finally; unconditionally.

**De-flâ'gra-ble**, or **Dé-fla-gra-ble**, *a.* Combustible.

**Dé-fla-grâte**, *v. t.* To burn suddenly.

**Dé-fla-grâ'tion**, *n.* A rapid and sparkling combustion.

**De-flêet'**, *v. i. or t.* To turn aside; to deviate.

**De-flêc'tion** (149), *n.* A turning; deviation.

**De-flêx'ûre**, *n.* Deflection.

**Dé-fl'o-râ'tion** (149), *n.* Act of de-flouring. [seduce.]

**De-flour'**, *v. t.* To ravish; to

**De-flûx'ion**, *n.* A flowing down, as of humors.

**De-fô-li-a'tion**, *n.* Fall of the leaf.

**De-fôrce'**, *v. t.* To keep from the owner unlawfully.

**De-fôrce'ment**, *n.* A wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements.

**De-fôrm'**, *v. t.* To mar; to disfigure; to make ugly.

**De-fôrmed'**, *a.* Ugly; disfigured.

**De-fôrm'i-ty**, *n.* Want of beauty or symmetry; ugliness; unnatural shape.

**De-fraud'**, *v. t.* To cheat, esp. to injure by embezzlement.

**De-fraud'er**, *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat.

**De-frâ'y**, *v. t.* To bear or pay, as expenses.

**De-fûnet'**, *a.* Deceased; dead.—*n.* A dead person.

**De-fÿ'**, *v. t.* To dare; to challenge; to set at naught.

**De-gên'er-a-cy**, *n.* Decline in good qualities; meanness.

**De-gên'er-ate** (42), *a.* Having declined in worth; base.

**De-gên'er-âte**, *v. i.* To decline in virtue or good qualities; to deteriorate.

**De-gên'er-â'tion**, *n.* A growing worse; deterioration.

**Dég-lu-ti'tion** (-tish'un), *n.* Act or power of swallowing.

**Dég-ra-dâ'tion**, *n.* A depriving of rank; degeneracy.

**De-grâde'**, *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title; to lower.

**De-grâd'ed**, *p. a.* Reduced in rank; lowered.

**De-gree'** (146), *n.* A step; extent; grade; rank; the 360th part of a circle.

**De-his'gence**, *n.* Act of gaping; the opening of pods, &c.

**De-his'cent**, *a.* Opening, as a pod.

**De-hôrt'**, *v. t.* To dissuade.

**Dé-hor-tâ'tion**, *n.* A dissuasion.

**De-hôrt'a-to-ry**, *a.* Fitted or designed to dissuade.

**Dé-i-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* The act of enrolling among deities.

**De-îf'ie**, *a.* Making divine or god-like.

**Dé-i-fôrm**, *a.* [Lat. *deus*, god.]



Deer.



- and *forma*, form.] Of a god-like form. [rank of deity.]
- Dēi-fy**, *v. t.* To exalt to the
- Dēign** (dān), *v. i.* To condescend; to vouchsafe. — *v. t.* To grant; to allow.
- Dēism**, *n.* A belief in God accompanied by a denial of revelation.
- Dēist**, *n.* One who believes in a god, but not in revealed religion.
- Dē-ist'ic**, } *a.* Pertaining  
**Dē-ist'ic-al**, } to deism.
- Dēi-ty**, *n.* A divinity; God.
- Dē-jēt'**, *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage.
- Dē-jēt'ed**, *a.* Cast down.
- Dē-jēt'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a dejected manner.
- Dē-jēt'ed-ness**, *a.* Dejection.
- Dē-jēc'tion**, *n.* Depression of spirits; melancholy.
- Dē-lāy'**, *v. t.* To put off; to defer; to detain. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger. — *n.* Hindrance; detention; a stay or stop.
- Dē'le**, *v. t.* To erase; to remove, as something which has been put in type.
- Dē'l'e-ble**, *a.* Capable of being effaced.
- Dē-lēct'a-ble**, *a.* Delightful; highly pleasing.
- Dē-lēc'ta-bly**, *adv.* In a delectable manner.
- Dē-lec-tā'tion**, *n.* Delight.
- Dē'l'e-gāte**, *v. t.* To send as representative; to depute; to intrust.
- Dē'l'e-gate** (42, 118), *n.* A deputy; a representative.
- Dē'l'e-gā'tion**, *n.* A sending away; persons delegated; deputation.
- Dē'l'e-tē'ri-ōūs** (86), *a.* Destructive; highly injurious.
- Dēlf**, *n.* Earthen ware glazed.
- Dē-lib'er-āte**, *v.* To weigh in the mind; to reflect or consider.
- Dē-lib'er-ate** (42), *a.* Circumspect; well considered. [ly.]
- Dē-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* Slowly.
- Dē-lib'er-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of weighing in the mind; slowness. [deliberate.]
- Dē-lib'er-a-tive**, *a.* Apt to
- Dē'l'i-ca-cy**, *n.* Refinement of sensibility or taste; something delicate. — **SYN.** Fineness; nicety; softness; smallness.
- Dē'l'i-cate**, *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste; soft; effeminate.
- Dē'l'i-cate-ly**, *adv.* With nicety; daintily; tenderly.
- Dē-l'i'ci-ōūs** (-lish/us), *a.* Sweet to the palate or other sense; delectable.
- Dē-light'** (-lit'), *n.* Great joy or pleasure. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to. — *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure.
- Dē-light'ed** (-lit/-), *a.* Greatly pleased.
- Dē-light'ful** (-lit/-), *a.* Very pleasant; charming; delectable.
- Dē-light'ful-ly** (-lit/-), *adv.* In a manner to delight.
- Dē-lin'e-a-ment**, *n.* Representation by delineation.
- Dē-lin'e-āte**, *v. t.* To draw the outline of; to sketch.
- Dē-lin'e-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of drawing the outline of a thing. [delineates.]
- Dē-lin'e-ā'tor**, *a.* One who
- Dē-lin'quen-cy** (-link/wen-), *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault.
- Dē-lin'quent** (79), *a.* Failing in duty. — *n.* One who fails to do his duty. [air.]
- Dē'l'i-quēs'ce'**, *v. i.* To melt in
- Dē'l'i-quēs'cence**, *n.* A melting in the air.
- Dē'l'i-quēs'cent**, *a.* Liquefying in the air. [in the air.]
- Dē-liq'ui-um**, *n.* A melting
- Dē-lir'i-ōūs**, *a.* Wandering in mind; light-headed.
- Dē-lir'i-um**, *n.* Derangement.
- †Dē-lir'i-um Trēm'ens**. Violent delirium brought on by excessive use of intoxicating drinks.
- Dē-liv'er**, *v. t.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *librare*, to set free.] To free; to release; to give or transfer; to utter; to pronounce.
- Dē-liv'er-ance**, *n.* Act of freeing; rescue; release.
- Dē-liv'er-er**, *n.* One who delivers.
- Dē-liv'er-y**, *n.* Release; surrender; style of utterance; childbirth.
- Dēll**, *n.* A valley; a hollow.
- Dēl'phin**, *a.* Relating to the dauphin of France, or to an edition of the classics, prepared for his use.
- Dēl'tā**, *n.* [From its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ, or delta.] The space between the two mouths of a river.
- Dē-lūde'**, *v. t.* To deceive; to mislead by arts.
- Dē'l'uge**, *n.* A general inundation; a flood. — *v. t.* To overflow; to drown; to overwhelm; to inundate.
- Dē-lū'sion**, *n.* Act of deluding, or state of being deluded; deception; cheat.
- Dē-lū'sive**, *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive.
- Dēlve**, *v. t.* To dig; to penetrate. [politician.]
- Dēm'a-gōgue**, *n.* An artful
- Dē-māin'**, } *n.* A  
**Dē-mēsne'** (-mēn'), } manor-house and land.
- Dē-mānd'**, *v. t.* To claim; to ask. — *n.* A claim by right or authority; a question.
- Dē-mānd'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being demanded. [iff.]
- Dē-mānd'ant**, *n.* The plaintiff.
- Dē-mar-cā'tion**, } *n.* Divis-  
**Dē-mar-kā'tion**, } ion of territory; boundary.
- Dē-mēan'**, *v. t.* To behave; to carry one's self.
- Dē-mēan'or**, *n.* Manner of behaving; deportment; carriage.
- Dē-mēnt'ed**, *a.* Imbecile in mind; infatuated; mad.
- Dē-mēr'it**, *n.* Ill desert; fault.
- Dē-mēr'sion**, *n.* A plunging in a liquid.
- Dē-mesne'** (-mān'), *n.* See *Demain*.
- Dēm'i-gōd**, *n.* A deified hero.
- Dēm'i-jōhn**, *n.* A large glass bottle inclosed in a wicker cover.
- Dē-mis'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being demised or leased.
- Dē-mise'**, *n.* Death of a distinguished personage; conveyance or transfer of an estate. — *v. t.* To bequeath by will.
- Dē-mōs'tra-cy** (117), *n.* [Gr. *demos*, the people, and *kratein*, to rule.] Government by the people.
- Dēm'o-erāt**, *n.* An adherent to democracy.
- Dēm'o-erāt'ic**, *a.* Relating to democracy; republican.
- Dē-mō'ish**, *v. t.* To throw or pull down; to destroy.
- Dēm'o-li'tion** (-lish/un), *n.* Act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin.
- Dēm'on**, *n.* An evil spirit.
- Dē-mō'ni-āc**, } *a.* Belong-  
**Dēm'o-ni-āc-al**, } ing to, or influenced by, demons.
- Dē-mō'ni-āc**, *n.* One possessed by an evil spirit.
- Dēm'on-ism**, *n.* A belief in demons, or false gods.
- Dēm'on-ō'l'a-try**, *n.* Worship of demons or evil spirits.

- Dē'mon-ōl'o-gy, n.** A treatise on evil spirits.
- De-mōn'stra-ble, a.** Capable of being fully proved.
- De-mōn'stra-bly, adv.** In a manner to demonstrate.
- Dēm'on-strāte, or De-mōn's-trāte (114), v. t.** To prove fully or to a certainty. — **SYN.** To evince; manifest.
- Dēm'on-strā'tion, n.** Proof to a certainty.
- De-mōn'stra-tive, a.** Tending to demonstrate: conclusive. [demonstrates.]
- Dēm'on-strā'tor, n.** One who demonstrates.
- De-mōr'al-i-zā'tion, n.** Destruction of morals or discipline.
- De-mōr'al-ize (153), v. t.** To destroy the morals or discipline of.
- De-mū'cent, a.** Softening.
- De-mūr', v. i.** To hesitate; to have scruples. — **n.** Hesitation; doubt.
- De-mūre', a.** Affectedly grave or modest.
- De-mūre'ly, adv.** With affected reserve.
- De-mūre'ness, n.** State or quality of being demure.
- De-mūr'rage, n.** Payment for the detention of a ship.
- De-mūr'rer, n.** One who demurs; a pause in law.
- De-mū', n.** A kind of small paper. [a beast.]
- Dēn (18), n.** A cave; lodge of.
- De-nā'tion-al-ize (-nāsh'un-), v. t.** To divest of national character or rights.
- Dēn'drite, n.** A mineral on which are branching figures like shrubs or trees.
- Den-drit'ic, a.** Containing branching figures resembling shrubs or trees.
- Den-drōl'o-gy, n.** [Gr. *den-dron*, a tree, and *logos*, discourse.] Natural history of trees.
- De-nī'a-ble, a.** Capable of being denied.
- De-nī'al (135), n.** Refusal; contradiction; negation.
- De-nī'er, n.** A refuser.
- Dēn'i-zā'tion, n.** Act of making a citizen.
- Dēn'i-zen, n.** A foreigner made a citizen.
- De-nōm'i-nāte, v. t.** To give a name to: to call.
- De-nōm'i-nā'tion, n.** A name; a title: a sect.
- De-nōm'i-na-tive, a.** Confeiring a name or appellation.
- De-nōm'i-nā'tor, n.** The lower number in vulgar fractions.
- De-nōt'a-ble, a.** Capable of being denoted.
- Dēn'o-tā'tion, n.** The act of denoting.
- De-nōte', v. t.** To indicate: to signify: to mark: to show.
- De-nounce', v. t.** To accuse publicly; to threaten by some outward sign.
- De-nounce'ment, n.** Act of proclaiming a threat.
- Dēnse, a.** Having its parts closely pressed together. — **SYN.** Close; compact; thick.
- Dēnse'ness, n.** Compactness.
- Dēn'si-ty, n.** Compactness; closeness of parts.
- Dēnt, n.** A small hollow; an indentation. — **v. t.** To make a dent in. [teeth.]
- Dēnt'al, a.** Pertaining to the dent'tate, **a.** Toothed; sharply notched.
- Dēnt'i-cle, n.** A point like a small tooth.
- Den-tic'u-late, { a. Being**  
**Den-tic'u-lā'ted, { notched**  
**so as to resemble little teeth.**
- Den-tic'u-lā'tion, n.** State of being set with small notches or teeth.
- Dēn'ti-fōrm, a.** Formed as a tooth.
- Dēn'ti-frige, n.** [Lat. *dens*, tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.] Something to cleanse teeth; tooth-powder.
- Dēn'til, n.** A square block in cornices. [the teeth.]
- Dēn'tist, n.** An operator on
- Dēn'tist-ry, n.** The business of a dentist.
- Den-ti'tion (-tish'un), n.** The process of cutting the teeth.
- Dēn'toid, a.** Tooth-shaped.
- Dēn'u-dā'tion, n.** A making bare, or stripping naked.
- De-nūde', v. t.** To lay bare.
- De-nūn'ci-ā'tion (-shī-ā-shun), n.** Declaration of a threat: the threat declared.
- De-nūn'ci-ā'tor (-nūn'shī-), n.** One who threatens.
- De-nūn'ci-a-to-ry (-nūn'shī-), a.** Containing a public threat.
- De-nū', v. t.** To contradict: to refuse: to withhold.
- De-ōb'stru-ent, a.** Removing obstructions: aperient. — **n.** A medicine that removes obstructions.
- Dē'o-dānd, n.** Something forfeited to the state for pious uses. [of duty.]
- Dē'on-tōl'o-gy, n.** Science
- De-pārt', v. i.** To go away; to forsake: to die.
- De-pārt'ment, n.** A distinct part, office, or division.
- De-pārt-mēnt'al, a.** Pertaining to a department.
- De-pārt'ure (50), n.** A going away; decrease; death.
- De-pēnd', v. i.** To hang; to rely: to adhere.
- De-pēnd'ence, { n. Reliance;**  
**De-pēnd'en-cy, { trust; sub-**  
**ordination.**
- De-pēnd'ent, a.** Relying; subordinate. — **n.** One subordinate to another.
- De-piet', v. t.** To paint; to portray: to describe.
- De-piet'ure, v. t.** To paint.
- Dēp'i-lā'tion, n.** Act of pulling the hair off.
- De-pil'a-to-ry, a.** Taking off the hair.
- De-plē'tion, n.** Blood-letting.
- De-plē'to-ry, a.** Calculated to deplete.
- De-plōr'a-ble, a.** Lamentable; sad. [ably.]
- De-plōr'a-bly, adv.** Lamentably.
- De-plōr'a-ble-ness, n.** State of being deplorable.
- De-plōre', v. t.** To lament; to bewail; to be grieved at.
- De-ploy', v. t.** To display; to open or extend, as a column of troops.
- Dēp'lu-mā'tion, n.** A stripping off plumes.
- De-plūme', v. t.** To deprive of plumes or feathers.
- De-pō'nent, a.** Having a passive form with an active meaning. — **n.** One who gives written testimony on oath; a deponent verb.
- De-pōp'u-lāte, v. t.** To deprive of inhabitants.
- De-pōp'u-lā'tion, n.** Act of depopulating.
- De-pōp'u-lā'tor, n.** One who depopulates.
- De-pōrt', v. t.** To behave; to carry; to conduct; to transport.
- Dēp'or-tā'tion, n.** A carrying away; exile; banishment.
- De-pōrt'ment, n.** Manner of behaving; behavior.
- De-pōs'a-ble, a.** Capable of being deposited.
- De-pōs'al, n.** Act of depositing.
- De-pōse', v. t.** To dethrone. — **v. i.** To testify under oath.
- De-pōs'it, v. t.** To lodge or place; to lay up or aside. — **n.** That which is laid up or aside; any thing intrusted.

De-pô'si-ta-ry, *n.* One with whom something is left in trust.

Dép'o-si'tion (-zîsh'un), *n.* Act of dethroning or degrading; an affidavit.

De-pô'si-tor, *n.* One who deposits.

De-pô'si-to-ry (107), *n.* A place where any thing is deposited for sale or keeping.

De-pôt' (de-pô' or d3'po), *n.* Place of deposit; a magazine; a railway station.

Dép'ra-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of making worse. [to vitiate.

De-prâve', *v. t.* To corrupt; De-prâv'i-ty, *n.* Corruption of morals; a vitiated state.

Dép're-câ'te (118), *v. t.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *precari*, to pray.] To pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply.

Dép're-câ'tion, *n.* Act of deprecating.

Dép're-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving to deprecate.

De-prê'ci-â'tion (-prê'shî-, 92), *v. i.* To decline in value. — *v. t.* To lower the price of; to undervalue.

De-prê'ci-â'tion (-prê'shî-), *n.* Act of depreciating.

Dép're-dâ'te, *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to spoil.

Dép're-dâ'tion, *n.* A robbing or plundering.

De-prê'ss', *v. t.* To sink; to humble; to cast down; to deject; to abase.

De-prê'ssion (-prê'sh'un), *n.* Dejection; melancholy; low state.

De-prê'ssive, *a.* Tending to depress. [be deprived.

De-priv'a-ble, *a.* Liable to

Dép'ri-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; loss; bereavement.

De-prive', *v. t.* To take from; to bereave.

Dép'th, *n.* Deepness; profundity; a deep place; obscurity.

Dép'u-râ'te, *v. t.* To purify.

Dép'u-râ'tion, *n.* A cleansing; purification.

Dép'u-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of deputing; persons deputed.

De-pû'te', *v. t.* To appoint as substitute.

Dép'u-ty, *n.* One appointed to act for another; an agent.

De-râç'i-nâ'te, *v. t.* To root up; to extirpate.

De-râ'ng'e', *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse; to make insane; to craze.

De-râ'ngéd', *a.* Delirious; insane.

De-râ'ng'e'ment (132), *n.* State of disorder; insanity; delirium.

Dêr'e-liet, *n.* A thing abandoned. — *a.* Abandoned.

Dêr'e-liet'ion, *n.* An utter forsaking; abandonment.

De-ride', *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn. — *SYN.* To ridicule; mock; taunt.

De-ri's'ion (-rizh'un), *n.* A laughing at in contempt.

De-ri's'ive, } *a.* Mocking;  
De-ri's'o-ry, } ridiculing.

De-riv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being derived.

Dêr'i-vâ'tion, *n.* Deduction from a source; act of tracing origin or descent, as of words.

De-riv'a-tive, *a.* Derived. — *n.* A word or thing derived.

De-rive', *v. t.* To deduce; to draw.

Dêr'ni-er, *a.* The last.

Dêr'o-gâ'te, *v. t.* or *i.* To take away; to detract.

Dêr'o-gâ'tion, *n.* A detracting; disparagement.

De-rôg'a-to-ry, *a.* Detracting.

Dêr'rick (127), *n.*

A machine for raising heavy weights.

Dêr'vis (140), *n.*

An oriental monk.

Des-cânt', *v. i.* To sing; to comment at large.

Dês'cant, *n.* A song in parts; a variation of an air; comment.

De-scênd', *v. t.* or *i.* To go or come down.

De-scênd'ant, *n.* Offspring of an ancestor.

De-scênd'ent, *a.* Falling; sinking.

De-scênd'i-ble, *a.* Admitting descent.

De-scên'sion, *n.* Act of descending.

De-scênt', *n.* Act of descending; progress downward; incursion; lineage; extraction.

De-serib'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being described.

De-seribe', *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs.

De-seri'er, *n.* One who describes.

De-serip'tion, *n.* Act of describing; account; class.

De-serip'tive, *a.* Containing description.

De-ser'y', *v. t.* To discover, as objects at a distance.

Dês'e-crâ'te, *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose.

Dês'e-crâ'tion, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose.

De-gêrt' (12), *n.* Merit; worth; claim to reward. — *v. t.* To abandon. — *v. i.* To run away.

Dêg'ert, *a.* Wild; solitary; unsettled. — *n.* A wilderness; solitude.

De-gêr'tion, *n.* One who forsakes his colors, &c. [ing.

De-gêr'tion, *n.* Act of desert.

De-gêr've' (12), *v. t.* To merit.

De-gêr'ved', *a.* Merited.

De-gêr'ved-ly, *adv.* According to desert.

De-gêr'ving, *a.* Meritorious; worthy.

Dês'ha-bille', *n.* An undress.

Dês'ie-câ'te, or De-sie'câ'te, *v. t.* or *i.* To dry up.

Dês'ie-câ'tion, *n.* Act or process of making dry.

De-sie'câ-tive, *a.* Tending to dry.

De-sid'er-â'te, *v. t.* To feel the want of; to desire.

†De-sid'e-râ'tum, *n.* (pl. De-sid'e-râ'ta, 147.) A thing desired.

De-sig'n' (-sîn' or -zîn'), *v. t.*

To intend; to plan; to sketch. — *n.* A purpose; intention; plan; sketch.

Dês'ig-nâ'te, *v. t.* To point out; to indicate; to set apart.

Dês'ig-nâ'tion, *n.* Act of pointing or marking out.

De-sig'n'ing (-sîn' or -zîn'-), *a.* Artful; scheming.

De-sig'n'ed-ly (-sîn' or -zîn'-), *adv.* With design.

De-sig'n'er (-sîn' or -zîn'-), *n.* One who designs.

De-sir'a-ble (86), *a.* Worthy of desire.

De-sir'a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being desirable.

De-sîre', *n.* A wish to obtain; the thing desired. — *v. t.* To wish for; to ask.

De-sîr'oûs (133), *a.* Full of desire; eager.

De-sist', *v. i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *sistere*, to stop.] To cease; to stop; to forbear.

De-sist'ance, *a.* Act of desisting; cessation.

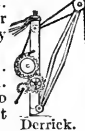
Dêsk (140), *n.* An inclined table for writing at; a pulpit.

Dês'o-lâ'te, *v. t.* To lay waste.

Dês'o-lâ'te (42), *a.* Laid waste.

Dês'o-lâ'tion, *n.* Act of laying waste; state of being desolate; ruin.

De-spâir', *n.* Utter loss of hope. — *v. i.* To abandon hope; to be without hope.



- De-spách', *v. t. & i.* See *Dispatch*.
- Des'per-á'do (*pl.* Des'per-á'-dões), *n.* A desperate man; a madman.
- Des'per-ate (42), *a.* Without hope; rash.
- Des'per-ate-ly, *adv.* In a desperate manner.
- Des'per-á'tion, *n.* Hopelessness; despair.
- Des'pi-ea-ble, *a.* Contemptible; vile; mean.
- De-spíse', *v. t.* To contemn; to scorn; to disdain.
- De-spíte', *n.* Malice; malignity. — *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.
- De-spíte'ful, *a.* Full of hate; malicious.
- De-spíte'ful-ly, *adv.* In a spiteful manner.
- De-spíte'ful-ness, *n.* Malice; malignity; hate.
- De-spoil', *v. t.* To spoil; to rob; to strip. [despoiling.]
- De-spoil-i-á'tion, *n.* Act of despoiling.
- De-spoil'er, *n.* A plunderer.
- De-spónd', *v. i.* To lose hope; to despair.
- De-spónd'en-çy, *n.* Loss of hope; discouragement.
- De-spónd'ent, *a.* Despairing.
- De-spónd'ing-ly, *adv.* In a desponding manner.
- Des'pot, *n.* An absolute prince; a tyrant.
- Des-pót'ic, *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary.
- Des-pót'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a despotical manner.
- Des'pot-ism, *n.* Absolute power; tyranny.
- Des'pu-má'tion, *n.* Foam; scum; frothiness.
- Des'qua-má'tion, *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.
- Des-gért', *n.* Service of fruit, &c., at the close of a meal.
- Des'ti-ná'tion, *n.* Place to be reached; end.
- Des'tine, *v. t.* To doom; to devote; to appoint.
- Des'ti-ny, *n.* State or condition predetermined; fate.
- Des'ti-túte (27), *a.* Being in utter want; poor.
- Des'ti-tú'tion, *n.* Utter want.
- De-stry' (130), *v. t.* To demolish; to ruin; to lay waste.
- De-stry'er, *n.* One who destroys or ruins.
- De-strúe'ti-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction.
- De-strúe'tion, *n.* Ruin; demolition; overthrow.
- De-strúe'tive, *a.* Ruinous.
- Des'tue-túde (-we-), *n.* Disuse.
- Des'ul-to-ry, *a.* Without method; unconnected; loose.
- De-tách', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to send off.
- De-tách'ment, *n.* A party sent from the main army, &c.
- Dét'tail, or De-táil' (111), *n.* A minute account or portion; a particular.
- De-táil', *v. t.* To narrate in particulars; to particularize; to appoint for a particular service.
- De-táin', *v. t.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *tenere*, to hold.] To withhold; to restrain from departure.
- De-táin'er, *n.* One who detains.
- De-téct', *v. t.* To bring to light; to discover; to find out.
- De-téc'tion, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery.
- De-téc'tive, *n.* A policeman employed to detect.
- De-tént', *n.* A stop in a clock.
- De-tén'tion, *n.* Act of detaining.
- De-tént' (129), *v. t.* To prevent by fear; to hinder.
- De-térge', *v. t.* To cleanse.
- De-tér'gent, *a.* Cleansing; purging.
- De-tér'i-o-rá'te, *v. t. or i.* To make or become worse.
- De-tér'i-o-rá'tion, *n.* Act of becoming worse.
- De-tér'ment, *n.* That which deters; hindrance.
- De-tér'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.
- De-tér'mi-nate, *a.* Fixed; definite; conclusive.
- De-tér'mi-ná'tion, *n.* Termination; resolution taken.
- De-tér'mine, *v. t.* To end; to decide; to resolve.
- De-tér'mined, *a.* Resolute.
- De-tér'sion, *n.* Act of cleansing. [cleansing.]
- De-tér'sive, *a.* Able to destroy, *v. t.* To hate extremely. — *SYN.* To abhor. loathe; abominate.
- De-tést'a-ble, *a.* Very hateful; abominable.
- De-tést'a-bly, *adv.* Very hatefully.
- Dét'es-tá'tion, or Dê'tes-tá'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence.
- De-thróne', *v. t.* To divest of royalty; to depose.
- De-thróne'ment, *n.* Act of dethroning.
- Dét'i-núe, *n.* A writ to recover goods detained.
- Dét'o-ná'te, } *v. t. or i.* To explode.
- Dét'o-níze, } explode.
- Dét'o-ná'tion, *n.* Explosion; discharge; report.
- De-tórt', *v. t.* To twist; to wrest; to turn.
- De-tór'tion, *n.* A perversion or wresting.
- De-tráct', *v. i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] To depreciate worth. — *v. t.* To slander.
- De-tráct'ion, *n.* Slander; defamation.
- De-tráct'ive, *a.* Tending to lessen reputation.
- De-tráct'or, *n.* One who detracts or slanders.
- De-tráct'o-ry, *a.* Slanderous.
- Dét'ri-ment, *n.* Loss; damage; injury; mischief.
- Dét'ri-mént'al, *a.* Causing loss.
- De-trítion (-trish'un), *n.* A wearing off of away.
- De-trítus, *n.* Small portions rubbed off from solid bodies by attrition. [down.]
- De-trúde', *v. t.* To thrust.
- De-trún'ment, *v. t.* To lop off.
- De-trú'sion, *n.* Act of thrusting down.
- Deuce, *n.* A card of two spots; the devil.
- Dév'as-tá'te, or De-vás'tá'te, *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage.
- Dév'as-tá'tion, *n.* A laying waste; havoc; ravage.
- De-vél'op, *v. t.* To unfold; to uncover; to lay open to view.
- De-vél'op'ment, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure.
- De-vést', *v. t. or i.* To strip.
- Dê'vi-á'te, *v. i.* [Lat. *de*, from, and *viare*, to travel.] To wander; to go astray; to err.
- Dê'vi-á'tion, *n.* A departure from rule; error; variation.
- De-více' (140), *n.* Scheme; contrivance; design; emblem.
- Dêv'il (dev'l), *n.* The evil one.
- Dêv'il-ish, *a.* Fiendish; diabolical.
- Dêv'il-try, *n.* Diabolical or mischievous conduct.
- Dê'vi-óus, *a.* Going or leading astray; erring.
- De-vís'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being devised.
- De-vise', *v. t.* To contrive; to plan; to invent; to give by will. — *v. i.* To lay a plan. — *n.* A will.
- Dêv'is-ee', *n.* One to whom a thing is bequeathed.
- De-vís'er, *n.* One who devises.

De-vīs'or, *n.* One who bequeaths or wills.

De-void', *a.* Not possessing; void; empty; destitute.

†Devoir (dev-wōr'), *n.* Duty; act of civility; due respect.

De-volve', *v. t. or i.* To roll down; to transfer or be transferred.

De-vôte', *v. t.* To dedicate; to appropriate by vow; to doom.

De-vot'ed, *a.* Zealous; attached.

De-vot'ed-ness, *n.* Addictedness; state of being devoted.

Dēv'o-tee', *n.* One wholly devoted; a bigot.

De-vot'ion, *n.* Consecration; affection; piety; a devout act.

De-vot'ion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.

De-vour', *v. t.* To eat up ravenously; to consume.

De-vout', *a.* Pious; religious; reverent.

De-vout'ly, *adv.* Piously.

De-vout'ness, *n.* Quality of being devout.

Dew (dū, 29), *n.* Moisture from the atmosphere deposited at night. — *v. t.* To wet as with dew.

Dew-lap, *n.* The flesh hanging from an ox's throat.

Dew'y, *a.* Moist with dew.

Dēx'ter, } *a.* Right as opposed  
Dēx't'ral, } to left.

Dex-tēr'i-ty, *n.* Activity and expertness. — *SYN.* Adroitness; skill; cleverness; address.

Dēx'ter-oūs, *a.* Expert in manual acts; skillful; adroit.

Dēx'ter-oūs-ly, *adv.* With dexterity or skill.

Dey, *n.* Formerly, a title of the governor of Algiers.

†Dī'a-bē'tēs, *n.* A disease attended by excessive discharge of urine.

Dī'a-bōl'ic, } *a.* Devilish;  
Dī'a-bōl'ic-al, } fiendish;  
wicked.

Dī'a-bōl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a diabolical manner.

Dī-āb'o-lism, *n.* Actions of the devil.

Dī-āc'o-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a deacon.

Dī'a-cous'tic, *a.* Pertaining to diacoustics.

Dī'a-cous'tics, *n. sing.* Science of sounds refracted by passing through different media.

Dī'a-crīt'ic-al, *a.* Serving to discriminate; distinctive.

Dī'a-dēm, *n.* A kindly crown or fillet.

†Dī-ār'e-sis, } *n. (pl. t. Dī-ār'e-*  
Dī-ēr'e-sis, } *sēs or Dī-ēr'e-*  
e-sēs.) A mark [·] over the

second of two vowels, to show that they are to be pronounced separately.

†Dī-ag-nō'sis, *n.* Determination of a disease by means of distinctive characteristics.

Dī-ag-nōs'tic, *a.* Indicating the nature of a disease.

Dī-āg'o-nal, *a.* Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line.

Dī-āg'o-nal-ly, *adv.* Diagonal.

In a diagonal direction.

Dī'a-grām, *n.* A mathematical drawing or figure.

Dī'al, *n.* [From Lat. *dies*, day.] A plate to show the hour by the sun.

Dī'a-lēct, *n.* A local form of speech; language.

Dī'a-lēc'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect; logical.

Dī'a-lee-t'cian (-tish'an), *n.* A logician.

Dī'a-lēc'tics, *n. sing.* Logic.

Dī'al-ing, *n.* Science of making dials.

Dī'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in dialing.

Dī-āl'o-gist, *n.* A speaker in dialogue.

Dī-āl'o-gist'ic, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a dialogue.

Dī'a-lōguc, *n.* A discourse between two or more.

Dī-ām'e-ter, *n.* A right line passing through the center of a circle, dividing it into two equal parts.

Dī'a-mēt'ric-al, *a.* Diameter. Relating to, or describing, a diameter; direct.

Dī'a-mēt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* Directly.

Dī'a-mond (or dī-mund), *n.* The most precious of gems; a geometrical figure, thus:

Dī'a-pā'son, *n.* An octave in music; harmony; an organ stop.

Dī'a-per, *n.* Figured linen; a towel or napkin. — *v. t.* To

diversify with figures. as cloth.

Dī-āph'a-noūs, *a.* Transparent; clear.

Dī'a-pho-rēt'ic, *a.* Increasing perspiration.

Dī'a-phrāgm (-frām), *n.* A muscle separating the chest from the bowels; midriff.

Dī'a-rist, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Dī'ar-rhē'a, } *n.* Unusual  
Dī'ar-rhē'a, } evacuation of the intestines.

Dī'ar-rhēt'ic, *a.* Promoting evacuations; purgative.

Dī'a-ry (līl), *n.* An account of daily transactions; a journal. [the heart.

Dī-ās'to-le, *n.* A dilatation of Dī'a-tōn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Dī'a-tribe, *n.* A continued discourse; an invective.

Dīb'ble, *n.* A tool for planting.

Dīce, *n. pl. of Die.* [ing.]

Dīce'-box, *n.* A box for dice.

Dick'y, *n.* A false shirt-collar or shirt-bosom.

Dīc'tāte, *v. t.* To tell for another to write; to deliver to a subordinate, as a command. — *n.* Order; suggestion; hint.

Dīc'tā'tion, *n.* Act of dictating or prescribing; an order.

Dīc'tā'tor, *n.* One invested with absolute power.

Dīc'tā'tō'r-ial, *a.* Unlimited in power; absolute; imperious.

Dīc'tā'tor-ship, *n.* Office of a dictator.

Dīc'tion, *n.* Manner of expression; choice of words.

Dīc'tion-a-ry, *n.* A book in which words are explained; a lexicon.

†Dīc'tum, *n. (pl. Dīc'tā, 147.)* An authoritative word or

Dīd, *imp. of Do.* [assertion.]

Dī-dāc'tic, *a.* Fitted or intended to instruct.

Dī-dāc'tics, *n. sing.* *t* or science of teaching.

Dīe, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire. — *n. (pl. Dīcē.)* A small cube. — *n. (pl. Dīēs.)* A stamp.

Dī-ēr'e-sis, *n.* See *Diacresis*.

†Dīet, *n.* [Gr. *diaita*, manner of living.] Food; an assembly of princes or estates. — *v. t.* To feed sparingly. — *v. i.* To eat sparingly.

*Dî'e-ta-ry*, *n.* Prescribed allowance of food.

*Dî'e-ta-ry*, { *a.* Pertaining to  
*Dî'e-têt'ic*, } diet.

*Dî'e-têt'ics*, *n. sing.* The science that relates to food.

*Dif'fer*, *v. i.* To be unlike; to be at variance; to disagree. [disagreement.]

*Dif'fer-enç*, *n.* Unlikeness; *Dif'fer-ent*, *a.* Not the same; unlike; distinct.

*Dif'fer-ent-ly*, *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

*Dif'fer-ên'tial*, *a.* Creating a difference; meant to produce or show difference.

*Dif'fi-cult*, *a.* Hard to be done; hard to please.

*Dif'fi-cul'ty* (107), *n.* Hardness to be done; impediment; distress.

*Dif'fi-dence*, *n.* Want of confidence; doubt; distrust.

*Dif'fi-dent*, *a.* Distrustful; bashful. [diffidence.]

*Dif'fi-dent-ly*, *adv.* With diffidence.

*Dif'form*, *a.* Not uniform; unlike; different.

*Dif-fûse*, *v. t.* To pour out; to spread; to disperse.

*Dif-fûse*, *a.* Copious; widely spread; not concise.

*Dif-fûse-ly*, *adv.* Widely copiously.

*Dif-fû'si-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Quality of being diffusible.

*Dif-fû'si-ble*, *a.* Capable of being diffused.

*Dif-fû'sion*, *n.* A spreading; dispersion; extension.

*Dif-fû'sive*, *a.* Spreading widely; scattered widely.

*Dif-fû'sive-ly*, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

*Dif-fû'sive-ness*, *n.* Quality of being diffusive.

*Dig* (129), *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* *DIGGED*; *DUG*.] To turn up with a spade.

*Dî'gest*, *n.* A collection or body of laws; an abridgment.

*Dî-gest*, *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach; to arrange.

*Dî-gest'i-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Quality of being digestible.

*Dî-gest'i-ble*, *a.* Capable of being digested.

*Dî-ges'tion*, *n.* The process of digesting. [gestion.]

*Dî-ges'tive*, *a.* Causing digestion.

*Dîg'it* (140), *n.* [*Lat. digitus*, a finger.] Three fourths of an inch; one of the ten figures 0, 1, 2, &c., by which all numbers are expressed; 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

*Dîg'it-al*, *a.* Relating to a digit.

*Dîg'ni-fied*, *a.* Noble; exalted. [give distinction to.]

*Dîg'ni-fy*, *v. t.* To exalt; to dignify.

*Dîg'ni-ta-ry*, *n.* A person, especially a clergyman, of rank. [rank; nobleness.]

*Dîg'ni-ty*, *n.* Elevation of rank.

*Dî-graph*, *n.* Two letters with the sound of one only.

*Dî-grêss*, *v. i.* To turn from the main subject; to wander.

*Dî-grê'sion* (*-grêsh'un*), *n.* A deviation.

*Dî-grêss'ive*, *a.* Tending to digress. [mound of earth.]

*Dike*, *n.* A ditch; a bank or dike.

*Dî-lâp'i-dâte*, *v. t.* To pull down. — *v. i.* To go to ruin.

*Dî-lâp'i-dâ'tion*, *n.* Decay; waste; ruin. [being dilated.]

*Dî-lât'a-ble*, *a.* Capable of dilating; expansion.

*Dî-lâte*, or *Dî-lâte*, *v. t. or i.* To expand; to enlarge; to widen; to expatiate.

*Dî-lâ'tion*, or *Dî-lâ'tion*, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.

*Dî-lâ-to-ri-ly*, *adv.* Tardily.

*Dî-lâ-to-ri-ness*, *n.* Quality of being dilatory.

*Dî-lâ-to-ry*, *a.* Late; tardy.

*Dî-lêm'mâ*, or *Dî-lêm'mâ* (140), *n.* [*Gr. di*, double, and *lemma*, an assumption.] A perplexing state or alternative.

*Dî-let-tân'te*, *n. (pl. Dî-let-tân'ti.)* A lover of the fine arts; an amateur.

*Dîl'i-gence*, *n.* Steady application to business.

*Dîl'igence* (*dê'lê'zhôngss'*), *n.* A French stage-coach.

*Dîl'i-gent*, *a.* Constant in application to business; assiduous.

*Dîl'i-gent-ly*, *adv.* With steady application; assiduously. [ic seeds.]

*Dill*, *n.* A plant with aromatic leaves.

*Dîl'u-ent*, *a.* Making thin, as liquor. — *n.* That which dilutes or makes thinner.

*Dî-lûte*, *v. t.* To make more thin. — *a.* Thin; diluted.

*Dî-lû'tion*, *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.

*Dî-lû'vi-al*, { *a.* Relating to,  
*Dî-lû'vi-an*, } or caused by, a flood.

*Dî-lû'vi-um*, *n.* A deposit of earth, &c., caused by a flood.

*Dim*, *a.* Not clear; obscure; imperfect in vision. — *v. t.*

To cloud; to darken; to obscure.

*Dîme*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States of ten cents' value.

*Dî-mên'sion*, *n.* Bulk; size; extent of a body; capacity.

*Dî-mid'i-ate*, *a.* Divided into two equal parts.

*Dî-min'ish*, *v. t. or i.* To make or become less. — *SYN* To lessen; decrease; abate.

*Dîm'i-nû'tion*, *n.* A making or growing smaller.

*Dî-min'u-tive*, *a.* Little; small. — *n.* A noun denoting a small or young object of the same kind with that denoted by some other noun.

*Dî-min'u-tive-ly*, *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

*Dî-min'u-tive-ness*, *n.* Smallness; littleness.

*Dîm'is-so-ry*, *a.* Dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction. [cotton cloth.]

*Dîm'i-ty*, *n.* A kind of ribbed fabric.

*Dîm'ly*, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner.

*Dîm'ness*, *n.* Quality of being dim; dullness; gloom.

*Dîm'ple*, *n.* A little hollow in the cheek or chin. — *v. i.* To form dimples.

*Dîn*, *n.* Loud noise; clamor. — *v. t.* To stun with noise.

*Dîne*, *v. i.* To eat dinner. — *v. t.* To give a dinner to.

*Dîng'-dông*, *z.* A word used to express the sound of bells.

*Dîn'gi-ness*, *n.* A dusky hue.

*Dîn'gle*, *n.* A hollow between hills; a dale. [foul.]

*Dîn'gy*, *a.* Dusky; soiled.

*Dîn'ner*, *n.* The chief meal of the day.

*Dînt*, *n.* Mark of a blow; power; means. — *v. t.* To mark by a blow; to indent.

*Dî-ôc'e-san*, or *Dî-o-cê'san*, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop.

*Dî-o-cêse*, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.

*Dî-ôp'tric*, *a.* Relating to dioptrics.

*Dî-ôp'trics*, *n. sing.* Science which treats of the laws of the refraction of light.

*Dî-o-râ'mâ*, or *Dî-o-râ'mâ* (140), *n.* A mode of scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening.

*Dîp* (129), *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse

- one's self; to thrust in and partake. — *n.* Inclination downward.
- Diph-thē'ri-ā** (dīf- or dīp'-), *n.* A very dangerous disease of the throat.
- Diph'thong** (dīf' or dīp'-, 182), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.
- Diph'thong-al** (dīf- or dīp'-), *a.* Consisting of a diphthong.
- Dī-plō'mā** (115, 140), *n.* A writing conferring some privilege, honor, etc.
- Dī-plō'ma-cy**, *n.* Act of conducting negotiations between nations.
- Dīp'lo-māt**, *n.* A diploma.
- Dīp'lo-māt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy.
- Dī-plō'ma-tist**, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.
- Dīp'per**, *n.* One who dips; a vessel for dipping.
- Dīre**, *a.* Dreadful; dismal.
- Dī-rēet'**, *a.* Straight; right; express. — *v. t.* To aim; to direct; to order; to regulate.
- Dī-rēe'tion**, *n.* Aim; order; line or point of tendency; superscription of a letter, &c.
- Dī-rēet'ive**, *a.* Giving direction.
- Dī-rēet'ly**, *adv.* In a straight line; immediately.
- Dī-rēet'ness**, *n.* Straightness; tendency to a point.
- Dī-rēet'or**, *n.* One who directs; a superintendent.
- Dī-rēe-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Serving for direction.
- Dī-rēet'o-ry**, *n.* A book of directions; a guide-book; a body of directors. — *a.* Tending to direct. [directs.]
- Dī-rēet'ress**, *n.* A woman who directs; *a.* Dreadful; horrible; dire.
- Dīre'ful-ly**, *adv.* Dreadfully.
- Dīrge** (140), *n.* A funeral song.
- Dīrk**, *n.* A kind of dagger. — *v. t.* To stab with a dirk.
- Dirt** (16), *n.* Earth; any foul matter; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make dirty.
- Dīrt'i-ly**, *adv.* Filthily; foully.
- Dīrt'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being dirty.
- Dīrt'y**, *a.* Foul with dirt; base. — *v. t.* To make foul with dirt.
- Dīs-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of power or qualifications.
- Dīs-a'ble**, *v. t.* To deprive of power or competency; to disqualify.
- Dīs-a-būse'**, *v. t.* To undeceive.
- Dīs'ae-cōm'mo-dāte**, *v. t.* To inconvenience.
- Dīs'ae-cūs'tom**, *v. t.* To render unaccustomed.
- Dīs'ad-vān'tage**, *n.* Loss; unfavorable state; injury to interest.
- Dīs'ad-vān-tā'geous**, *a.* Unfavorable to success; injurious; hurtful.
- Dīs'ad-vān-tā'geous-ly**, *adv.* With disadvantage.
- Dīs'af-fēct'**, *v. t.* To make less friendly.
- Dīs'af-fēct'ed**, *a.* Filled with discontent and unfriendliness.
- Dīs'af-fēc'tion**, *n.* Want of affection; dislike; alienation.
- Dīs'af-firm'**, *v. t.* To deny; to contradict.
- Dīs'a-gree'**, *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; not to be the same.
- Dīs'a-gree'a-ble**, *a.* Unpleasant to the mind or senses; offensive.
- Dīs'a-gree'a-bly**, *adv.* Unpleasantly.
- Dīs'a-gree'ment**, *n.* Difference; diversity; discord.
- Dīs'al-low'**, *v. t.* To refuse to allow; to disown and reject. — *v. i.* To refuse permission.
- Dīs'al-low'ance**, *n.* Disapprobation; prohibition.
- Dīs-ān'i-māte**, *v. t.* To deprive of life or spirit.
- Dīs'an-nūl'**. See *Annul*.
- Dīs'ap-pār'el**, *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to disrobe.
- Dīs'ap-pēar'**, *v. i.* To vanish from sight; to cease to be.
- Dīs'ap-pēar'ance**, *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanishing.
- Dīs'ap-point'**, *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope; to balk.
- Dīs'ap-point'ment**, *n.* Defeat of hopes or expectation.
- Dīs'āp-pro-bā'tion**, *n.* Disapproval; dislike.
- Dīs'ap-prov'al** (133), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
- Dīs'ap-prove'**, *v. t.* To censure; to refuse to approve.
- Dīs-ārm'**, *v. t.* To deprive of arms, or of the means or disposition to harm.
- Dīs'ar-rānge'**, *v. t.* To put out of order.
- Dīs'ar-rānge'ment**, *n.* Act of disturbing order; disorder.
- Dīs'ar-rāy'**, *v. t.* To throw into disorder; to undress. — *n.* Want of order; confusion; undress.
- Dīs-ās'ter**, *n.* Unfortunate event; mishap; calamity.
- Dīs-ās'trous**, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.
- Dīs'a-vow'**, *v. t.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.
- Dīs'a-vow'al**, *n.* A denial.
- Dīs-bānd'**, *v. t.* To dismiss from military service. — *v. i.* To retire from service.
- Dīs'be-līef'**, *n.* Want or refusal of belief.
- Dīs'be-līeve'**, *v. t.* To disbelieve; to refuse to credit.
- Dīs'be-līev'er**, *n.* An infidel.
- Dīs-būrd'en** (-būrd'n), *v. t.* To ease of a burden; to unload.
- Dīs-būrse'**, *v. t.* To expend; to pay out; to spend.
- Dīs-būrse'ment**, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum spent.
- Dīse**. See *Disk*. [cast off.]
- Dīs-cārd'**, *v. t.* To dismiss; to
- Dīs-cērn'** (diz-zērn', 62), *v. t. or i.* To see; to perceive and recognize; to judge.
- Dīs-cērn'i-ble** (diz-zērn'-), *a.* Capable of being discerned.
- Dīs-cērn'i-bly** (-zērn'-), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned.
- Dīs-cērn'ing**, *a.* Judicious.
- Dīs-cērn'ment**, *n.* Act or power of discerning. — *SYN.* Penetration; judgment; discrimination; sagacity.
- Dīs-chārg'e'**, *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to acquit; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* An unloading; release; explosion.
- Dīs-cī'ple** (140), *n.* [Lat. *discipulus*, from *discere*, to learn.] A learner; a scholar or follower. [disciple.]
- Dīs-cī'ple-ship**, *n.* State of a disciple.
- Dīs'ci-plin-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of instruction.
- Dīs'ci-plin-ā'ri-an**, *n.* One who keeps good discipline. — *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
- Dīs'ci-plin-a-ry**, *a.* Related to, or intended for, discipline.
- Dīs'ci-plīne**, *n.* Education and government; order; regulation; rule. — *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to regulate.
- Dīs-elāim'**, *v. t.* To disown; to refuse to acknowledge.
- Dīs-elāim'er**, *n.* One who disclaims; an express denial.
- Dīs-elōge'**, *v. t.* To uncover; to lay open; to reveal.

- Dis-elōs'ūre, *n.* Act of disclosing or revealing; that which is disclosed.
- Dis'eoid, } *a.* Having the  
Dis'eoid'al, } form of a disk.
- Dis-cōl'or (-kūl'ur), *v. t.* To alter the color of.
- Dis-cōl'or-ā'tion, *n.* Change of color; stain.
- Dis-cōm'fit, *v. t.* To cause to flee. — *SYN.* To rout; defeat; overthrow.
- Dis-cōm'fit-ūre, *n.* Defeat.
- Dis-cōm'fort, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet. — *v. t.* To disturb the peace of.
- Dis'eom-mōde', *v. t.* To incommode; to put to inconvenience.
- Dis'eom-pōse', *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder; to disturb the temper of.
- Dis'eom-pōs'ūre, *n.* Disorder; disturbance.
- Dis'eon-cērt', *v. t.* To disturb; to throw into disorder; to unsettle the mind of.
- Dis'eon-nēct', *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.
- Dis'eon-nēct'ion, *n.* Separation; want of union.
- Dis'eon'so-late (42), *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation; dejected; melancholy.
- Dis'eon-tēnt', *n.* Uneasiness; dissatisfaction.
- Dis'eon-tēnt'ed, *a.* Dissatisfied; uneasy.
- Dis'eon-tēnt'ment, *n.* Dissatisfaction.
- Dis'eon-tin'u-ānce, } *n.* A  
Dis'eon-tin'u-ā'tion, } ceasing; interruption.
- Dis'eon-tin'ūe, *v. t.* To put off. — *v. i.* To leave off; to cease.
- Dis'eon'ti-nū'i-ty, *n.* Separation of parts.
- Dis'eon'tin'u-ōs, *a.* Not continuous; interrupted.
- Dis'eord, *n.* Disagreement; strife.
- Dis-eōrd'ānce, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.
- Dis-eōrd'ant, *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing; not harmonious.
- Dis-eōrd'ant-ly, *adv.* In a discordant manner.
- Dis'eount, *n.* Deduction of a sum; allowance.
- Dis'eount, or Dis'eount', *v. t.* To allow discount; to lend money upon, deducting the allowance for interest.
- Dis'eount'a-ble, *a.* Suitable to be discounted.
- Dis'eount'ē-nānce, *v. t.* To discourage. — *n.* Disfavor; disapprobation.
- Dis-eōur'āge (-kūr'ej), *v. t.* To dishearten; to depress.
- Dis-eōur'āge-ment, *n.* That which abates courage.
- Dis-eōurse', *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. — *v. i.* To converse; to talk. — *v. t.* To utter or give forth.
- Dis-eōur'te-ōs (-kūr'te-), *a.* Uncivil; rude.
- Dis-eōur'te-sy, *n.* Incivility; ill manners; rudeness.
- Dis'eōūs, *a.* Like a disk.
- Dis-eōv'er, *v. t.* To find out; to disclose; to reveal.
- Dis-eōv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered.
- Dis-eōv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers.
- Dis-eōv'er-y, *n.* A finding out; disclosure.
- Dis-erēd'it, *n.* Want of credit; reproach. — *v. t.* To disbelieve; to disgrace.
- Dis-erēd'it-a-ble, *a.* Injurious to reputation.
- Dis-erēet', *a.* Prudent; cautious; sagacious.
- Dis-erēet'ly, *adv.* Prudently.
- Dis-erēp'an-cy, } *n.* Differ-  
Dis-erēp'ānce, } ence; disagreement; discordance.
- Dis-erēp'ant, *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.
- Dis-erēte', *a.* Distinct; separate; disjointed.
- Dis-erē'tion (-krēsh'un), *n.* Prudence; sagacity; freedom to act at will.
- Dis-erē'tion-al, } *a.* Left to  
Dis-erē'tion-a-ry, } discretion; to be governed by judgment only.
- Dis-erē'tive, *a.* Disjunctive; separating.
- Dis-erim'i-nāte, *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate.
- Dis-erim'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of discriminating; mark of distinction.
- Dis-erim'i-na-tive, *a.* Serving to distinguish.
- Dis-eūr'sion, *n.* Desultory talk.
- Dis-eūr'sive, *a.* Roving; irregular; desultory.
- Dis-eūr'sive-ly, *adv.* In a roving manner.
- Dis'eus, *n.* The ancient quoit; a disk.
- Dis-eūss', *v. t.* [Lat. *dis*, apart, and *quātere*, to shake, strike.] To disperse; to examine by discussion. — *SYN.* To debate.
- Dis-eūs'sion (-kūs'un), *n.* A debate; disquisition; dispute.
- Dis-eūss'ive, *a.* Able or tending to discuss.
- Dis-eū'tient, *a.* Serving to disperse morbid matter. — *n.* A medicine to disperse morbid matter.
- Dis-dāin', *n.* Haughty contempt; scorn. — *v. t.* To scorn; to despise; to slight; to deem worthless.
- Dis-dāin'ful (139), *a.* Scornful; haughty; contemptuous. [scorn.]
- Dis-dāin'ful-ly, *adv.* With scorn.
- Dis-dāin'ful-ness, *n.* State of being disdainful.
- Dis-ease', *n.* Distemper; malady; sickness. — *v. t.* To affect with sickness.
- Dis'em-bārk', *v. t.* or *i.* To put or go on shore; to land.
- Dis'em-bārk-ā'tion, *n.* Act of disembarking.
- Dis'em-bār'rass, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment.
- Dis'em-bōd'ied, *p. a.* Divested of body.
- Dis'em-bōd'y, *v. t.* To divest of a material body.
- Dis'em-bogue', *v.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream.
- Dis'em-bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.
- Dis'en-ā'ble, *v. t.* To disable.
- Dis'en-chānt', *v. t.* To free from enchantment.
- Dis'en-eūm'ber, *v. t.* To free from obstruction.
- Dis'en-eūm'brance, *n.* Deliverance from any thing burdensome or troublesome.
- Dis'en-gāge', *v. t.* To free from an engagement or a tie. — *SYN.* To detach; release; extricate; withdraw.
- Dis'en-gāged', *a.* Vacant; at leisure.
- Dis'en-gāge'ment, *n.* Release from engagement.
- Dis'en-rōll', *v. t.* To erase from a roll or list.
- Dis'en-tān'gle, *v. t.* To set free from entanglement or perplexity.
- Dis'en-tān'gle-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling. [throne.]
- Dis'en-throne', *v. t.* To de-  
Dis'en-tomb' (-tōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.
- Dis'en-trānce', *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.
- Dis'es-teem', *n.* Want of esteem. — *v. t.* To dislike.
- Dis-fā'vor, *n.* Want of favor;



- disregard. — *v. t.* To discountenance.
- Dis-fig'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of disfiguring.
- Dis-fig'ūre, *v. t.* To deform; to mar; to deface.
- Dis-fig'ūre-ment, *n.* A defacement.
- Dis-frān'chise (-chiz), *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship.
- Dis-frān'chise-ment, *n.* A deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen.
- Dis-gār'nish, *v. t.* To strip of ornaments.
- Dis-gōrge', *v. t.* To vomit; to discharge; to give up.
- Dis-grāce', *n.* State of shame; disfavor; dishonor; ignominy. — *v. t.* To dishonor; to bring to shame.
- Dis-grāce'ful, *a.* Shameful.
- Dis-grāce'ful-ly, *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.
- Dis-grāce'ful-ness, *n.* Dishonor; baseness; ignominy.
- Dis-guise' (69, 153), *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance. — *v. t.* To conceal; to hide; to disfigure.
- Dis-gūst', *n.* Distaste; dislike; aversion. — *v. t.* To give dislike to; to displease.
- Dis-gūst'ful, } *a.* Provoking  
Dis-gūst'ing, } dislike.
- Dis-gūst'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to excite disgust.
- Dish (140), *n.* A vessel to serve food in; food. — *v. t.* To put in dishes.
- Dis'ha-bille', *n.* Loose dress; an undress; deshabelle.
- Dis-heart'en, *v. t.* To discourage; to depress.
- Dis-heart'en-ing, *a.* Tending to discourage.
- Dī-shēv'el (130), *v. t.* To suffer to hang negligently, as the hair.
- Dish'ing, *a.* Concave; hollow.
- Dis-hōn'est (-ōn'est), *a.* Void of honesty; marked by fraud; faithless; knavish.
- Dis-hōn'est-ly (-ōn'est-), *adv.* Knavishly; with fraud.
- Dis-hōn'est-y (-ōn'est-), *n.* Knavery; want of integrity.
- Dis-hōn'or (-ōn'ur, 155), *n.* Want of honor; whatever injures the reputation; disgrace. — *v. t.* To bring shame on; to disgrace; to refuse payment of.
- Dis-hōn'or-a-ble (-ōn'ur-), *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful; base; vile.
- Dis-hōn'or-a-bly (-ōn'ur-), *adv.* Disgracefully; basely.
- Dis-in'eli-nā'tion, *n.* Slight dislike or aversion.
- Dis-in'eline', *v. t.* To produce dislike in.
- Dis-in'fēet', *v. t.* To purify from infection.
- Dis-in'fēet'ion, *n.* A purifying from infection.
- Dis-in'gēn'u-ōus, *a.* Wanting in frankness and honesty. — *SYN.* Unfair; illiberal; deceitful; artful.
- Dis-in'gēn'u-ōus-ly, *adv.* Unfairly; deceitfully.
- Dis-in'gēn'u-ōus-ness, *n.* Want of fairness.
- Dis-in'hēr'i-son, *n.* Act of disinheriting.
- Dis-in'hēr'it, *v. t.* To cut off from inheriting.
- Dis-in'te-grāte, *v. t.* To separate into ingredient parts.
- Dis-in'te-grā'tion, *n.* A separation of ingredient parts.
- Dis-in'tēr', *v. t.* To take out of a grave.
- Dis-in'ter-est-ed, *a.* Free from self-interest; impartial.
- Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ly, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.
- Dis-in'ter-est-ed-ness, *n.* Freedom from self-interest.
- Dis-in'tēr'ment, *n.* Act of taking out of a grave.
- Dis-in'thrall', *v. t.* To set free; to liberate from bondage.
- Dis-in'thrall'ment, *n.* Emancipation.
- Dis-join', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite.
- Dis-joint', *v. t.* To separate the joints of; to dislocate.
- Dis-jūnet', *a.* Separate; disjointed.
- Dis-jūne'tion, *n.* Disunion; separation. [disjoin]
- Dis-jūnet'ive, *a.* Tending to disjoint.
- Dis-jūnet'ive-ly, *adv.* In a disjunctive manner.
- Disk, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, or planet.
- Dis-like', *n.* Positive aversion. — *v. t.* To have an aversion to; to hate.
- Dis-lo-cāte, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint.
- Dis-lo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of displacing; a joint put out.
- Dis-lodge', *v. t.* To drive from a place of rest or a station.
- Dis-loy'al, *a.* Not loyal or true to allegiance.
- Dis-loy'al-ly, *adv.* Faithlessly.
- Dis-loy'al-ty, *n.* Want of fidelity.
- Dīg'mal, *a.* [Lat. *dies malus*, evil day.] Dark; gloomy.
- Dis'mal-ly, *adv.* Gloomily; darkly.
- Dis-mān'tle, *v. t.* To strip of dress, apparatus, equipments, &c. [a mast or of masts.]
- Dis-māst', *v. t.* To deprive of
- Dis-māy', *v. t.* To daunt; to appall. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright; terror.
- Dis-mēm'ber, *v. t.* To divide member from member.
- Dis-mēm'ber-ment, *n.* Separation; division; partition.
- Dis-miss', *v. t.* To send away; to discharge.
- Dis-miss'al, *n.* A dismissing.
- Dis-mis'sion (-mis/un), *n.* A sending away; discharge; rejection. [to depart.]
- Dis-miss'ive, *a.* Giving leave
- Dis-mount', *v. i.* To alight from a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To throw from a horse.
- Dis'o-bē'di-ence, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.
- Dis'o-bē'di-ent, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey.
- Dis'o-bey', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey.
- Dis'o-blig'e', *v. t.* To offend by unkindness or incivility.
- Dis'o-blig'ing, *a.* Not disposed to gratify; unkind.
- Dis'o-blig'ing-ly, *adv.* In a disobliging manner.
- Dis-ōr'der, *n.* Confusion; disease. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to discompose; to make sick. [indisposed.]
- Dis-ōr'dered, *p. a.* Confused;
- Dis-ōr'der-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious; irregular.
- Dis-ōr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* Subversion of order.
- Dis-ōr'gan-ize, *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder.
- Dis-ōwn', *v. t.* To refuse to own; to renounce.
- Dis-pār'age, *v. t.* To injure by depreciating comparisons.
- Dis-pār'age-ment (132), *n.* Injurious comparison with something else. — *SYN.* Detraction; derogation; decrying. [difference.]
- Dis-pār'i-ty, *n.* Inequality;
- Dis-pārt', *v. t.* or *i.* To part.
- Dis-pās'sion, *n.* Freedom from passion.
- Dis-pās'sion-ate, *a.* Free from passion; cool; calm.
- Dis-pās'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* In a dispassionate manner.
- Dis-pātch', *v. t.* To send away; to execute speedily; to put out of the way; to kill. — *n.* Speed; haste; message sent.

Dis-pēl' (129), *v. t.* To drive away; to disperse.

Dis-pēn'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with.

Dis-pēn'sa-ry, *n.* A place for dispensing medicines.

Dis-pen-sā'tion, *n.* Distribution; exemption from a law.

Dis-pēn'sa-tive, } *a.* Having

Dis-pēn'sa-to-ry, } power of

granting dispensation.

Dis-pēn'sa-to-ry (107), *n.* A book telling how to compound medicines.

Dis-pēns'e, *v. t.* To deal out.

Dis-pēns'er, *n.* One who dispenses. [ulate.]

Dis-pēo'ple, *v. t.* To depopulate.

Dis-pērse', *v. t.* To scatter.

Dis-pēr'sion, *n.* Act of scattering, or state of being scattered. [disperse.]

Dis-pēr'sive, *a.* Tending to disperse.

Dis-pir'it, *v. t.* To discourage; to deject.

Dis-plāce', *v. t.* To put out of place; to remove.

Dis-plāce'ment, *n.* Act of displacing.

Dis-plānt', *v. t.* To remove, as a plant.

Dis-play', *v. t.* To spread wide; to open; to exhibit. — *n.* Exhibition; show.

Dis-plēase', *v. t.* To give offense to. — *v. i.* To disgust.

Dis-plēas'ure (-plēzh/ur), *n.* Slight anger; pain received.

Dis-plōde', *v. t.* or *i.* To burst with a loud report.

Dis-plō'sion, *n.* A bursting with noise; detonation.

Dis-port', *n.* Play; sport; pastime. — *v. i.* To sport; to play; to wanton. — *v. t.* To amuse; to divert.

Dis-pōs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being disposed of.

Dis-pōs'al (133), *n.* Act or power of disposing; management.

Dis-pōse', *v. t.* To place; to incline; to adapt or fit.

Dis-pōsed', *a.* Inclined; minded. [poses.]

Dis-pōs'er, *n.* One who disposes.

Dis-po-si'tion (-zish/un), *n.* Order; arrangement; distribution; temper of mind.

Dis-pos-sēs's' (or -poz-zēs'/), *v. t.* To put out of possession.

Dis-pos-sēs'sion (-pos-sēs'h/un or -poz-zēs'h/un), *n.* Act of dispossessing.

Dis-prāise', *n.* Censure; blame. — *v. t.* To blame.

Dis-prōof', *n.* Refutation; confutation.

Dis-pro-pōr'tion, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable.

Dis-pro-pōr'tion-al, } *a.* Un-

Dis-pro-pōr'tion-ate, } equal; without proportion.

Dis-prōve', *v. t.* To confute.

Dis'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being disputed.

Dis'pu-tant, *n.* One who disputes or argues.

Dis'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of disputing; argumentation.

Dis'pu-tā'tious, *a.* Given to dispute.

Dis-pūte', *v. t.* or *i.* To debate; to quarrel; to contend for. — *n.* Contest in words.

Dis-pū'ter, *n.* One who disputes.

Dis-qual'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* That which disqualifies.

Dis-qual'i-fy, *v. t.* To make unfit; to disable.

Dis-qui'et, *v. t.* To make uneasy. — *SYN.* To disturb; vex; fret. — *n.* Restlessness; uneasiness.

Dis-qui'e-tude, *n.* Uneasiness; anxiety.

Dis-qui-si'tion (-zish/un), *n.* A formal discussion on any subject; inquiry.

Dis-re-gārd', *n.* Slight; neglect; omission of notice. — *v. t.* To slight; to disregard.

Dis-re-gārd'ful, *a.* Negligent.

Dis-rēl'ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike. — *v. t.* To dislike the taste of.

Dis-rēp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Not creditable; dishonorable.

Dis-re-pūte', *n.* Loss or want of reputation or esteem.

Dis-re-spēct', *n.* Want of respect; incivility. [rude.]

Dis-re-spēct'ful, *a.* Uncivil.

Dis-re-spēct'ful-ly, *adv.* With disrespect.

Dis-rōbe', *v. t.* or *i.* To undress.

Dis-rūp'tion, *n.* Act of breaking asunder; breach.

Dis-sāt'is-fāc'tion, *n.* Discontent; dislike; displeasure.

Dis-sāt'is-fy, *v. t.* To displease.

Dis-sēct', *v. t.* To divide and examine minutely.

Dis-sēct'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissected.

Dis-sēc'tion, *n.* Act or art of dissecting; anatomy.

Dis-sēct'or, *n.* An anatomist.

Dis-sēize', *v. t.* To dispossess wrongfully.

Dis-sēi'zin, *n.* Unlawful dis-possession. [seizes.]

Dis-sēi'zor, *n.* One who dis-

Dis-sēm'ble, *v. t.* To conceal; to feign. — *v. i.* To act the hypocrite. [sembles.]

Dis-sēm'bler, *n.* One who dissembles.

Dis-sēm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To scatter in various directions, like seed; to sow.

Dis-sēm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of scattering, as seed; diffusion.

Dis-sēm'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who disseminates.

Dis-sēs'sion, *n.* Contention; disagreement; strife.

Dis-sēt', *v. i.* To disagree; to differ in opinion. — *n.* Disagreement.

Dis-sēt'er, *n.* One who dissents, esp. a Protestant who dissents or separates from the church of England.

Dis-sēt'tient, *a.* Disagreeing.

Dis-ser-tā'tion, *n.* A discourse; essay; treatise.

Dis-sēr've', *v. t.* To injure.

Dis-sēr-v'ice, *n.* Injury done.

Dis-sēr-v'ice-a-ble, *a.* Hurtful.

Dis-sēr'ver, *v. t.* To part in two; to disunite.

Dis-sēr've-ance, *n.* Act of severing. [ment.]

Dis-si-dēnce, *n.* Disagreeing.

Dis-si-dent, *n.* A dissenter. — *a.* Dissenting; disagreeing. [ferent.]

Dis-sim'i-lar, *a.* Unlike; different.

Dis-sim'i-lār'i-ty, } *n.* Un-

Dis-si-mil'i-tude, } likeness; difference; want of resemblance.

Dis-sim'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of dissembling; hypocrisy.

Dis-si-pāte, *v. t.* To drive asunder; to scatter.

Dis-si-pā'ted, *a.* Given to pleasure; dissolute; loose.

Dis-si-pā'tion, *n.* Dispersion; a dissolute course of life.

Dis-sō'cia-ble, *a.* Not well associated; ill-matched.

Dis-sō'cial, *a.* Unfriendly to society.

Dis-sō'ci-āte (-sō'sh/, 92), *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.

Dis-sō'ci-ā'tion (-sō'sh-), *n.* Separation; division.

Dis-so-lu-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Dis-so-lūte, *a.* Loose in morals or conduct.

Dis-so-lūte-ly, *adv.* In a loose or wanton manner.

Dis-so-lūte-ness, *n.* State of being dissolute; debauchery.

**Dis'so-lū'tion**, *n.* Act of dissolving; ruin; end; death.  
**Dis-solv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.  
**Dis-solve'**, *v. t. or i.* To melt; to liquefy; to separate; to terminate; to perish.  
**Dis-solv'ent**, *n.* That which dissolves. — *a.* Having power to dissolve.  
**Dis-solv'er**, *n.* One who dissolves.  
**Dis'so-nance**, *n.* Discord.  
**Dis'so-nant**, *a.* Discordant; harsh to the ear.  
**Dis-suade'** (-swād', 99), *v. t.* To advise or exhort against.  
**Dis-suā'sion**, *n.* Act of dissuading.  
**Dis-suā'sive**, *a.* Tending to dissuade. — *n.* Argument employed to deter.  
**Dis'syl-lāb'ic**, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.  
**Dis-syl'la-ble**, or **Dis'syl-la-ble**, *n.* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word of two syllables.  
**Dis'taff** (140), *n.* A staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.  
**Dis-tain'**, *v. t.* To stain; to discolor.  
**Dis'tance**, *n.* Space between. Distaff. bodies; remoteness; reserve. — *v. t.* To leave behind, as in a race.  
**Dis'tant**, *a.* Remote in time, place, or connection, &c. — **SYN.** Separate; far; indistinct; shy; cool; haughty.  
**Dis'tant-ly**, *adv.* At a distance; with reserve.  
**Dis-taste'**, *n.* Disrelish; disgust; aversion. — *v. t.* To dislike; to loathe.  
**Dis-taste'ful**, *a.* Nauseous; offensive.  
**Dis-tē'm'per**, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease; malady; a peculiar preparation of opaque colors, in painting. — *v. t.* To affect with disease; to disturb.  
**Dis-tē'm'per-a-tū're**, *n.* Violent disturbance; slight illness; distemper.  
**Dis-tēnd'**, *v. t.* To extend in all directions; to swell.  
**Dis-tēn'tion**, *n.* A stretching.  
**Dis'tieh** (dis'tik), *n.* A couplet, or two poetic lines.  
**Dis'till'** (138), *v. i.* To fall in drops; to drop. — *v.*



*t.* To let fall in drops; to extract spirit from.  
**Dis'til-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of distilling. [tilis.]  
**Dis'till'er**, *n.* One who distills.  
**Dis'till'er-y**, *n.* A place for distilling.  
**Dis-tinet'**, *a.* Separate; different; clear; not confused.  
**Dis-tine'tion**, *n.* Difference.  
**Dis-tinet'ive**, *a.* Marking distinction or difference.  
**Dis-tinet'ive-ly**, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.  
**Dis-tinet'ly**, *adv.* In a distinct manner.  
**Dis-tinet'ness**, *n.* Clearness; precision.  
**Dis-tin'guish** (-ting'gwish), *v. t.* To note the difference between. — *v. i.* To make distinctions.  
**Dis-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.  
**Dis-tin'guished** (-gwisht), *a.* Eminent; celebrated; illustrious.  
**Dis-tōrt'**, *v. t.* To twist out of shape; to pervert.  
**Dis-tōrtion**, *n.* Act of distorting; grimace; perversion.  
**Dis-tract'**, *v. t.* To perplex; to agitate; to craze.  
**Dis-tract'ed**, *n.* Disordered in intellect; deranged.  
**Dis-tract'ed-ly**, *adv.* Wildly; with confusion.  
**Dis-trac'tion**, *n.* Confusion; state of disordered reason.  
**Dis-trac'tive**, *a.* Causing distraction.  
**Dis-train'**, *v. t.* To seize for debt without legal process.  
**Dis-traint'**, *n.* A seizure for debt, without legal process.  
**Dis-trēss'**, *n.* Act of distraining; thing seized; extreme pain; state of danger. — *v. t.* To pain; to afflict.  
**Dis-trēss'ing**, *a.* Afflicting.  
**Dis-trib'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being distributed.  
**Dis-trib'ute**, *v. t.* To divide among a number; to allot.  
**Dis-trib'u-ter**, *n.* One who distributes.  
**Dis'tri-bū'tion**, *n.* Act of distributing; allotment.  
**Dis-trib'u-tive**, *a.* Distributing, or tending to distribute; expressive of distribution.  
**Dis-trib'u-tive-ly**, *adv.* By distribution; singly.  
**Dis'triet**, *n.* A circuit; region; tract. — *v. t.* To divide into circuits.  
**Dis-trust'**, *v. t.* To suspect; to disbelieve. — *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion.

**Dis-trust'ful**, *a.* Suspicious.  
**Dis-trust'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a distrustful manner.  
**Dis-tūrb'**, *v. t.* To perplex; to disquiet; to agitate.  
**Dis-tūrb'ance**, *n.* Agitation; confusion; tumult.  
**Dis-tūrb'er**, *n.* One who causes disturbance.  
**Dis-ūn'ion** (-yūn'yūn), *n.* Want of union; separation.  
**Dis-ū-nite'**, *v. t.* To separate.  
**Dis-ū-ni-ty**, *n.* A state of separation; want of unity.  
**Dis-ū'sage**, *n.* Cessation of use or practice.  
**Dis-ū'se'**, *v. t.* To cease to make use of.  
**Dis-ū'se'**, *n.* Cessation or neglect of use; desuetude.  
**Ditch** (140), *n.* A trench in the earth. — *v. t. or i.* To trench; to make a ditch.  
**Dith'y-rā'm'bie**, *a.* Wild; impetuous. — *n.* A wild enthusiastic poem.  
**Dit'to**, *n.* The same thing as before.  
**Dit'ty** (141), *n.* A poem to be sung. [urine.]  
**Di'u-rēt'ic**, *a.* Promoting  
**Di-ūr'nal** (45), *a.* [Lat. *diurnalis*, from *dies*, day.] Constituting a day; daily.  
**Di-vān'**, *n.* A Turkish council of state; a council chamber; a kind of small sofa, or cushioned seat.  
**Di-vār'-eā'te**, *v. i.* To divide into two branches.  
**Di-vār'-eā'tion**, *n.* A parting or forking; separation.  
**Dive**, *v. i.* To plunge under water; to go deep.  
**Dī'ver**, *n.* One who dives; a certain bird remarkable for diving.  
**Di-vēr'ge**, *v. i.* To tend different ways from one point.  
**Di-vēr'gence**, *n.* Departure in different directions from a common point.  
**Di-vēr'gent**, *a.* Separating from each other.  
**Dī'vers**, *a.* Several; sundry.  
**Dī'verse**, *a.* Varied; different; unlike; various.  
**Dī'verse-ly**, *adv.* Differently.  
**Di-vēr'si-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* The act of making various.  
**Di-vēr'si-fy**, *v. t.* To make diverse or various.  
**Di-vēr'sion**, *n.* A turning aside; sport; amusement.  
**Di-vēr'si-ty**, *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.

**Dī'verse-ly**, *adv.* In different ways or directions.

**Dī-vért'** (12), *v. t.* To turn aside; to gratify; to amuse.

**Dī-vért'ing**, *a.* Serving to amuse or entertain; pleasing.

**Dī-vért'ise-ment**, *n.* Diversion.

**Dī-vést'**, *v. t.* To strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to dispossess.

**Dī-vést'üre**, *n.* The act of putting off. [ing divided.]

**Dī-vid'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being divided. [ing divided.]

**Dī-vid'e**, *v. t.* To part or separate, as a whole; to distribute. — *v. i.* To part.

**Dī-vi'dend**, *n.* Number to be divided; share divided.

**Dī-vid'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, divides; (*pl.*) mathematical compasses.

**Dī-vi-nā'tion**, *n.* A foretelling; prediction.

**Dī-vine'**, *a.* Pertaining to God; godlike; heavenly. — *n.* A minister of the Gospel. — *v.* To foretell; to practice divination.

**Dī-vine'ly**, *adv.* In a godlike manner.

**Dī-ving-bell**, *n.* A machine for going under water in.

**Dī-vin'i-ty**, *n.* Divine nature; the Deity; theology.

**Dī-vis'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being divisible.

**Dī-vis'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being divided.

**Dī-vi'sion** (-vīzh/un), *n.* Act of dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; portion separated by dividing; section of an army or fleet commanded by a general officer.

**Dī-vi'sion-al**, *a.* Relating to division.

**Dī-vi'sor**, *n.* A number that divides another.

**Dī-vor'ce**, } *n.* Legal

**Dī-vor'ce-ment**, } dissolution of marriage.

**Dī-vor'ce**, *v. t.* To separate, as a husband and wife.

**Dī-vülge'**, *v. t.* To publish; to disclose or make known.

**Diz'en**, or **Dī'zen**, *v. t.* To dress gaudily. [vertigo.]

**Diz'zi-ness**, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.

**Diz'zy** (135), *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy.

**Dō** (dō), *v.* [*imp.* DID: *p. p.* DONE.] To act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to succeed; to answer the purpose.

**Dōc'i-ble**, *a.* Easily taught.

**Dōc'ile**, *a.* Ready to be taught; teachable.

**Dōc'il'i-ty**, *n.* Teachableness.

**Dōc'i-mās'tie**, *a.* Proving by experiments.

**Dōck**, *n.* A place for ships; a certain plant. — *v. t.* To cut short; to place in a dock.

**Dōck'age**, *n.* Pay for using a dock.

**Dōck'et**, *n.* A label tied to goods; a register of cases in court. — *v. t.* To mark with titles; to enter in a docket.

**Dōck'-yārd**, *n.* A yard for naval stores.

**Dōe'tor**, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *docere*, to teach.] A title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician.

**Dōe'tor-ate**, *n.* The degree of a doctor. [cian]

**Dōe'tress**, *n.* A female physician.

**Dōe'tri-nal**, *a.* Consisting in, or containing, doctrine. — *n.* Something that is part of doctrine.

**Dōe'tri-nal-ly**, *adv.* In a doctrinal manner or form.

**Dōe'trine**, *n.* What is taught; a gospel truth; tenet.

**Dōe'u-ment**, *n.* Written instruction; proof. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents.

**Dōe'u-mēnt'al**, } *a.* Con-

**Dōe'u-mēnt'a-ry**, } sisting in written evidence.

**Dō-dēe'a-gōn**, *n.* A figure of twelve equal sides.

**Dō-dēe'a-hē'dron**, *n.* A solid having twelve equal faces.

**Dōd'ge**, *v. i.* To start suddenly aside. — *v. t.* To evade by dodging.

**Dō'do**, *n.* (*pl.* Dō'dōes, 140.) A large bird of the island of Mauritius, now extinct.

**Dōe** (140), *n.* A she-deer; a female of the fallow deer.

**Dō'er**, *n.* One who performs.

**Dōēs** (dōz), *third person singular, indicative present of Do.*

**Dōff** (123), *v. t.* [*From do off.*] To put off, as dress; to strip.

**Dōg**, *n.* A domestic animal; an andiron; an iron hook. — *v. t.* To follow continually.

**Dōg'-dāys**, *n. pl.* Days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun in July and August.

**Dōge**, *n.* Formerly the chief magistrate of Venice and of Genoa.

**Dōg'ged** (57), *a.* Sullen; morose; sour.

**Dōg'ged-ly**, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely; sourly.

**Dōg'ged-ness**, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness; sourness.

**Dōg'ger-el**, *n.* A kind of irregular measure in poetry.

**Dōg'gish**, *a.* Like a dog; snappish; churlish.

**Dōg'mā** (140), *n.* [*Gr.*, from *dokein*, to think.] A settled opinion; a maxim; a tenet; a principle.

**Dog-māt'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining

**Dog-māt'ie-al**, } to dogmas; positive; magisterial.

**Dog-māt'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a dogmatical manner.

**Dog-māt'ies**, *n. sing.* Doctrinal theology.

**Dōg'ma-tism**, *n.* Positiveness in opinion; arrogance.

**Dōg'ma-tist**, *n.* One who dogmatizes.

**Dōg'ma-tize**, *v. i.* To assert positively without proof.

**Dōg'ma-tiz'er**, *n.* One who dogmatizes.

**Dōg'-stār**, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude.

**Dōg'-tōoth** (143), *n.* A tooth like a dog's.

**Dōg'-trōt**, *n.* A gentle trot.

**Dōl'ly** (141), *n.* A small colored napkin.

**Dō'ings**, *n. pl.* Things done; actions; deeds.

**Dōit**, *n.* A small piece of money; a trifle.

**Dōle**, *n.* A thing dealt out; share; part; grief; sorrow. — *v. t.* To deal out in small portions.

**Dōle'ful** (139), *a.* Expressing or causing grief. — *SYN.* Mournful; sorrowful; melancholy.

**Dōle'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a doleful manner.

**Dōle'sōme** (-sūm), *a.* Gloomy; dismal.

**Dōll** (123), *n.* A puppet or baby for a child.

**Dōl'lār**, *n.* A silver coin of the United States worth 100 cents; a similar coin current in Mexico, Spain, &c.

**Dō'lōr**, *n.* Pain; grief; sorrow; distress.

**Dōl'or-if'ie**, *a.* Causing pain.

**Dōl'or-ōūs**, *a.* Sorrowful; painful; grievous.

**Dōl'or-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a doleful manner.

**Dōl'phin**, *n.* A cetaceous fish.

**Dōlt** (18), *n.* A stupid fellow.

**Dōlt'ish**, *a.* Stupid; dull.

**Dō-māin'**, *n.* Extent of territory or sway. — *SYN.* Em-



Dormer-window.

pire; dominion; possession; estate.  
**Dôme** (140), *n.* An arched roof or cupola; a house.  
**Do-mēs'tic**, *a.* [Lat. *domesticus*, fr. *domus*, a house.] Belonging to a mansion or home; tame. — *n.* A house-servant.  
**Do-mēs'ti-eāte**, *v. t.* To make domestic or tame.  
**Do-mēs'ti-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of domesticating.  
**Dōm'i-cil**, *n.* A permanent dwelling or residence.  
**Dōm'i-cile**, *n.* A permanent dwelling or residence.  
**Dōm'i-cil-i-āte**, *v. t.* To establish a fixed residence.  
**Dom-i-cil'i-a-ry** (*or* -sīl'yā-ry'), *a.* Pertaining to an abode.  
**Dōm'i-nant**, *a.* Ruling; prevailing, — *n.* The fifth tone of the scale.  
**Dōm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* To rule; to govern.  
**Dōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Rule; dominion. {master.  
**Dōm'i-nē**, *n.* A school.  
**Dōm'i-nēc'**, *r. i.* To rule with insolence.  
**Do-min'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to our Lord.  
**Do-min'i-can**, *n.* One of an order of monks.  
**Do-min'ion**, *n.* Sovereign authority; territory governed.  
**Dōm'i-no** (140), *n.* A hood or cloak; a game.  
**Dōn**, *n.* A Spanish title. — *v. t.* [From *do on*.] To put on, as a dress. [give.  
**Dō'nāte**, *v. t.* To bestow; to  
**Do-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of giving; a gift; a present.  
**Dōn'a-tive**, *n.* A gift; a largess.  
**Dōne** (dūn), *p. p.* of *Do*.  
**Do-nee'** (121), *n.* One to whom a donation is made.  
**Dōn'key** (141), *n.* An ass or mule.  
**Dō'nor**, *n.* One who gives.  
**Dōom**, *v. t.* To sentence; to destine. — *n.* Sentence given; judgment; fate.  
**Dōoms'day**, *n.* The day of judgment.  
**Dōor**, *n.* The gate of a house; entrance; avenue; access.  
**Dōor-keep'er**, *n.* A porter; a janitor.  
**Dōr'ie**, *a.* Relating to an order of Grecian architecture.  
**Dōr'man-cy**, *n.* State of being dormant. [vate.  
**Dōr'mant**, *a.* Sleeping; pri-

**Dōr'mer**, {  
**Dōr'mer-** {  
**win'dōw**, }  
*n.* An upright window in the roof of a house.  
**Dōr-mi-to-ry**, *n.* A place to sleep in.  
**Dōr'mouse** (143), *n.* A small animal resembling the squirrel in its habits. [back.  
**Dōr'sal**, *a.* Relating to the  
**Dōse**, *n.* [Gr. *dosix*, something given.] As much medicine as is taken at one time. — *v. t.* To give in doses.  
**Dōs'sil**, *n.* A pledget of lint.  
**Dōt**, *n.* A point used in writing and printing — *v. t.* To mark with dots.  
**Dōt'age**, *n.* Imbecility of mind from old age. [dower.  
**Dōt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to  
**Dōt'tard**, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age.  
**Do-tā'tion**, *n.* Endowment.  
**Dōte** (130), *v. i.* To be or become silly through age, or from love.  
**Dōt'tard**, *n.* A decayed tree.  
**Dōt'ter-el**, *n.* A kind of wading bird.  
**Dōū'ble** (dūb'l), *a.* [Lat. *duplus*, from *duplex*, twofold] Twofold; in pairs; deceitful. — *v. t.* To make twofold; to fold; to pass round a headland. — *n.* Twice the quantity or number; a shift; a counterpart.  
**Dōū'ble-dēal'ing** (dūb'l-), *n.* Dealing with duplicity.  
**Dōū'ble-ness**, *n.* State of being double or doubled.  
**Dōū'blet**, *n.* A pair; a waistcoat; (*pl.*) the same number on both dice, &c.  
**Dōū'b-lōon'**, *n.* A Spanish coin of about sixteen dollars.  
**Dōū'b'ly**, *adv.* In twice the quantity.  
**Doubt** (dout), *v. i.* To be in suspense; to hesitate. — *v. t.* To distrust; to suspect. — *n.* Hesitation; distrust.  
**Doubt'ful** (dout'-), *a.* Uncertain; not confident.  
**Doubt'ful-ly** (dout'-), *adv.* With doubt.  
**Doubt'ful-ness** (dout'-), *n.* State of being doubtful; dubiousness.  
**Doubt'less** (dout'less), *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. [gift; bribe.  
**† Dou-çeur'** (dō-sūr'), *n.* A

**Douçhe** (dōsh), *n.* A jet of water thrown on some part of the body.  
**Dough** (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste of bread. [fried cake.  
**Dough'nūt** (dō'-), *n.* A small  
**Dough'ty** (dow'ty), *a.* Brave; illustrious; noble; strong.  
**Dough'y** (dō'y), *a.* Like dough.  
**Douse**, *v. t. or i.* To plunge over head into water.  
**Dove**, *n.* A domestic pigeon.  
**Dove'-cōt**, { *n.* A place for  
**Dove'-house**, { pigeons.  
**Dove'tail**, *n.* A joint in form of a dove's tail spread. — *v. t.* To join by dovetail. } dower.  
**Dow'a-ble**, *a.* Entitled to  
**Dow'a-ger**, *n.* A widow with a jointure; a widow of rank.  
**Dow'dy**, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman. — *a.* Awkward; ill-dressed.  
**Dow'el** (130), *v. t.* To fasten together by pins, as boards.  
**Dow'er**, *n.* The portion of a married woman or a widow.  
**Dow'ered**, *a.* Portioned.  
**Dow'er-less**, *a.* Destitute of dower. [linen cloth.  
**Dow'las**, *n.* A kind of coarse  
**Down**, *prep.* Along a descent. — *adv.* Below the horizon; on the ground; below. — *n.* Bank of sand; level, sandy land; soft feathers or tender hair; (*pl.*) a road for shipping.  
**Down'east**, *a.* Cast downward.  
**Down'fall**, *n.* A fall; ruin.  
**Down'hill**, *n.* Declivity; slope of a hill; descent. — *a.* Descending; sloping.  
**Down'right** (rīt), *a.* Open; plain; undisguised. — *adv.* Plainly; frankly.  
**Down'ward**, *a.* Descending. — *adv.* To a lower place.  
**Down'y**, *a.* Like down; soft.  
**Dow'ry**. See *Dower*.  
**Dox-ōl-o-gy**, *n.* A short hymn giving praise to God.  
**Dōze**, *v. i.* To slumber; to drowse. — *n.* Imperfect sleep; slumber.  
**Dōz'en** (dūz'n), *a. or n.* [Fr. *douzaine*, fr. *douze*, twelve.] Twelve.  
**Dōz'i-ness**, *n.* Drowsiness.  
**Dōz'y**, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy.  
**Drāb**, *n.* A strumpet. — *a.* Of a dull brownish-yellow or gray color.  
**Drāb'ble**, *v. t. or i.* To drizzle.  
**Drāehm** (drām), { *n.* The  
**Drāch'mā** (drāk'mā), { eighth part of an ounce.

**Dräff** (123), *n.* Dregs; lees; refuse. [worthless.

**Dräfi'y**, *a.* Dreggy; waste; **Dräft**, *n.* Act of drawing; order for money; a drawing or sketch; a detachment. — *v. t.* To draw from a military band; to select.

**Dräp**, *v. t.* To pull with force. — *v. i.* To be drawn along on the ground. — *n.* A net; a barrow; a kind of sledge.

**Dräp'gle**, *v.* To draw or be drawn on the ground.

**Dräp'net**, *n.* A net to be drawn along.

**Dräp'o-man** (143), *n.* An interpreter.

**Dräp'on**, *n.* A kind of fabulous winged serpent.

**Dräp'o-net**, *n.* A little dragon.

**Dräp'on-fi'y**, *n.* An insect with a long, slender body.

**Drä-geon'**, *n.* A kind of cavalry soldier. — *v. t.* To persecute; to force.

**Dräin**, *n.* A channel for water. — *v. t.* or *i.* To draw off gradually; to exhaust.

**Dräin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being drained.

**Dräin'age**, *n.* A draining; a system of drains.

**Dräke**, *n.* A male duck.

**Dräm**, *n.* A glass of spirit; eighth of an ounce troy.

**Drä'mä**, or **Drä'mä** (18), *n.* [Gr. *drama*, fr. *dran*, to act.]

A theatrical composition; a tragedy or comedy; a play.

**Drä-mät'ic**, { *a.* Pertaining to the drama.

**Dräm'a-tist**, *n.* A dramatic author or writer of plays.

**Dräm'a-tize**, *v. t.* To represent in a drama.

**Dränk**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Dränk*.

**Dräpe**, *v. t.* To cover with drapery. [in cloths.

**Dräp'er**, *n.* One who deals

**Dräp'er-y**, *n.* The dress of a picture or statue. [ive.

**Dräs'tic**, *a.* Powerful; act-

**Draught** (dräft), *n.* Act of drawing; quantity drank at once; delineation; current of air; depth of water; (*pl.*) a game.

**Draught'-hørse** (dräft'-), *n.* A horse for drawing.

**Draughts'man** (143), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.

**Draw**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* **DREW**; *p. p.* **DRAWN**.] To pull; to allure; to delineate; to

sketch. — *n.* Act of drawing; a lot drawn.

**Draw'bäck**, *n.* A hindrance; duty refunded on goods; any loss of advantage.

**Draw'-bridge**, *n.* A bridge to be drawn up or aside.

**Draw'-ee'**, *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.

**Draw'er**, *n.* One who draws a bill; a sliding box; (*pl.*) an under garment for the legs. [sketch.

**Draw'ing**, *n.* A delineation;

**Draw'ing-room**, *n.* A room for company.

**Drawl**, *v. t.* or *i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

**Drawn**, *p. p.* of *Draw*.

**Dräy**, *n.* A low cart on wheels. [in a dray.

**Dräy'-hørse**, *n.* A horse used

**Dräy'man** (143), *n.* A man that drives a dray.

**Dread**, *n.* Great and continuing fear; terror. — *v. t.* To be in great fear. — *a.* Awful; terrible.

**Dread'ful**, *a.* Inspiring dread. — *SYN.* Terrible; shock-

ing; frightful.

**Dread'ful-ly**, *adv.* Terribly.

**Dread'less**, *a.* Fearless; bold.

**Dread'naught** (-naw!), *n.* A very thick cloth, or a garment made of it.

**Dream**, *n.* Thoughts in sleep; vain fancy. — *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.*

& *p. p.* **DREAMED**, or **DREAMT**.] To think in sleep; to think idly; to fancy.

**Dream'er**, *n.* One who dreams; visionary. [*Dream.*

**Dreamt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Dream*.

**Dreär**, { *a.* Sorrowful; dis-

**Dreär'y**, } mal; gloomy.

**Dreär'i-ness**, *n.* Gloominess.

**Dredge**, *n.* An oyster-net. — *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on;

to gather with a dredge.

**Dredg'er**, *n.* A man who fishes with a dredge.

**Dredg'ing-box**, *n.* A box for sprinkling with flour.

**Dregg'y**, *a.* Containing dregs.

**Dregg**, *n. pl.* Lees; refuse.

**Drench**, *v. t.* To wet thoroughly; to soak; to physic violently. — *n.* A draught; a potion of medicine.

**Dress** (124), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **DRESSED**, **DREST**.] To clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover a wound; to make straight. — *n.* Clothes worn; garments.

**Dress'er**, *n.* One who dresses; a kitchen table; shelves for dishes.

**Dress'ing**, *n.* Dress; application to a sore; manure; sinning; force meat.

**Dress'ing-room**, *n.* A room for dressing in.

**Dress'y**, *a.* Showy in dress.

**Drib'ble**, *v. t.* To slaver; to drivel.

**Drib'blet**, { *n.* A small part

**Drib'let**, } or quantity; a petty sum.

**Drift**, *n.* Pile of snow or sand driven together; design; aim. — *v. i.* or *t.* To float; to form in heaps.

**Drill** (123), *n.* A tool for boring holes. — *v. t.* To bore, as metal; to train by exercise.

**Drill'-plow**, { *n.* A plow

**Drill'-plough**, } for sowing in drills.

**Drink**, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **DRANK**.] To swallow liquor. — *v. t.* To swallow; to imbibe. — *n.* Liquor of any kind for drinking.

**Drink'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, drunk.

**Drink'er**, *n.* One who drinks.

**Drip**, *v. i.* To fall in drops. — *v. t.* To let fall in drops.

**Dripp'ings**, *n. pl.* Fat falling from roasting meat.

**Drive**, *v. t.* [*imp.* **DROVE**; *p. p.* **DRIVEN**.] To urge or force; to compel; to carry on. — *v. i.* To rush on; to be impelled. — *n.* An excursion in a carriage.

**Driv'el** (driv'el, 130), *v. i.* To slaver; to dote. — *n.* Slaver; spittle.

**Driv'el-er**, { *n.* A simpleton;

**Driv'el-ler**, } a dotard.

**Driv'en**, *p. p.* of *Drive*.

**Driv'er**, *n.* One who drives.

**Driz'le**, *n.* Fine rain or mist. — *v. i.* To fall in small drops or fine rain. [small drops

**Driz'zly**, *a.* Shedding very

**Dröll**, *a.* Comical; odd; diverting; queer; strange. — *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

**Dröll'er-y**, *n.* Buffoonery; low sport; idle jokes.

**Drom'e-da-ry** (drüm'-)

*n.*

[From *Gr. dromas*,

*run-*

*ning*.]



Dromedary.

A camel with one hump on the back.  
**Drone**, *n.* The male bee; a sluggard; a low humming sound. — *v. i.* To live idly.  
**Droop**, *v. i.* [Allied to *drop*.] To sink down, as from weakness; to pine; to languish; to be dispirited.  
**Dröp**, *n.* A globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallow. — *v. i.* (129) To fall in drops. — *v. t.* To let fall.  
**Dröp'si-eal**, *a.* Diseased with, or inclined to, dropsy.  
**Dröp'sy**, *n.* A morbid collection of water in the body.  
**Dröss** (124), *n.* The scum of metals; refuse.  
**Dröss'y**, *a.* Full of dross.  
**Drought**, } *n.* Dry weather;  
**Drouth**, } dryness; thirst.  
**Dröve**, *imp. of Drive*. — *n.* A number of cattle driven.  
**Dröw'er**, *n.* One who drives cattle to market.  
**Drown**, *v. t.* To suffocate in water; to overflow. — *v. i.* To be suffocated in water.  
**Drowse**, *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep; to doze.  
**Drows'i-ly**, *adv.* Sleepily.  
**Drow'si-ness**, *a.* Sleepiness.  
**Drow'gy**, *a.* Sleepy; heavy.  
**Drüb**, *n.* A thump; a blow. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.  
**Drüb'bing**, *n.* A beating.  
**Drüdge**, *v. i.* To labor in mean offices; to toil; to slave. — *n.* A slave to work.  
**Drüd'ger-y**, *n.* Hard labor; ignoble toil.  
**Drüg**, *n.* A substance used in medicine; a thing worthless or of slow sale. — *v. t.* To administer drugs to; to affect with drugs.  
**Drüg'get**, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth. [drugs]  
**Drüg'gist**, *n.* One who deals in drugs.  
**Drü'id**, *n.* An ancient Celtic priest.  
**Dru'id'e-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the druids. [druids]  
**Dry'id-ism**, *n.* Religion of the Drüm.  
**Drüm**, *n.* A military instrument; part of the ear. — *v. i.* To beat a drum; to beat. — *v. t.* To expel by beat of drum. [drummer]  
**Drüm-mä'jor**, *n.* The chief drum.  
**Drüm'mer**, *n.* One who beats a drum. [beating drums]  
**Drüm'stick**, *n.* A stick for Drünk.  
**Drünk**, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. [to drunkenness]  
**Drünk'ard**, *n.* One addicted

**Drünk'en** (drünk'n), *a.* Intoxicated.  
**Drünk'en-ness** (103), *n.* Intoxication; inebriation.  
**Dru-pä'ceous**, *a.* Producing drupes.  
**Drupe**, *n.* A fruit without valves, as the plum.  
**Dry** (135), *a.* Having no moisture; thirsty; sarcastic; keen. — *v. t. or i.* To make or grow dry. — *Dry goods*, cloths, &c., in distinction from groceries.  
**Drý'ad**, *n.* A wood-nymph.  
**Drý'ly**, *adv.* Coldly; sarcastically.  
**Drý'ness**, *n.* Want of moisture; thirst; drought.  
**Drý'-röt**, *n.* A decay of timber. [dry]  
**Drý'-shöd**, *a.* Having the feet dry.  
**Dü'al**, *a.* Expressing the number two.  
**Dü'al-ism**, *n.* A system founded on a double principle.  
**Du-äl'ty**, *n.* State of being two.  
**Düb**, *v. t.* To confer a title on.  
**Dü'b-i-ös**, *a.* Of uncertain issue; not clear or plain. — *SYN.* Unsettled; doubtful; equivocal. [fully]  
**Dü'b-i-ös-ly**, *adv.* Doubtfully.  
**Dü'b-i-ös-ness**, *n.* Uncertainty. [duke]  
**Dü'cal**, *a.* Pertaining to a Dü'eät.  
**Dü'eät**, *n.* A coin struck in the dominions of a duke.  
**Düch'ess**, *n.* Wife of a duke; a female sovereign of a dukedom.  
**Düch'y**, *n.* Territory of a duke or duchess.  
**Düek**, *n.* A water-fowl; a species of canvas. — *v. t. or i.* To plunge under water; to stoop or nod.  
**Düek'ing**, *n.* Immersion of the head in water.  
**Düek'ling**, *n.* A young duck.  
**Düet**, *n.* A tube; a canal; a passage.  
**Düe'tile**, *a.* Easily led or drawn; extensible.  
**Due'til'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being easily extended.  
**Düdg'eon** (düj'un), *n.* A small dagger; malice; ill-will; resentment.  
**Düds**, *n. pl.* Old clothes.  
**Düe** (27), *a.* Owed; owing; proper; seasonable. — *adv.* Directly; exactly. — *n.* A debt; right; claim.  
**Dü'el**, *n.* A fight between two.  
**Dü'el-ing**, } *n.* A fighting in  
**Dü'el-ing**, } single combat.

**Dü'el-list** } (130), *n.* A frequent  
**Dü'el-list** } fighter in duels.  
**Du-én'nä** (140), *n.* An old woman or governess.  
**Du-ët'**, *n.* A musical piece for two performers.  
**Düg**, *n.* A test, especially of a beast. — *v., imp. & p. p.* of *Dig*.  
**Düke**, *n.* [Lat. *dux*, leader.] A nobleman of the highest rank.  
**Düke'döm**, *n.* Estate, title, or rank, of a duke.  
**Dül'cet**, *a.* Sweet; harmonious. [sweetening]  
**Dül'ci-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of  
**Dül'ci-fy**, *v. i.* To sweeten.  
**Dül'ci-mer**, *n.* A musical instrument played with sticks.  
**Düll**, *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt. — *v. t.* To blunt; to stupefy. — *v. i.* To become blunt.  
**Düll'ard**, *n.* A stupid person.  
**Düll'ness**, } *n.* State of being  
**Düll'ness**, } dull; stupidity;  
**Düll'ness**, } bluntness; want of edge.  
**Düll'y**, *adv.* In a dull manner.  
**Dül'y**, *adv.* Fitly; properly.  
**Dümb** (düm), *a.* Mute; incapable of speech; silent.  
**Dümb'-bäll** (düm'-), *n.* A weight to swing in the hands.  
**Dümb'ness** (düm'-), *n.* Inability to speak; muteness.  
**Dümb'-shöw** (düm'-), *n.* Gesture without words.  
**Dümp'ish**, *a.* Stupid; moping; dull.  
**Dümp'ing**, *n.* A kind of small pudding. [ing state]  
**Düm'ps**, *n. pl.* A dull, moping.  
**Dümp'y**, *a.* Short and thick.  
**Dün**, *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy; obscure. — *n.* A dark color; a clamorous creditor. — *v. t.* To urge for a debt.  
**Dünce**, *n.* A blockhead; dolt.  
**Dün'-fish**, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.  
**Düng**, *n.* Excrement of animals; manure. — *v. t.* To manure with dung; to void excrement.  
**Dün'geon** (düj'un), *n.* A dark, close prison.  
**Dü'o-déc'i-mal**, *a.* Proceeding by twelves. — *n.* (pl.) Multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves.  
**Dü'o-déc'i-mo** (140), *n.* A book having twelve leaves to a sheet.  
**†Dü'o-dé'num**, *n.* The first of the small intestines.

sön, ör, dö, wöf, töb, töök; ün, rye, pyll; c, z, soft; c, g, hard; a; exist; u as ng; this.

**Dûpe**, *n.* One easily deceived.  
 — *v. t.* To impose on; to deceive; to mislead.  
**Dû'pli-eâte**, *v. t.* To double.  
**Dû'pli-eate**, *n.* An exact copy. — *a.* Double; twofold.  
**Dû'pli-eât'ion**, *n.* Act of doubling; a fold.  
**Dû'pli-ca-tûre**, *n.* A fold.  
**Du'pli'f'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *dupli-citas*, from *duplex*, double.] Doubleness of art or speech. — **SYN.** Dissimulation; deceit; guile.  
**Dû'ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Power of lasting without perishing.  
**Dû'ra-ble** (86), *a.* Lasting; permanent.  
**Dû'ra-bly**, *adv.* So as to last.  
**Dû'rânce**, *n.* Imprisonment.  
**Du-râ't'ion**, *n.* Continuance in time.  
**Dû'ress**, or **Du-rêss'**, *n.* Constraint; confinement.  
**Dûr'ing**, *prep.* Continuing.  
**Dûrst**, *imp.* of *Dure*.  
**Dûsk**, *a.* Slightly dark; darkish. — *n.* A tending to darkness; twilight.  
**Dûsk'y**, *a.* Partially dark.  
**Dûst**, *n.* Very fine particles of dry earth; a low condition; the grave. — *v. t.* To

brush dust from; to throw dust on.  
**Dûst'er**, *n.* A utensil for dusting; a light overcoat to protect from dust.  
**Dûst'i-ness**, *n.* State of being dusty.  
**Dûst'y**, *a.* Covered with dust.  
**Dû'te-oûs**, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient; dutiful.  
**Dû'ti-a-ble** (135), *a.* Subject to duties.  
**Dû'ti-ful**, *a.* Obedient to parents and superiors; respectful.  
**Dû'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* Obediently.  
**Dû'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* Obedience; submission.  
**Dû'ty** (19), *n.* What one is bound to perform; obligation; military service; obedience; tax or customs.  
**Dwarf**, *n.* A person or plant below the common size. — *v. t.* To hinder from growing. — *a.* Below the natural size.  
**Dwarf'ish**, *a.* Below the usual size; little; low; small.  
**Dwell**, *v.* [*imp.* DWELLED, DWELT.] To live in a place; to inhabit; to reside; to abide.

**Dwell'er**, *n.* An inhabitant.  
**Dwell'ing**, *n.* A mansion; habitation; residence.  
**Dwîn'dle**, *v. i.* To become less; to diminish; to fall away; to lose health.  
**Dye**, *v. t.* To color; to stain.  
 — *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge.  
**Dye'ing** (11), *p. pr.* Staining.  
 — *n.* Art of coloring cloths.  
**Dy'er**, *n.* One whose trade is to color cloths, &c.  
**Dy'ing** (134), *p. pr.* Expiring.  
 — *p. a.* Pertaining to death.  
**Dyke**, *n.* See *Dike*.  
**Dy-nâm'ies**, *n. sing.* [Gr. *du-namis*, power.] That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.  
**Dy'nas-ty**, *n.* A race of sovereigns of the same family, who govern a particular country.  
**Dys'en-têr'y**, *n.* A bloody discharge from the bowels, attended with griping pains.  
**Dys-pep'sy**, { *n.* [From Gr. *dys-pep'si-â*, } *dus-*, ill, and *peptin*, to digest.] Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion.  
**Dys-pep'tic**, *a.* Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in dyspepsy.

## E.

**EACH**, *a.* Every one of a number taken separately.  
**Ea'ger**, *a.* [Lat. *acer*, sharp.] Keenly desirous; ardent.  
**Ea'ger-ly**, *adv.* With ardor.  
**Ea'ger-ness**, *n.* Earnestness.  
**Ea'gle** (140), *n.* A bird of prey; a gold color worth 10 dollars.  
**Ea'glet**, *n.* A young eagle.  
**Ear**, *n.* The organ or sense of hearing; innate sense of melody; a spike of corn. — *v. t.* To shoot into ears.  
**Earl** (12), *n.* A nobleman ranking below a marquis.  
**Ear'lôm**, *n.* Dignity or jurisdiction of an earl.  
**Ear'less**, *a.* Without ears.  
**Ear'li-ness**, *n.* State of being early; seasonableness.  
**Ear'ly**, *a.* Being in good time



Eagle.

or season; soon. — *adv.* Soon; in good time.  
**Ea'rn**, *v. t.* To gain or merit by labor or service.  
**Ea'rn'est**, *a.* Eager; diligent. — *n.* Seriousness; money advanced as a pledge.  
**Ea'rn'est-ly**, *adv.* Eagerly.  
**Ea'rn'ings**, *n. pl.* The rewards of service.  
**Ea'r-ring**, *n.* A pendent jewel for the ear.  
**Ea'rh** (12), *n.* Mold or fine particles of the globe; the world; land; country. — *v. t.* To cover with mold.  
**Ea'rh'en**, *a.* Made of earth or clay. [earth.]  
**Ea'rh'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to Earth'quake, *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.  
**Ea'rh'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth: like earth.  
**Ea'r-wax**, *n.* A thick matter secreted in the ear.  
**Ea'wig**, *n.* An insect.  
**Ea'se**, *n.* Freedom from pain;

rest; facility. — *v. t.* To relieve from pain; to alleviate.  
**Ea'sel** (32), *n.* A painter's frame to rest his canvas on.  
**Ea'se'ment**, *n.* Ease; relief.  
**Ea'si-ly**, *adv.* With ease; gently.  
**Ea'si-ness**, *n.* State of being easy; ease.  
**Ea'st**, *n.* The quarter where the sun rises. — *a.* From or toward the rising sun.  
**Ea'st'er**, *n.* The feast of Christ's resurrection.  
**Ea'st'er-ly**, *a.* Pertaining to the east; coming from the east. — *adv.* Toward the east; the east. [the east.]  
**Ea'st'ern**, *a.* Being in or from East'ward, *adv.* Toward the east.  
**Ea'sy**, *a.* Free from pain or anxiety; not difficult. — **SYN.**



Easel.

â, ê, î, ô, û, *long*; ã, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, *short*; câre, cûr, âsk, all, what; êre, veîl, têrm; pîque, fîrm;



Quiet; tranquil; secure; calm.

**Eat**, *v. t.* [*imp.* ATE; *p. p.* EAT, EATEN.] To take food; to devour; to consume; to corrode. — *v. i.* To take food; to feed.

**Eat'a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be eaten. — *n.* Any thing to be eaten.

**Eaves**, *n. pl.* Edges of a roof.

**Eaves/drop-per**, *n.* An insidious listener.

**Ebb** (3), *v. i.* To flow back; to decay; to decline. — *n.* Reflux of the tide; decline.

**Ebb'-tide**, *n.* Reflux of a tide.

**Eb'on**, *a.* Like ebony; black.

**Eb'on-y**, *n.* A species of hard, heavy wood, generally black.

**E-br'i'e-t7**, *n.* Drunkenness.

**E-bull'ient**, *a.* Boiling; bubbling.

**Eb'ul-l'ition** (Jish/un), *n.* Act of boiling or bubbling.

**E-bur'ne-an**, *a.* Made of, or relating to, ivory.

**Ee-cen'tric**, *a.* Deviating from the center; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

**Ee-cen'tric-al**, *a.* Deviating from the center; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

**Ee-cen'tric-i-ty**, *n.* Deviation from the center; irregularity; singularity. [*man.*]

**Ee-cl'e'si-as'tic**, *n.* A clergyman.

**Ee-cl'e'si-as'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to the church.

**Eeh'o** (140), *n.* A sound reflected or reverberated. — *v. i. or t.* To reverberate or resound.

**E-e-lair'cisse-ment** (or e-k-lâr'siz-mông'), *n.* A clearing up of any thing obscure.

**E-elât'** (e-k-lâ'), *n.* Striking effect; applause; renown.

**E-e-l'e'tic**, *a.* Selecting.

**E-e-l'e'ti-cism**, *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems.

**E-e-lipse'**, *n.* [*Gr.* *ekleipsis*, lit. a forsaking.] Obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of some other body. — *v.* To darken.

**E-e-lipse**, *n.* The apparent path of the sun.

**E-e-lögue**, *n.* A pastoral poem.

**E-e-nöm'i-e-al**, *a.* Saving; frugal; thrifty.

**E-e-nöm'i-st**, *n.* One who is frugal; a good manager.

**E-e-n'o-mize** (153), *v. t.* To use with economy. — *v. i.* To be economical.

**E-e-n'o-my**, *n.* Frugal use of money or means; management of any undertaking; system of rules by which any thing is managed.

**Ee-sta-sy**, *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.

**Ee-stât'ie**, *a.* Transporting; rapturous. [*universal.*]

**Ee'u-mên'ie-al**, *a.* General; Ed'dy (141), *n.* Circular motion of water. — *v. i.* To move as in an eddy.

**Edge**, *n.* Sharp side; keenness; brink. — *v. t.* To sharpen; to border; to fringe.

**Edged** (ÿjd), *a.* Sharp; keen.

**Edg'ing**, *n.* A narrow lace; a border. [*strum.*]

**Edg'e-tool**, *n.* A cutting instrument.

**Edg'e-wise**, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

**Ed'i-ble**, *a.* Fit to be eaten.

**Ed'ict**, *n.* A law promulgated; a decree; an ordinance.

**Ed'i-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* A building up; instruction.

**Ed'i-fice**, *n.* A large structure.

**Ed'i-fy**, *v. t.* To build up or instruct; to improve.

**Ed'ile**, *n.* A Roman magistrate. [*liciation.*]

**Ed'it**, *v. t.* To prepare for publication.

**Ed'ition** (dîsh'un), *n.* Impression of a book; whole number of copies published at once.

**Ed'i-tor**, *n.* [*Lat. e, out, and dare, to give.*] One who edits, or prepares for publication.

**Ed'i-tô-ri-al** (83), *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor. — *n.* An article in a newspaper written by the editor. [*an editor.*]

**Ed'i-tor-ship**, *n.* Business of an editor.

**Ed'u-câ-te**, *v. t.* [*Lat. e, out, forth, and ducere, to lead.*] To bring up. — *SYN.* To instruct; train; teach; foster; discipline.

**Ed'u-câ'tion**, *n.* Instruction; tuition; formation of manners.

**Ed'u-câ'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to education. [*cate.*]

**Ed'u-eâ'tor**, *n.* One who educates.

**E-dû-ce'**, *v. t.* To draw out; to elicit; to extract.

**E-dû-ct'ion**, *n.* The act of drawing out. [*like fish.*]

**E-el** (140), *n.* A kind of snake-frugal; thrifty.

**E-e-fâ-ce'**, *v. t.* To scratch or rub out; to erase. [*effacing.*]

**E-e-fâ-ment**, *n.* The act of

**Ef-fect'**, *n.* That which is done; result; issue; consequence; (*pl.*) goods. — *v. t.* To bring to pass; to accomplish. [*being effected.*]

**Ef-fect'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being effected.

**Ef-fect'ive**, *a.* Able for service. — *SYN.* Efficient; efficacious; active. [*fect.*]

**Ef-fect'ive-ly**, *adv.* With effect.

**Ef-fect'u-al**, *a.* Producing effect; efficacious.

**Ef-fect'u-al-ly**, *adv.* With effect. [*to pass.*]

**Ef-fect'u-ate**, *v. t.* To bring to pass.

**Ef-fem'i-na-gy**, *n.* Womanish delicacy.

**Ei-fem'i-nate** (42), *a.* Womanish; weak; unmanly.

**Êf-fer-vêsc'e'**, *v. i.* To be in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss.

**Êf-fer-vêsc'ence**, *n.* Commotion; bubbling; ebullition.

**Êf-fer-vêsc'ent**, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.

**Ef-fê'te'**, *a.* Barren; worn out.

**Êf-fi-câ'ciôus**, *a.* Productive of effects.

**Ef-fi-câ'ciôus-ly**, *adv.* With the desired effect.

**Êf-fi-ca-gy**, *n.* Power to produce the desired effect.

**Ef-fi-cien-cy** (fish/en-), *n.* Power of producing effect.

**Ef-fi'cient** (fish/ent), *a.* Producing effect. — *n.* An active cause; agent. [*a person.*]

**Êf-fi-gy** (141), *n.* An image of effluorescence.

**Ef-flo-rêsc'e'**, *v. i.* To form a mealy powder on the surface.

**Êf-flo-rêsc'ence**, *n.* Act of efflorescing; production of flowers; time of flowering; an eruption.

**Êf-flo-rêsc'ent**, *a.* Shooting out like flowers.

**Êf-flu-ence**, *n.* A flowing out; something that flows out.

**Êf-flu-ent**, *a.* Flowing out.

**Ef-flû'vi-um**, *n.* (*pl.* † Ef-flû-vi-â, 147.) Exhalations from putrefying substances.

**Êf-flux**, *n.* A flowing.

**Ef-flux'ion**, *n.* out; effusion.

**Êf-fort** (Ûf-furt), *n.* Exertion of strength; endeavor.

**Ef-front'er-y**, *n.* Impudence; excessive assurance.

**Ef-fûl'gence**, *n.* A flood of light; luster; splendor.

**Ef-fûl'gent**, *a.* Shining with a flood of light; luminous.

**Ef-fûs'e'**, *v. t.* To pour out, as a fluid; to shed.

**Ef-fû'sion**, *n.* A pouring out.

**Ef-fû'sive**, *a.* Pouring out.

**Eft**, *n.* A kind of lizard; newt.

Ēgg (125), *n.* A body formed in the females of birds, and of some other animals, from which their young is produced.

Ēg'lan-tine, *n.* The sweet-brier; the honeysuckle.

Ē'go-tism, *n.* [Lat. *ego*, I.] Self-commendation; vanity.

Ē'go-tist, *n.* One always talking of himself.

Ē'go-tist'ic, } *a.* Addicted  
Ē'go-tist'ic-al, } to egotism;  
conceited; full of self.

Ē'go-tize, *v. i.* To talk or write much of one's self.

Ē-grē'giōus (-grē'jus), *a.* Remarkable; extraordinary.

Ē-grē'giōus-ly, *adv.* Enormously; remarkably.

Ē'gress, *n.* Act of going out.

Ē-grēs'sion (e-grēs'h'un), *n.* The act of going out; egress.

Ē'gret, *n.* The lesser white heron.

Ē-grēt'te, *n.* Ornaments of feathers, ribbons, &c.

Ē'lder, *n.* A kind of duck.

Ē'lder-down (ī'der-), *n.* Soft feathers of the elder-duck.

Eight (ät), *a.* Twice four.

Ēigh'teen (ā'teen), *n.* Ten and eight; twice nine.

Eight'fold (āt'-), *a.* Eight times. [the seventh.]

Eightth (ätth), *a.* Next after eighthly (ätth'ly), *adv.* In the eighth place. [ten.]

Ēigh'ty (ā'ty), *a.* Eight times

Ēi'ther (ē'ther or ī'ther), *a. or pron.* One or the other; one of two; each.

Ē-jāc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To throw out; to shoot; to dart.

Ē-jāc'u-lā'tion, *n.* A short exclamation or prayer.

Ē-jāc'u-lā-to-ry (107), *a.* Suddenly darted out.

Ē-jēt', *v. t.* [Lat. *e*, out, and *jacer*, to throw.] To cast out. [expulsion.]

Ē-jēc'tion, *n.* A casting out.

Ē-jēc'tment, *n.* Ejection; a writ to gain possession.

Ēke, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen; to protract. — *adv.* Also; moreover.

Ē-lāb'o-rāte, *v. t.* To produce with labor.

Ē-lāb'o-rate (42), *a.* Finished with great care.

Ē-lāb'o-rate-ly, *adv.* With great care. [orating.]

Ē-lāb'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of elab-

Ē-lāp'se', *v. i.* To pass away gradually.

Ē-lās'tic, *a.* Having elasticity. *n.* A kind of garter.

Ē-las-tic'i-ty, *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.

Ē-lāte', *a.* Flushed with success. — *v. t.* To puff up; to make proud or vain.

Ē-lā'tion, *n.* Elevation of mind; vanity; pride.

Ēl'bōw (140), *n.* The bend of the arm. — *v. t. or i.* To push with the elbow; to jostle.

Ēl'bōw-chāir, *n.* A chair with arms.

Ēld'er, *a.* Having lived longer; older. — *n.* An older person; an ecclesiastical officer; a kind of tree.

Ēld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old.

Ēld'est, *a.* Oldest; most aged.

Ēl'e-cām-pānc', *n.* A plant whose root has a pungent taste.

Ē-lēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *e*, out, from, and *legere*, to choose.] To choose for office; to prefer. — *a.* Chosen; selected. — *n.* One chosen.

Ē-lēc'tion, *n.* Power of choosing; choice; preference.

Ē-lēc'tion-eer', *v. t.* To make interest for office.

Ē-lēc'tive, *a.* Relating to, or regulated by, choice.

Ē-lēc'tor, *n.* One who elects or has the right of voting.

Ē-lēc'tor-al, *a.* Belonging to an elector or to elections.

Ē-lēc'tric, } *a.* Pertaining  
Ē-lēc'tric-al, } to electricity.

Ē-lec-tri'cian (-trish'un), *n.* One versed in electricity.

Ē-lec'tro-i'ty, *n.* A subtle natural agent or power; the science which treats of this agent.

Ē-lēc'tri-fy (135), *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to excite suddenly.

Ē-lēc'trize, *v. t.* To electrify.

Ē-lēc'tro-māg-net-ism, *n.* A form of magnetism produced or affected by electricity.

Ē-lec-trōm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for generating a current of electricity.

Ē-lēc'tro-typ'e, *n.* A fac-simile in metal deposited by an electrochemical process. — *v. t.* To make a fac-simile of a metal by means of electro-magnetism.

Ē-lēc'tro-u-a-ry, *n.* A medicinal confection made of powders.

Ēl'ee-mōs'y-na-ry, *a.* Given in, or living on, charity.

Ēl'e-gance, *n.* Quality of

being elegant; beauty produced by training and art.

Ēl'e-gant, *a.* Pleasing by acquired beauty or grace.

Ēl'e-gant-ly, *adv.* With elegance; richly; gracefully.

Ē-lē'gi-āc, or Ēl'e-gi'ac, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, elegy; plaintive. [egy.]

Ēl'e-gi'ac-al, *a.* Used in elegies.

Ēl'e-gist, *n.* A writer of elegies.

Ēl'e-gy, *n.* A funeral poem.

Ēl'e-ment, *n.* The constituent part of a thing.

Ēl'e-mēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, elements.

Ēl'e-mēnt'a-ry (41), *a.* Primary; rudimentary.

Ēl'e-phant, *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.

Ēl'e-vāte, *v. t.* [Lat., fr. *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up.] To raise to a higher place. — *SYN.* To exalt; elate; cheer; excite.

Ēl'e-vā'tion, *n.* Act of raising; a high station.

Ēl'e-vā'tor, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; a contrivance for lifting grain.

Ē-lēv'en, *n.* Ten and one.

Ēlf, *n.* (*pl.* Ēlves, 142). An imaginary diminutive spirit.

Ēlfin, } *a.* Pertaining to  
Ēlfish, } elves.

Ēl'ic'it, *v. t.* To draw forth.

Ēl'i-gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* Fitness to be chosen to office.

Ēl'i-gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable.

Ēl'i-gi-ly, *adv.* Suitably; desirably.

Ē-lim'i-nate, *v. t.* To cause to disappear from an equation; to set aside as unimportant; to leave out of consideration; to deduce; to infer.

Ē-lis'ion (-lizh'un), *n.* The cutting off of a vowel at the end of a word.

Ē-lis'ir, *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Ēlk, *n.* A species of stag.

Ēll (123), *n.* A measure of different lengths.

The English ell is forty-five inches.



ELK.

El-líp'se, *n.* An

oval figure.

†El-líp'sis, *n.* (*pl.*

El-líp'sés.) In

grammar, the

omission of a word or phrase.

El-líp'tic, *a.* Being in

El-líp'tic-al, *a.* the form of

an ellipse; oval; having a

part omitted.

El-líp-tic'i-ty, *n.* Deviation

from the form of a circle or

sphere.

Elm, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

El-o-ú-tion, *n.* Pronuncia-

tion or delivery of words.

El-o-ú-tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating

to elocution.

El-o-ú-tion-ist, *n.* One who

is versed in elocution.

E-lón'gáte (-lóng'gáte), *v. t.*

To draw out in length.

E-lón-gá'tion, *n.* A lengthen-

ing; distance.

E-lópe', *v. i.* To run away

with a lover. [clandestinely.]

E-lópe'ment, *n.* A departure

El-o-ú-ence, *n.* Beauty,

power, and appropriateness

of language.

El'o-ú-ent, *a.* Speaking with

eloquence or elegance.

Else, *pron.* Other; beside. —

*adv.* Otherwise.

Else'where, *adv.* In some

other place.

E-lú'cí-dáte, *v. t.* To explain;

to make clear.

E-lú'cí-dá'tion, *n.* Explana-

tion. [plain or clear.]

E-lú'cí-dá'tive, *a.* Making

E-lú'cí-dá'tor, *n.* One who

elucidates or explains.

E-lúde', *v. t.* To escape by

stratagem. — *SYN.* To avoid;

shun; evade; flee.

E-lú'd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of

being eluded. [sion.]

E-lú'sion, *n.* Escape; eva-

E-lú'sive, *a.* Tending to

elude; eluding. [clude.]

E-lú'so-ry, *a.* Tending to

El'vish, *a.* Relating to elves;

elfish.

E-lýs'ian, *a.* Pertaining to

Elysium; blissful.

E-lýs'i-um (-líz'h'i-um), *n.*

In *mythology*, the abode of

the good after death; any

delightful place.

Elm, *n.* A square type, used

by printers as the unit of

measure of the amount of

any printed matter.

E-má'ei-ate (-má'shí-), *v. i.*

To lose flesh; to pine.

E-má'ei-á'tion (-shí'á'shun),

*n.* Act of becoming lean.



Ellipse.

Em'a-nant, *a.* Emanating;

issuing.

Em'a-náte, *v. i.* [Lat. *e*, out,

and *manare*, to flow.] To

flow forth; to proceed; to

arise.

Em'a-ná'tion, *n.* Act of flow-

ing forth; that which flows.

Em'a-ná'tive, *a.* Issuing

from another.

E-mán'cí-pá'te, *v. t.* To free

from servitude.

E-mán'cí-pá'tion, *n.* Act of

emancipating. — *SYN.* Libera-

tion; release; freedom.

E-mán'cí-pá'tor, *n.* One who

frees from slavery.

E-más'eu-lá'te, *v. t.* To de-

prive of virility; to unman.

Em-bálm' (-bám'), *v. t.* To

impregnate with aromatics,

as a body for preservation.

Em-bá'k', *v. t.* To inclose

with a bank. [or bank.]

Em-bá'k'ment, *n.* A mound

Em-bár'go (130), *n.* Prohibi-

tion of vessels from sailing.

Em-bár'k', *v. i.* To enter on

board; to engage.

Em'bár-ká'tion, *n.* A going

on board.

Em-bár'rass, *v. t.* To per-

plex; to confuse.

Em-bár'rass-ment, *a.* Tending

to perplex or confuse.

Em-bár'rass-ment, *a.* Per-

plexity; pecuniary distress.

Em-bás'sa-dor, *n.* A public

minister of the first rank.

Em'bas-sy, *n.* Duty of an

ambassador; persons sent as

ambassadors. [battle.]

Em-bé'd', *v. t.* To form for

Em-béd', *v. t.* To lay as in a

bed.

Em-bél'lish, *v. t.* To make

beautiful by adornment.

Em-bél'lish-ment, *n.* Act of

adorning; decoration.

Em'bers, *n. pl.* Hot cinders.

Em-béz'zle, *v. t.* To appropri-

ate by breach of trust.

Em-béz'zle-ment, *n.* Unlaw-

ful appropriation of what is

intrusted to one's care.

Em-béz'zler, *n.* One who em-

bezzeles.

Em-blá'zon, *v. i.* To adorn

with figures of heraldry; to

deck in glaring colors.

Em-blá'zon-ry, *n.* Display of

figures on shields.

Em'blem, *n.* A picture or

representation imaging forth

a truth; a type.

Em'blem-á'tic, *a.* Comi-

ably

Em'blem-á'tic-al, *a.* prising

an emblem.

Em'blem-a-tize, *v. t.* To

Em'blem-ize, *v. t.* represent

by means of emblems.

Em-bód'y, *v. t.* To form into

a body; to incorporate.

Em-bóld'en, *v. t.* To give

boldness or courage to.

Em-bóss', *v. t.* To adorn with

protuberances. [work.]

Em-bóss'ment, *n.* Raised

†Embouchure (hng'bóu/-

shyr'), *n.* Mouth of a river,

cannon, &c.; mouth-hole of

a flute, &c.

Em-bow'el (120), *v. t.* To take

out the bowels of.

Em-bow'er (130), *v. t.* To

place in a bower.

Em-brá'ce', *v. t.* [Fr. *en*, in,

and *bras*, arm.] To clasp in

the arms; to comprise. —

*v. i.* To join in an embrace.

— *n.* A clasp with the arms.

Em-brá'ce'ment, *n.* A clasp;

a hug; an embrace.

Em-brá'-

gú're

(-brá'-

zhyr'),

*n.* An

opening

in a wall

through

which

Merlons

cannon

are pointed.

Em'bro-eá'te, *v. t.* To moisten

and rub, as a diseased part.

Em'bro-eá'tion, *n.* A moist-

ening and rubbing with

cloth, &c., a diseased part.

Em-broid'er, *v. t.* To cover

with ornamental needle-

work. [needle-work.]

Em-broid'er-y, *n.* Variegated

Em-bróil' (130), *v. t.* To dis-

turb; to involve.

Em-bróil'ment, *n.* A state

of contention.

Em'bry-o (140), *n.* The first

rudiments of an animal or

plant. — *a.* Unfinished.

Em'en-dá'tion, *n.* Correc-

tion; improvement.

Em'en-dá'tor, *n.* One who

corrects or improves. [ing.]

E-ménd'a-to-ry, *a.* Amend-

Em'er-ald, *n.* A precious

stone of a bright green color.

E-mérge' (12), *v. i.* To rise

out of a fluid; to issue.

E-mér'gen-cy, *n.* A rising

out of a fluid; a sudden oc-

casion; pressing necessity.

E-mér'gent, *a.* Rising out of

a fluid or the like.

†E-mér'i-tus, *a.* [Lat.] Honor-

ably discharged from service.

E-mér'sion, *n.* A rising out of.



E, E, Embrasures in a parapet; A, A, A, which Merlons.

Ēm'er-y, *n.* A mineral used in polishing.

E-mēt'ie, *a.* Producing vomiting. — *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting.

Ēm'i-grant, *a.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence. — *n.* One who emigrates.

Ēm'i-grāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *e*, out, forth, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To remove from one country or state to another for residence.

Ēm'i-grā'tion, *n.* Act of removing to another country.

Ēm'i-nence, *n.* A rising ground; loftiness; distinction; a title of cardinals.

Ēm'i-nent, *a.* Exalted in rank or public estimation. — *SYN.* Distinguished; conspicuous; celebrated.

Ēm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.

Ēm'is-sa-ry, *n.* A secret agent; a spy.

E-mis'sion (mish'un), *n.* Act of sending out.

E-mit' (129), *v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation.

Ēm'met, *n.* An ant.

E-mōl'li-āte, *v. t.* To soften.

E-mōll'ient, *a.* Softening. — *n.* A softening application.

E-mōl'u-ment, *n.* Profit; advantage; gain in general.

E-mō'tion, *n.* Excitement of the feelings; agitation.

Em-pāle', *v. t.* To inclose with pickets; to fix on a stake and put to death.

Em-pāle'ment, *n.* A fortifying with stakes; an empaling. [a park.]

Em-pār'k', *v. t.* To inclose in

Ēm'per-or, *n.* The sovereign of an empire.

Ēm'pha-sis, *n.* (*pl.* tĒm'pha-sēs.) Force of voice given to particular words.

Ēm'pha-size (153), *v. t.* To utter with a particular stress of voice.

Em-phāt'ic, } *a.* Forceful;

Em-phāt'ic-al, } strong; uttered with emphasis.

Em-phāt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With emphasis or force; forcibly.

Ēm'pire, *n.* Dominions of an emperor; imperial power.

Em-pir'ic, or Ēm'pir-ie (120), *n.* A quack.

Em-pir'ic-al, *a.* Used and applied without science.

Em-pir'i-cism, *n.* Quackery.

Em-ploy', *v. t.* To use; to exercise. — *n.* Employment.

Em-ploy'er, *n.* One who employs.

Em-ploy'ment, *n.* Business; service; occupation; agency.

Em-pō'ri-um (140), *n.* A place of merchandise; a mart. [ize.]

Em-pow'er, *v. t.* To authorize.

Ēm'press, *n.* Wife of an emperor; a woman who governs an empire.

Ēm-prīse', *n.* Enterprise.

Ēm'pti-ness (81), *n.* State of being empty; vacancy.

Ēm'pty (135), *a.* Void; vacant; not filled. — *v. t.* or *i.* To exhaust; to make or become void.

Ēm'pty-ings, *n. pl.* Lees of beer, cider, &c. [purple.]

Em-pūr'ple, *v. t.* To dye

Em-pūr'e-al, *a.* Formed of pure fire or light.

Ēm'py-rē'an, *n.* The highest heaven, thought by the ancients to be of pure fire. — *a.* Empyrean.

Ēm'u-lāte, *v. t.* To vie with; to strive to equal; to rival.

Ēm'u-lā'tion, *n.* Rivalry; competition.

Ēm'u-lā'tive, *a.* Inclined to contend for superiority.

Ēm'u-lā'tōr, *n.* A competitor; a rival.

Ēm'u-lōus, *a.* Eager to equal or excel; rivaling. [medicine.]

E-mul'sion, *n.* A soft liquid

En-ā'ble, *v. t.* To make able.

En-āet', *v. t.* To establish by law; to pass, as a law.

En-āet'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law.

En-āet'or, *n.* One who enacts.

En-ām'el, *n.* A substance imperfectly vitrified; the smooth hard covering of the teeth. — *v. t.* (130) To cover with enamel.

En-ām'el-er, } *n.* One who

En-ām'el-ler, } enamels.

En-ām'or, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to make fond.

En-ēage', *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to imprison.

En-camp', *v.* To form, or form into, a camp.

En-cāmp'ment, *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming a camp; a camp.

En-caust'ic, *a.* or *n.* Painting in heated or burnt wax; fixing colors by heat.

En-chāin', *v. t.* To fasten with, or hold in, a chain.

En-chānt', *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to delight greatly.

En-chānt'ment, *n.* Fascination; irresistible influence.

En-chānt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.

En-chāse', *v. t.* To adorn with raised or embossed work.

En-cir'cle, *v. t.* To inclose by or in a circle. — *SYN.* To embrace; encompass; environ; surround.

En-clit'ic, } *a.* Inclining or

En-clit'ic-al, } leaning upon.

En-clāsp', *v. t.* To embrace.

En-clōse', *v. t.* To inclose. See *Inclose*.

En-cō'mi-āst, *n.* One who praises another.

En-cō'mi-āst'ic, *a.* Containing praise; eulogistic.

En-cō'mi-um (140), *n.* Panegyric; praise.

En-cō'm'pass, *v. t.* To shut in; to inclose.

En-cō're' (ōng-kōr'), *a.* A word used to call for a repetition of some performance. — *v. t.* To call for a repetition of.

En-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden meeting; combat; engagement. — *v. t.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly. — *v. i.* To meet, especially as enemies.

En-cōur'age, *v. t.* To give courage to; to incite.

En-cōur'age-ment, *n.* Incitement; hope; support.

En-cōur'a-ging, *a.* Favoring.

En-crōach', *v. i.* To intrude on another's rights.

En-crōach'ment, *n.* Unlawful intrusion; intrusion.

En-cū'm'ber, *v. t.* To impede action by a load or burden.

En-cū'm'brance, *n.* A load; clog; burden on an estate.

En-cy'e'lic-al, *a.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *kuklos*, a circle.] Sent to many persons or places; circular.

En-cy'elo-pē'di-ā, } *n.* A

En-cy'elo-pē'di-ā, } work that embodies the whole circle of arts and sciences.

En-cy'st'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a vessel or bag.

Ēnd, *n.* Extreme point; ultimate object; close; death. — *v. t.* or *i.* To come or bring to an end; to terminate; to finish; to close.

En-dān'ger, *v. t.* To put to hazard. [dear.]

En-dēar', *v. t.* To render

En-dēar'ment, *n.* That which excites tender affection.

En-dēav'or (155), *n.* Effort; attempt. — *v. i.* To try; to strive; to make an effort.

En-dém'ic, *a.* Peculiar to a country.

End'ing, *n.* Termination.

En'dive, *n.* A kind of sallery, used as a salad.

End'less, *a.* Having no end.

End'less-ly, *adv.* Without end.

En-dorse', *v. t.* See *Indorse*.

En-dow', *v. t.* To furnish with dower, or with a fund; to enrich.

En-dow'ment, *n.* Act of settling a fund; dower; talents.

En-due', *v. t.* To invest; to endow. See *Indue*.

En-dur'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being borne.

En-dur'ance, *n.* Sufferance.

En-dure', *v. i.* [Lat. *in*, in, and *durare*, to harden, to persist.] To continue. — *v. t.* To bear or undergo.

End'wise, *adv.* On one end.

En'e-my (141), *n.* A foe; an adversary.

En'er-gét'ic, } *a.* Operat-  
En'er-gét'ic-al, } ing with  
vigor. — *SYN.* Forcible;  
strong; potent; active; ef-  
fective; vigorous.

En'er-gize, *v. i.* To act with energy. — *v. t.* To employ with energy; to give vigor to.

En'er-gy, *n.* Internal strength; force of energy. — *SYN.* Vigor; spirit; resolution.

En-ér-vâte, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength.

En'er-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of weakening.

En-fee'ble, *v. t.* To weaken.

En-fee'ble-ment, *n.* A weak-  
ening; enervation.

En-féoff' (-fëf'), *v. t.* To invest with a fee.

En-féoff'ment (-fëf'ment), *n.* The act of enfeoffing.

En'fi-lâde', *n.* A straight line. — *v. t.* To rake with shot through the whole length of.

En-force', *v. t.* To put in force or execution.

En-force'ment (132), *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion.

En-frân-chise (-frân'chîz), *v. t.* To set free; to admit to political privileges.

En-frân'chise-ment, *n.* Act of setting free.

En-gâge', *v. t.* To bind; to enlist; to encounter in combat. — *v. i.* To enlist; to enter into conflict; to engage.

En-gâged', *a.* Promised.

En-gâ'ged-ness, *n.* Great zeal.

En-gâge'ment, *n.* Promise; obligation; duty; a battle.

En-gâg'ing, *a.* Attractive; winning. [produce.]

En-gên'der, *v. t.* To beget; to

En'gine (ên'jin), *n.* [Lat. *ingenium*, natural capacity, invention.] A mechanical instrument of complicated parts; a machine.

En'gin-eer', *n.* One skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects.

En'gin-eer'ing, *n.* Art or business of an engineer.

En'gine-ry, *n.* A combination of engines.

En-gird', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGIRDED, ENGIRT.] To encompass; to encircle.

En'glish (ing'lish), *a.* Pertaining to England. — *n.* The people or the language of England. — *v. t.* To translate into English; to Anglicize.

En-gôrge', *v.* To swallow or feed greedily.

En-grâve', *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED; *p. p.* ENGRAVEN.] To cut with a chisel or graver. [graves.]

En-grâv'er, *n.* One who en-

En-grâv'ing, *n.* Act or art of engraving; that which is engraved.

En-gröss', *v. t.* To seize or buy the whole of; to absorb; to copy in a large, fair hand.

En-gröss'er, *n.* A monopolizer; one who writes a large, fair hand.

En-gröss'ment, *n.* Act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.

En-gulf', *v. t.* To throw into, or absorb in, a gulf.

En-hânçe' (5), *v. t.* To heighten in price; to aggravate; to increase.

En-hânçe'ment, *n.* Increase; aggravation.

En-ig'mâ (140), *n.* A riddle.

En'ig-mât'ic, } *a.* Con-

En'ig-mât'ic-al, } taining a  
riddle; obscure.

En-ig'ma-tist, *n.* A dealer in enigmas or riddles.

En-join', *v. t.* To command; to order; to forbid judicially.

En-joy', *v. t.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess. [being enjoyed.]

En-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of

En-joy'ment, *n.* Possession with pleasure; fruition.

En-kin'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire; to inflame.

En-lârg'e', *v. t. or i.* To swell; to increase; to amplify.

En-lârg'e'ment, *n.* Increase of bulk; release.

En-light'en (-lit'en), *v. t.* To illuminate; to instruct.

En-list', *v.* To enter on a list; to enroll. [list.]

En-list'ment, *n.* Act of en-

En-liv'en (-liv'n), *v. t.* To animate; to cheer.

En-liv'en-er, *n.* One who animates. [iry.]

En'mi-ty, *n.* Hatred; hostile-

En-nô'ble, *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify.

En-nô'ble-ment, *n.* Act of ennobling; dignity.

En-nôr'mi-ty, *n.* Atrociousness; depravity.

En-nôr'môus, *a.* [Lat. *enormis*, out of rule.] Beyond all natural or ordinary limits — *SYN.* Immense; excessive; atrocious.

En-nôr'môus-ly, *adv.* Beyond measure; atrociously.

En-nough' (e-nûf'), *a.* Sufficient. — *n.* Sufficiency. — *adv.* Sufficiently.

En-quire', *v. t.* See *Inquire*.

En-râge', *v. t.* To fill with rage; to provoke to fury.

En-râptûre (-râpt'yûr, 50), *v. t.* To throw into rapture.

En-râv'ish, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to enchant.

En-râv'ish-ment, *n.* Rapture; ecstasy.

En-rich', *v. t.* To make rich.

En-rich'ment, *n.* The state of being enriched.

En-rôbe', *v. t.* To attire; to dress. [record.]

En-rôll', *v. t.* To register; to

En-rôll'ment, } *n.* A register-

En-rôll'ment, } ing; record.

En-root', *v. t.* To implant

En-sâm'ple, *n.* An example.

En-sân'guine (-sân'gwin), *v. t.* To suffuse with blood.

En-seônge', *v. t.* To shelter.

En-seâl', *v. t.* To fix a seal on.

En-shrine', *v. t.* To inclose in a chest; to lay up choicely.

En'si-fôrm, *a.* Sword-shaped.

En'sign (ên'sin), *n.* A stand-

ard, or the officer that carries it; a flag; a badge.

En'sign-ey (-sîn-), *n.* Rank or commission of an ensign.

En-slâve', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject.

En-slâve'ment, *n.* Servitude; slavery. [with a stamp.]

En-stâmp', *v. t.* To impress


En-sue', *v. i.* To follow as a consequence; to succeed.  
 En-sure' (-shj'r'), *v. t.* See *Insure*.  
 En-tâb'la-tûre (50), *n.* Part of a column over the capital.  
 En-tâil', *n.* An estate limited in descent. — *v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.  
 En-tâil'ment, *n.* Act of limiting an estate to a particular heir.  
 En-tân'gle, *v. t.* To make intricate; to perplex; to involve. [*cy*; perplexity.]  
 En-tân'gle-ment, *n.* Intrica-  
 En'ter (139), *v. t. or i.* To go or come in; to embark in; to write down; to penetrate.  
 En'ter-prîse, *n.* An under-taking; a bold attempt.  
 En'ter-prîsing, *a.* Bold or resolute to undertake.  
 En'ter-tân', *v. t.* To treat with hospitality; to amuse.  
 En'ter-tân'er, *n.* One who entertains.  
 En'ter-tân'ing, *a.* Adapted to entertain; amusing.  
 En'ter-tân'ment, *n.* Hospi-tality; amusement.  
 En-thrône', *v. t.* To place on a throne.  
 En-thrône'ment (132), *n.* Act of enthroning.  
 En-thû'si-âsm, *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagi-nation.  
 En-thû'si-âst, *n.* One whose imagination is heated.  
 En-thû'si-âst'ic, *a.* Full of enthusiasm.  
 En-tîce', *v. t.* To incite to evil; to allure.  
 En-tîce'ment, *n.* The act or means of alluring.  
 En-tî'cer, *n.* One who entices.  
 En-tîre', *a.* Forming an un-broken whole. — *SYN.* Com-plete; unbroken; full.  
 En-tîre'ly, *adv.* Wholly; fully; completely.  
 En-tîre'ness, *n.* Fullness;  
 En-tîre'ty, *n.* complete-ness; wholeness.  
 En-tî'tle, *v. t.* To give a title or right to; to name.  
 En-tî'ty, *n.* Real existence.  
 En-tomb' (-tûm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.  
 En-to-môl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in entomology.  
 En-to-môl'o-gy, *n.* [*Gr. en-tomon*, insect, and *logos*, dis-course.] Science or descrip-tion of insects.

En'trâil, *n. pl.* The bowels; intestines.  
 En'trance, *n.* A going or coming in, or a passage for doing so.  
 En-trânçe', *v. t.* To put into a trance or into ecstasy.  
 En-trâp' (129), *v. t.* To catch in a trap; to ensnare.  
 En-tréat', *v. t.* To supplicate; to importune. — *v. i.* To make petition.  
 En-tréat'y, *n.* Urgent prayer or petition. [*sage*.]  
 En'try, *n.* Entrance; pas-sage.  
 En-twîne', *v. t.* To twine  
 En-twîst', *v. t.* or twist round; to wreath.  
 E-nû'e-le-âte, *v. t.* To clear from intricacy; to explain.  
 E-nû'mer-âte, *v. t.* To num-ber; to reckon up singly.  
 E-nû'mer-â'tion, *n.* A num-bering. [*ing up*.]  
 E-nû'mer-a-tîve, *a.* Reckon-  
 E-nûn'cl-âte (-nûn'shî-), *v. t.* To declare; to utter.  
 E-nûn'ci-â'tion (-nûn'shî-â'-shuu), *n.* Utterance of words or syllables.  
 En-vêl'op, *v. t.* To cover by wrapping or folding. — *n.* A wrapper.  
 En'vêl-ôpe, *n.* A wrapper for letters; a cover.  
 En-vêl'op-ment, *n.* A wrap-ping or enfolding.  
 En-ven'om, *v. t.* To poison.  
 En'vi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting envy; desirable.  
 En'vi-ôus, *a.* Feeling envy; full of envy.  
 En'vi-ôus-ly, *adv.* With envy.  
 En'vi'ron, *v. t.* To surround.  
 En'vi'ron-ment (86), *n.* Act of surrounding.  
 En'vi'rong, or En'vi-rong, *n. pl.* Places that lie around a town. [*to a foreign court*.]  
 En'voy, *n.* A public minister  
 En'voy-ship, *n.* The office of an envoy.  
 En'vy, *v. t.* To repine at an-other's good; to grudge. — *n.* Pain or vexation excited by another's prosperity.  
 Ê'pact, *n.* Excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.  
 E-pau'le'ment, *n.* A side-work in fortification, made of earth, often in bags, gab-bions, &c.  
 Ê'pau-lêt, *n.* A knot or  
 Ê'pau-lêtte', *n.* badge worn on the shoulder.  
 Ê-phê'm'e-râ, *n.* An insect that lives one day only, or that is very short-lived.

E-phê'm'e-ral, *a.* Lasting one day, or for a very short time; fleeting.  
 Ê-phê'm'e-ris, *n. (pl. Êph'e-mêr'i-dêg.)* An astrononi-cal almanac.  
 Êph'od, *n.* A linen girdle worn by Jewish priests.  
 Êp'ic, *a.* Containing heroic narration. — *n.* An epic or heroic poem.  
 Êp'i-gêne, *a.* Common to both sexes. [*dainty eater*.]  
 Êp'i-eûre, *n.* A luxurious and  
 Êp'i-eû're-an, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. — *n.* An epicure.  
 Êp'i-eu-rism, *n.* Devotion to luxurious living.  
 Êp'i-dêm'ic, *a.* Common;  
 Êp'i-dêm'ic-al, *a.* generally prevailing. [*disease*.]  
 Êp'i-dêm'ic, *n.* A prevailing  
 Êp'i-dêr'mis, *n.* The cuticle, or scarf skin.  
 Êp'i-glô'tis, *n.* A cartilage that prevents food entering the wind-pipe.  
 Êp'i-grâm, *n.* A short and pointed poem.  
 Êp'i-gram-mât'ic, *a.* (120)  
 Êp'i-gram-mât'ic-al, *a.* Like an epigram; pointed; poignant.  
 Êp'i-gram'ma-tist, *n.* A dealer in epigrams.  
 Êp'i-graph, *n.* An inscription on a building, tomb, &c.  
 Êp'i-lêp'sy, *n.* The falling sickness.  
 Êp'i-lêp'tic, *a.* Diseased with epilepsy.  
 Êp'i-lôgue (-lôg), *n.* A short speech or poem after a play.  
 E-piph'a-ny, *n.* [*Gr. epipha-nia*, appearance.] A church festival held the 12th day after Christmas, commemorat-ing the visit of the wise men to the Savior.  
 E-pis'co-pa-cy, *n.* Church government by bishops.  
 E-pis'co-pal, *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy or to bishops.  
 E-pis'co-pâ-li-an, *a.* Pertain-ing to government by bish-ops. — *n.* One who adheres to episcopacy. [*opric*.]  
 E-pis'co-pate (42), *n.* A bish-op's office.  
 Êp'i-sôde, *n.* An incidental narrative; a digression.  
 Êp'i-sôd'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, an episode.  
 E-pis'tle (-pîs'l), *n.* A letter.  
 E-pis-to-la-ry, *a.* Relating to, or contained in, letters.  
 E-pis-to-lize, *v. i.* To write letters. [*inscription*.]  
 Êp'i-tâph, *n.* A monumental

†*Ep'i-tha-lā'mi-um*, *n.* A nuptial song or poem.  
*Ēp'i-thēt*, *n.* An adjective expressing some especial appropriate quality or attribute.  
*Ēp'i-thēt'ic*, *a.* Consisting in epithets. [ment.]  
*E-pit'o-me* (18), *n.* An abridge.  
*E-pit'o-mist*, *n.* One who abridges.  
*E-pit'o-mize*, *v. i.* To abridge.  
*Ēp'oeh*, *n.* A remarkable period or point of time.  
*Ēp'ōde*, *n.* The third or last part of an ode.  
*Ēp'o-pee'*, *n.* An epic poem.  
*Ē'qua-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Uniformity.  
*Ē'qua-ble*, *a.* Equal and uniform. [formity.]  
*Ē'qua-bly*, *adv.* With uniformity.  
*Ē'qual*, *a.* Like in amount, degree, or value, &c.; uniform. — *n.* One of the same age or rank. — *v. t. or i.* (130) To make or become equal.  
*E-qual'i-ty*, *n.* State of being equal; uniformity; likeness.  
*Ē'qual-i-zā'tion*, *n.* Act of equalizing. [equal.]  
*Ē'qual-ize* (153), *v. t.* To make equal.  
*Ē'qual-ly*, *adv.* In the same degree; impartially.  
*Ē'qua-min'i-ty*, *n.* Evenness of mind; composure.  
*E-quān'gu-lar*, *a.* Consisting of equal angles.  
*E-quā'tion*, *n.* An expression of the equality of two quantities.  
*E-quā'tor*, *n.* A great circle midway between the poles, dividing the earth into two hemispheres.  
*Ē'qua-tō'ri-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.  
*E-quer'ry*, *n.* One who has the care of the horses of nobles or princes.  
*Ē-ques'tri-an*, *a.* [Lat. *equus*, a horse, *eques*, a horseman.] Pertaining to horses or horsemanship. — *n.* A horseman; a rider.  
*Ē'qui-ān'gu-lar*, *a.* Having equal angles.  
*Ē'qui-dis'tant*, *a.* Being at the same distance.  
*Ē'qui-lāt'er-al*, *a.* Having the sides equal. [poise.]  
*Ē'qui-li-brā'tion*, *n.* Equilibrium.  
*Ē'qui-lib'r'i-ty*, *n.* Equality of weight; equilibrium.  
*Ē'qui-lib'r'i-ūm*, *n.* Equality of weight or force; a just poise; equipoise.  
*Ē'quine*, *a.* Pertaining to horses.

*Ē'qui-nō'e'tial*, *n.* The celestial equator; so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are equal in all parts of the world. — *a.* Pertaining to the equinox.  
*Ē'qui-nōx*, *n.* The time when the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world. [to arm.]  
*E-quip'* (129), *v. t.* To dress;  
*Ē'qui-page* (ēk/wi-pej), *n.* Attendance; retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.; furniture, of an army, a ship, a soldier, &c.  
*E-quipp'ment*, *n.* Act of equipping; any apparatus furnished.  
*Ē'qui-poise*, *n.* Equality of weight or force.  
*Ē'qui-pōl'lence*, *n.* Equality of power or force.  
*Ē'qui-pōl'lent*, *a.* Having equal force or power.  
*Ē'qui-pōn'der-ance* (99), *n.* Equality of weight.  
*Ē'qui-pōn'der-ant*, *a.* Of the same weight.  
*Ē'qui-ta-ble*, *a.* Giving, or disposed to give, each his due. — *SYN.* Just; impartial; fair; upright. [ly.]  
*Ē'qui-ta-bly*, *adv.* Impartially.  
*Ē'qui-ty* (ēk/wi-tj), *n.* Justice; impartiality.  
*E-quiv'a-lence*, *n.* Equality of value or worth.  
*E-quiv'a-lent*, *a.* Equal in value, power, or effect. — *n.* That which is equal in value or worth.  
*E-quiv'o-cal*, *a.* Ambiguous; doubtful. [fully.]  
*E-quiv'o-cal-ly*, *adv.* Doubtfully.  
*E-quiv'o-cāte*, *v. i.* To use words of double meaning; to quibble; to prevaricate.  
*E-quiv'o-cā'tion*, *n.* Ambiguity of speech.  
*E-quiv'o-cā'tor*, *n.* One who equivocates.  
*Ē'qui-vōke*, *n.* An ambiguous term;  
*Ē'qui-vōque*, *n.* A quibble.  
*Ē'ra* (86, 140), *n.* A point or period of time from which to compute.  
*E-rād'i-cāte*, *v. t.* To root out; to extirpate.  
*E-rād'i-cā'tion*, *n.* Act of rooting out.  
*E-rās'a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being erased.  
*E-rāse*, *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to rub or scrape out; to obliterate.  
*E-rā'sion*, *n.* Act of erasing.

*E-rās'ūre* (-rā/zhyr), *n.* Act of erasing or rubbing out.  
*Ere* (ār), *adv.* Before; sooner than. — *prep.* Before.  
*E-rēct*, *a.* Upright; perpendicular; bold. — *v. t.* To set upright; to build; to establish.  
*E-rēction*, *n.* A setting upright; act of building.  
*E-rēct'ly*, *adv.* In an erect posture. [ing erect.]  
*E-rēct'ness*, *n.* State of being erect.  
*Ē're'lōng* (ār'lōng, 19), *adv.* Before a long time.  
*Ē'rgot*, *n.* A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.  
*Ē'r'mine* (12), *n.* [From Armenia, where it is found.] An animal allied to the weasel; the fur of the animal, taken as an emblem of judicial purity.  
  
*Ermine.*  
*E-rōde*, *v. t.* To eat away.  
*E-rō'sion*, *n.* An eating; cancer.  
*E-rō'sive*, *a.* Corrosive.  
*Ērr* (125), *v. i.* To wander; to mistake.  
*Ē'r'rand*, *n.* A message; business of one sent. [ing.]  
*Ē'r'rant*, *a.* Wandering; roving.  
*Ē'r'rant-ry*, *n.* An errant state.  
*Er-rāt'ic*, *a.* Wandering; irregular.  
*†Ēr-rā'tum*, *n.* (pl. *Ēr-rā'tā*, 25). Error or mistake in printing or writing. [Ērr.]  
*Ērr'ing*, *p. pr. & p. a.* from *Ēr-rō'ne-oūs*, *a.* Wrong; false; incorrect.  
*Er-rō'ne-oūs-ly*, *adv.* By mistake; incorrectly.  
*Ē'r'ror*, *n.* A mistake; blunder; offense; sin.  
*Ērst*, *adv.* At first; long ago.  
*Ē'r'u-bēs'cence*, *n.* A blushing. [ing.]  
*Ē'r'u-bēs'cent*, *a.* Red; blushing.  
*Ē'r'ue-tā'tion*, *n.* A belching.  
*Ē'r'u-dite*, *a.* Learned.  
*Ē'r'u-dī'tion* (-dīsh/un, 49), *n.* Knowledge; learning.  
*E-rūp'tion*, *n.* A breaking forth; pustules on the skin.  
*E-rūp'tive*, *a.* Bursting out; attended with eruption.  
*Ē'r'y-sip'e-las*, *n.* [Gr. *erysipelas*, lit. red skin.] St. Anthony's fire, a kind of fever in which the skin is inflamed.

**Êr'y-si-pêl'a-toûs**, *a.* Resembling erysipelas.  
**Ês-ca-lâde'**, *n.* A scaling of walls. — *v. t.* To mount by ladders.  
**Es-cal'op**, *n.* A bivalve shell; a regular curving indenture.  
**Es-câpe'**, *v. t.* To avoid; to shun by flight. — *v. i.* To hasten away; to flee. — *n.* Act of avoiding; flight.  
**Es-câpe'ment**, *n.* That part of a time-piece which regulates its movements.  
**Es-chêat'**, *n.* A falling of lands to the lord of the fee or to the state for want of heirs. — *v. i.* To revert to the lord, crown, or state.  
**Es-chew'**, *v. t.* To shun or avoid; to forsake.  
**Ês'eort**, *n.* A guard from place to place. [guard]  
**Ês-côrt'**, *v. t.* To attend and  
**Ês'cri-toir'** (-twôr'), *n.* A writing desk.  
**Ês'cu-lent**, *a.* Good for food.  
**Es-cûch'eon** (-kûch'un), *n.* A shield or coat of arms.  
**Ês'o-têr'ie**, *a.* Secret.  
**Es-pâlier** (-yer), *n.* A frame or trellis for fruit-trees.  
**Es-pê'cial** (-pêsh'al), *a.* Principal; chief; peculiar.  
**Es-pê'cial-ly**, *adv.* Peculiarly.  
**Es-pî'al**, *n.* Act of spying.  
**Ês'pi-on-age**, *n.* Practice of employing spies.  
**Ês'pla-nâde'**, *n.* An open space before a fortification; a sloping grass-plat.  
**Es-pous'al**, *n.* Act of espousing; (*pl.*) betrothal or marriage ceremony.  
**Es-pouse'**, *v. t.* To betroth; to marry; to embrace.  
**Es-py'**, *v. t.* To see; to spy.  
**Es-quire'**, *n.* A title of magistrates and gentlemen. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.  
**Es-sây'**, *v. t.* To attempt.  
**Ês'say**, *n.* A trial; attempt; a short, informal treatise.  
**Ês'sây-ist**, or **Es-sây-ist**, *n.* A writer of essays.  
**Ês'senge**, *n.* [Lat. *essentia*, fr. *esse*, to be.] The nature of a thing; perfume; scent. — *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.  
**Es-sên'tial**, *a.* Necessary to existence; very important. — *n.* Constituent principle.  
**Es-sên'tial-ly**, *adv.* Necessarily.



Escape-ment.

**Es-tâb'lish**, *v. t.* To fix; to settle firmly; to found.  
**Es-tâb'lish-ment**, *n.* Settlement; confirmation; place of residence or business; income.  
**Es-tâte'**, *n.* Condition; property, especially in land; one of the classes of men constituting a state.  
**Es-teem'**, *v. t.* To value; to regard; to think highly of. — *n.* High value in opinion.  
**Es-thê'tics**, *n. sing.* See *Æsthetics*.  
**Ês'ti-ma-ble**, *a.* Worthy of esteem; valuable.  
**Ês'ti-mâte**, *v. t.* To set a value on. [value set.]  
**Ês'ti-mate**, *n.* Calculation.  
**Ês'ti-mâ'tion**, *n.* A valuing; esteem; honor; opinion.  
**Ês'ti-mâ'tor**, *n.* One who estimates. [summer.]  
**Ês'ti-val**, *n.* Pertaining to  
**Es-tôp'**, *v. i.* To bar; to impede; to stop the progress of.  
**Es-tôp'pel**, *n.* A conclusive admission.  
**Es-trânge'**, *v. t.* To keep at a distance; to alienate.  
**Es-trânge'ment**, *n.* Alienation. [ing or lost.]  
**Ês'trây'**, *n.* A beast wanderer.  
**Êst'u-a-ry**, *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.  
**Êst'u-âte**, *v. i.* To be agitated; to boil.  
**Êst'u-â'tion**, *n.* A boiling; agitation of water.  
**Êtch**, *v. t.* To engrave by drawing lines through wax and corroding them with some strong acid.  
**Êtch'ing**, *n.* Impression from etched copper-plate.  
**E-têr'nal** (12), *a.* Having no beginning or end. — *n.* The Deity; God. [ly.]  
**E-têr'nal-ly**, *adv.* Perpetually.  
**Êtêr'ni-ty**, *n.* Duration without beginning or end.  
**E-têr'nize**, *v. t.* To immortalize; to make endless.  
**Ê'ther**, *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to fill all space; a kind of very volatile fluid.  
**E-thê're-al**, *a.* Consisting of ether; heavenly.  
**E-thê're-al-ize**, *v. t.* To convert into ether.  
**Êth'ic**, { *a.* Relating to  
**Êth'ic-al**, } morals.  
**Êth'ics**, *n. sing.* The science of moral philosophy.  
**Êthi-ôp**, { *n.* A native of  
**Êthi-ô'pi-an**, } Ethiopia; a negro.

**Êth'nie**, { *a.* Belonging to  
**Êth'nie-al**, } races; heathen; pagan.  
**Eth-nôg'ra-phy**, *n.* A description of the different races of men.  
**Eth-nôl'o-gy**, *n.* A treatise on the natural races of men.  
**Ê'ti-o-lâte**, *v.* To whiten by excluding the sun's rays.  
**Ê'ti-o-lâ'tion**, *n.* A blanching or being blanched by exclusion of the rays of the sun.  
**Ê'ti-quê'tte'** (-kê't', 107), *n.* Forms of ceremony.  
**Ê'ty-mo-lôg'ie**, { *a.* Relat-  
**Ê'ty-mo-lôg'ic-al**, } ing to etymology.  
**Ê'ty-môl'o-gist**, *n.* One who is versed in etymology.  
**Ê'ty-môl'o-gy**, *n.* Derivation of words from their originals.  
**Ê'ty-môn**, *n.* A root or primitive word.  
**Eû'cha-rist**, *n.* The Lord's supper; communion.  
**Eû'cha-rist'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist.  
**Eû'lô-gist**, *n.* One who praises or commends.  
**Eû'lô-gis'tic**, *a.* Relating to, or containing, praise; commendatory.  
**Eû'lô-gize**, *v. t.* To praise by eulogy; to commend.  
**Eû'lô-gi-ûm** (140), *n.* Commendation; praise; laudation.  
**Eû'lô-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *eulogia*, lit. a speaking well.] Marked or studied praise. — *SYN.* Encomium; panegyric; laudation.  
**Eû'nuch**, *n.* A male human being who has been unmanned.  
**Eû'pêp'tic**, *a.* Having good digestion; easy of digestion.  
**Eû'phe-mism**, *n.* A delicate word or expression used for one that is offensive.  
**Eû-phôn'ic**, { *a.* Having  
**Eû-phôn'ic-al**, } a sound  
**Eû-phô'ni-ôûs**, } agreeable to the ear.  
**Eû'pho-ny**, *n.* An agreeable sound or combination of sounds.  
**Eû'phu-ism**, *n.* Affectation of excessive refinement in language.  
**Eû'ro-pê'an**, *a.* Pertaining to Europe. — *n.* A native of Europe.  
**Eû-thân'a-sy**, *n.* Easy death.  
**E-vâc'u-ant**, *n.* A medicine that evacuates.  
**E-vâc'u-âte**, *v. t.* To make empty; to void; to quit.



**E-vâc/u-â'tion**, *n.* Act of evacuating; withdrawal.

**E-vâde**, *v. t.* To avoid; to elude; to slip away.

**Êv/a-nês'gence**, *n.* A gradual vanishing.

**Êv/a-nês'cent**, *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; passing away.

**Êvan-gêl'ie-al**, *a.* According to, or contained in, the gospel; orthodox.

**E-vân'gel-ism**, *n.* Promulgation of the gospel.

**E-vân'gel-ist**, *n.* One who preaches or spreads the gospel.

**E-vân'gel-ize**, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel of Christ.

**E-vâp'o-râte**, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor; to waste insensibly. — *v. t.* To convert into vapor.

**E-vâp'o-râ'tion**, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.

**E-vâ'sion**, *n.* Artifice; equivocation; escape.

**E-vâ'sive**, *a.* Using evasion.

**E-vâ'sive-ly**, *adv.* With evasion.

**Êve**, *n.* Evening.

**Ê'ven** (Ê'vn), *a.* Level; smooth; uniform; parallel; fair; not odd. — *v. t.* To make level or smooth. — *adv.* Exactly; at the very time; so much as.

**Ê'ven-ing** (Ê'vn-), *n.* Close of the day; beginning of night.

**Ê'ven-ly**, *adv.* Equally; uniformly. [of being even.]

**Ê'ven-ness**, *n.* State or quality

**Ê'vent**, *n.* That which happens. — **SYN.** Incident; issue; end; result.

**E-vênt'ful**, *a.* Full of incidents. [ing.]

**Ê'ven-tide**, *n.* Time of event.

**E-vênt'u-al**, *a.* Consequential; final.

**E-vênt'u-âte**, *v. i.* To issue; to close; to end. [ways.]

**Êv'er**, *adv.* At any time; always.

**Êv'er-glâde**, *a.* A tract of land covered by water and grass.

**Êv'er-green**, *a.* Always green. — *n.* A plant or shrub always green.

**Êv'er-lâst'ing**, *a.* Continuing without end; eternal.

**Êv'er-môre**, *adv.* Eternally.

**Êv'er-y**, *a.* Each one of a whole. [places.]

**Êv'er-y-where**, *adv.* In all

**E-viet'**, *v. t.* To dispossess by judicial process.

**E-vie'tion**, *n.* Dispossession.

**Êv'i-dence**, *n.* That which

proves or shows facts; testimony; witness. — *v. t.* To show; to prove.

**Êv'i-dent**, *a.* Clear; plain.

**Êv'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* Clearly.

**Ê'vil** (Ê'vl), *a.* Ill; wicked; bad. — *n.* Calamity; wickedness.

**E-vinçe'**, *v. t.* To prove; to show in a clear manner.

**E-vin'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being proved.

**E-vis'cer-âte**, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.

**Êv'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being avoided. [forth.]

**Êv'o-câ'tion**, *n.* A calling

**E-vôke'**, *v. t.* To call forth.

**Êv'o-lû'tion**, *n.* Act of unfolding; prescribed or regular movement.

**E-volve'**, *v. t.* To unfold; to expand; to emit.

**Ewe** (ÿ), *n.* A female sheep.

**Ew'er** (ÿ'er), *n.* [From Lat. *aqua*, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout. [tate.]

**Ex-âc'er-bâte**, *v. t.* To irritate.

**Ex-âc'er-bâ'tion**, *n.* Increased violence of a disease.

**Ex-âet'** (101), *a.* Minutely correct or regular; punctual. — **SYN.** Accurate; precise; methodical; careful. — *v. t.* To demand; to require; to extort.

**Ex-âet'ion**, *n.* Act of extorting; a heavy tax.

**Ex-âet'ly**, *adv.* Accurately; nicely. [nicety.]

**Ex-âet'ness**, *n.* Accuracy;

**Ex-âg'ger-âte** (101), *v. t.* To heighten unduly in representation.

**Ex-âg'ger-â'tion**, *n.* A representation beyond the truth.

**Ex-âlt'**, *v. t.* To lift high; to extol; to magnify.

**Êx'al-tâ'tion**, *n.* A raising; elevation. [lime.]

**Ex-âlt'ed**, *a.* Dignified; sub-

**Ex-âm'i-nâ'tion**, *n.* Inquiry; inspection; search.

**Ex-âm'ine**, *v. t.* To inspect; to search into; to question.

**Ex-âm'in-er**, *n.* One who examines; an inspector.

**Ex-âm'ple**, *n.* A pattern; model; specimen.

**Êx'an-thêm'a-toûs**, *a.* Efflorescent; eruptive.

**Êx'ârch**, *n.* A viceroy.

**Ex-âs'per-âte**, *v. t.* To make very angry; to enrage.

**Ex-âs'per-â'tion**, *n.* State of being exasperated.

**Êx'ean-dês'gence**, *n.* A glowing or white heat.

**Êx'ean-dês'cent**, *a.* White with heat. [hollow.]

**Êx'ea-vâte**, *v. t.* To make hollow; a hollow.

**Êx'ea-vâ'tion**, *n.* A making hollow; a hollow.

**Ex-ceed'**, *v. t. or i.* To surpass; to excel.

**Ex-ceed'ing**, *a.* Very great

**Ex-ceed'ing-ly**, *adv.* To a great degree; very much.

**Ex-gêl'** (129), *v.* To surpass, especially in good qualities; to exceed.

**Êx'gêl-enge** (129), *n.* Superior goodness; eminence.

**Êx'gêl-en-cy**, *n.* Excellence; — a title of honor.

**Êx'gêl-lent**, *a.* Having great value; eminent.

**Êx'gêl-lent-ly**, *adv.* In an excellent degree.

**Ex-cept'**, *v. t.* To take or leave out; to exclude. — *v. i.* To object. — *prep.* Not including.

**Ex-cept'ing**, *prep. or p. pr.* Taking or leaving out; except; save.

**Ex-cept'ion**, *n.* Exclusion; thing excluded; objection.

**Ex-cept'ion-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to objections.

**Ex-cept'ion-al**, *a.* Forming exception. [jects.]

**Ex-cept'or**, *n.* One who objects.

**Ex-çêrpt'**, *n.* An extract; a selection.

**Ex-çêss'**, *n.* More than enough; surplus; intemperance.

**Ex-çêss'ive**, *a.* Exceeding just limits; extreme. [singly.]

**Ex-çêss'ive-ly**, *adv.* Exceed-

**Ex-chânge'**, *v. t.* To give for something else. — *n.* Act of bartering; balance of money; place where merchants meet.

**Ex-chânge'a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable of being exchanged.

**Ex-chân'ger**, *n.* One who exchanges.

**Ex-chêq'uer** (-chêk'er), *n.* A court in England that has charge of the public treasury. [exche.]

**Ex-çis'a-ble**, *a.* Subject to

**Ex-çise'**, *n.* A duty on goods.

*v. t.* To lay an excise or duty on.

**Ex-çise'man** (143), *n.* One who inspects excised goods.

**Ex-çis'ion** (-sîzh'uon), *n.* Utter destruction.

**Ex-çit'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of being easily excited.

**Ex-çit'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being roused into action.

**Êx'çit-tâ'tion**, *n.* Act of exciting.

**Ex-cîte'**, *v. t.* To stir; to rouse; to stimulate; to call into action.

**Ex-cît'ing**, *p. a.* Producing excitement.

**Ex-cîte'ment**, *n.* Act of exciting; agitation.

**Ex-clâim'**, *v. t.* To cry out.

**Ex'ela-mâ'tion**, *n.* A loud outcry; a mark [!], noting some emotion.

**Ex-clâm'a-to-ry**, *a.* Using, or containing, exclamation.

**Ex-elûde'**, *v. t.* To shut out; to debar; to except.

**Ex-elû'sion**, *n.* Act of excluding; rejection.

**Ex-elû'sive**, *a.* Shutting out; not including.

**Ex-elû'sive-ly**, *adv.* To the exclusion of others.

**Ex-elû'sive-ness**, *n.* State of being exclusive.

**Ex-côg'i-tâte**, *v. t.* To think

**Ex-côg'i-tâ'tion**, *n.* Invention by thought.

**Ex'com-mû-ni-câte**, *v. t.* To exclude from communion.

**Ex'com-mû-ni-câ'tion**, *n.* Act of excommunicating.

**Ex-cô'ri-âte**, *v. t.* To flay; to strip off the skin of; to gall.

**Ex-cô'ri-â'tion**, *n.* Act of stripping off the skin.

**Ex'ere-ment**, *n.* Matter discharged from the body.

**Ex'ere-mënt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to excrement.

**Ex-erês'gence**, *n.* Preternatural growth or protuberance.

**Ex-erês'cent**, *a.* Growing out unnaturally.

**Ex-erête'**, *v. t.* To discharge through the pores.

**Ex-erê'tion**, *n.* Separation of animal matters through the pores.

**Ex'ere-tive**, *a.* Tending to excrete.

**Ex'ere-to-ry**, *a.* A little duct for discharging a fluid.

**Ex-erû'ci-âte** (-shi-ât), *v. t.* To torture.

**Ex-eru'ci-ât'ing** (-shi-); *a.* Distressing; very painful.

**Ex-eul'pâte**, *v. t.* To clear from fault or guilt or blame.

**Ex'eul-pâ'tion**, *n.* Act of clearing from blame; excuse.

**Ex-eul'pa-to-ry**, *a.* Clearing from blame.

**Ex-eûr'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *excursio*, lit. a running out.] A ramble; a digression.

**Ex-eûr'sive**, *a.* Wandering; rambling.

**Ex-eûs'a-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being excused.

**Ex-eûse'** (-kûz/), *v. t.* To pardon; to judge leniently.

**Ex-eûse'** (-kûs/), *n.* Apology; that which excuses.

**Ëx'e-er-a-ble**, *a.* Detestable; hateful.

**Ëx'e-er-a-bly**, *adv.* Detestably.

**Ëx'e-er-âte**, *v. t.* To curse.

**Ëx'e-er-â'tion**, *n.* Imprecation of evil.

**Ëx'e-eûte**, *v. t.* To carry into effect; to put to death by law; to complete. — *SYN.* To accomplish; do; perform; effect; fulfill; finish.

**Ëx'e-eû't'er**, *n.* One who executes.

**Ëx'e-eû'tion**, *n.* Act of executing; a putting to death as a legal punishment.

**Ëx'e-eû'tion-er**, *n.* One who puts to death by law.

**Ex-êe'u-tive**, *a.* Carrying into effect. — *n.* The person or power that executes the laws.

**Ex-êe'u-tor**, *n.* One who settles the estate of a testator.

**Ex-êe'u-tor-ship**, *n.* Office of executor.

**Ex-êe'u-to-ry**, *a.* Performing official duties.

**Ex-êe'u-trix**, *n.* A female

**Ex'e-gê'sis**, *n.* Science of interpretation.

**Ex'e-gê't'ic-al**, *a.* Explanatory.

**Ex-êe'plar**, *n.* Example to be imitated; copy; pattern.

**Ëx'em-pla-ri-ly**, *adv.* By way of example.

**Ëx'em-pla-ry** (101), *a.* Serving as a pattern; worthy of imitation.

**Ex-êm'pli-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* Illustration by example; a copy.

**Ex-êm'pli-fy**, *v. t.* To illustrate.

**Ex-êempt'** (81), *a.* Free. — *v. t.* To free from. — *n.* One who is not subject.

**Ex-êemp'tion**, *n.* Freedom from what others are liable to; immunity.

**Ëx'e-quâ'tur**, *n.* A written recognition of a person as consul.

**Ëx'er-cise**, *n.* Use; practice; performance; activity; a lesson. — *v. t.* (153) To use; to employ; to practice; to keep busy. — *v. i.* To take or use exercise.

**Ex-êr'ci-tâ'tion**, *n.* Practice.

**Ex-êr-gue'** (-êrg'), *n.* A little space on a medal for the date, &c.

**Ex-êrt'**, *v. t.* To use strength or effort; to strive.

**Ex-êrtion**, *n.* Act of exerting; effort.

**Ëx-fô'li-âte**, *v. i.* To scale off.

**Ex-fô'li-â'tion**, *n.* A scaling off.

**Ex-hâl'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exhaled.

**Ëx-ha-lâ'tion** (101), *n.* Vapor.

**Ex-hâ'le**, *v. t.* To send out, as vapor. — *v. i.* To emit.

**Ex-haust'**, *v. t.* To drain to emptiness; to empty.

**Ex-haust'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

**Ex-haus'tion**, *n.* Act of exhausting; state of being exhausted.

**Ex-haust'less**, *a.* Not to be exhausted.

**Ex-hib'it**, *v. t.* To display; to show publicly. — *n.* A paper produced in proof of facts.

**Ex-hib'it-er**, *n.* One who exhibits.

**Ëx-hi-bi'tion** (-bîsh'un), *n.* A setting forth; public show; display.

**Ex-hil'a-râte**, *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.

**Ex-hil'a-râ'tion**, *n.* Act of exhilarating.

**Ex-hôr't**, *v. t.* To advise.

**Ëx-hôr-tâ'tion**, *n.* Act of advising; counsel.

**Ex-hôr'ta-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to exhort.

**Ex-hôr't'er**, *n.* One who exhorts.

**Ëx-hu-mâ'tion**, *n.* A digging up, as from the grave.

**Ex-hûme'**, *v. t.* To dig up, as from a grave.

**Ëx'i-gence**, *n.* Necessity.

**Ëx'i-gên-cy**, *n.* Pressing want.

**Ëx'i-gent**, *a.* Pressing.

**Ëx'ile** (113), *n.* Banishment; a person banished. — *v. t.* To banish; to transport.

**Ex-ist'**, *v. i.* To be; to live; to derive support.

**Ex-ist'ence**, *n.* Being; life.

**Ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Having being.

**Ëx'it**, *n.* A going out; departure; death.

**Ëx'o-dus**, *n.* Departure, esp. of the Israelites from Egypt; second book in the Bible.

**Ex-ôn'er-âte**, *v. t.* To unload; to free from a charge.

**Ex-ôn'er-â'tion**, *n.* Act of exonerating.

**Ëx'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being moved by entreaty.

**Ex-ôr'bi-tance**, *n.* Extravagance; enormity.

**Ex-ôr'bi-tant**, *a.* Excessive; unreasonable.

**Ex-ôr'bi-tant-ly**, *adv.* Excessively; enormously.

Ēx'or-çise (153), *v. t.* To expel, as evil spirits, by conjuration.

Ēx'or-çism, *n.* Act of exorcising.

Ēx'or-çist, *n.* One who casts out evil spirits.

Ēx'or-di-al, *a.* Introductory.

Ēx'or-di-um, *n.* Introduction, preface, or preamble.

Ēx'o-tér'ie, *a.* External; public.

Ēx-ôt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *erotikos*, fr. *exo*, outside.] Foreign; not native. — *n.* A foreign plant.

Ēx-pánd', *v. t.* or *i.* To open; to spread; to dilate.

Ēx-páns'e, *n.* Wide extent of space or body.

Ēx-pán'si-bi'i'ty, *n.* Capacity of being expanded.

Ēx-pán'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Ēx-pán'sion, *n.* Act of expanding; dilatation; extent.

Ēx-pán'sive, *a.* Spreading.

Ēx-pá'ti-ate (-shí-át), *v. i.* To rove; to wander; to enlarge; to descant. [ish.]

Ēx-pá'tri-áte, *v. t.* To banish; to expel.

Ēx-pá'tri-á'tion, *n.* The quitting of one's country; banishment; exile.

Ēx-péet', *v. t.* To look or wait for; to anticipate.

Ēx-péet'an-çy, *n.* A state of waiting.

Ēx-péet'ant, *a.* Waiting; looking for. — *n.* One who is expecting.

Ēx-pee-tá'tion, *n.* A waiting for; prospect.

Ēx-pee'to-rant, *a.* Promoting discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* A medicine that promotes such discharges.

Ēx-pee'to-ráte, *v. t.* To discharge from the lungs or throat.

Ēx-pee'to-rá'tion, *n.* Act of discharging from the lungs or throat.

Ēx-pee'to-rá'tive, *a.* Promoting expectoration.

Ēx-pé-di-en-çe, } *n.* Fitness;

Ēx-pé-di-en-çy, } propriety.

Ēx-pé-di-ent, *a.* Fit; proper; advisable. — *n.* Means to an end; shift; device.

Ēx-pé-di-ent-ly, *adv.* Flitly; with advantage.

Ēx-pe-díte, *v. t.* To hasten forward; to render easy. — SYN. To dispatch; accelerate; hurry. — *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.

Ēx-pe-di'tion, *n.* Haste; dis-

patch; a voyage; an enterprise.

Ēx-pe-di'tious (-dish'us), *a.* Done with dispatch; quick.

Ēx-pe-di'tious-ly (-dish'us-), *adv.* With dispatch.

Ēx-pél' (129), *v. t.* To drive or force out; to banish; to eject.

Ēx-pénd', *v. t.* To spend for an object; to lay out.

Ēx-pén'di-ture, *n.* Act of spending; sum expended.

Ēx-pén'se' (149), *n.* Cost; charge; money laid out.

Ēx-pén'sive, *a.* Costly; dear.

Ēx-pén'sive-ness, *n.* Costliness.

Ēx-pé'ri-en-çe, *n.* Trial or repeated trial, or the instruction thus gained. — *v. t.* To try; to know by practice.

Ēx-pé'ri-ençed (-enst), *p. a.* Taught by experience; practiced; versed.

Ēx-pé'r'i-ment, *n.* Trial; essay; operation for proving some fact or principle. — *v. i.* To make trial; to try.

Ēx-pé'r'i-mént'al, *a.* Founded on experiment.

Ēx-pé'r'i-mént'al-ly, *adv.* By experiment; by trial.

Ēx-pé'r'i-mént-er, *n.* One who makes experiments.

Ēx-pé'rt', *a.* Skillful; dexterous. — *n.* One who is skillful.

Ēx-pé'rt-ly, *adv.* Dexterously.

Ēx'pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being expiated.

Ēx'pi-áte, *v. t.* To atone for, as a crime. [satisfaction.]

Ēx'pi-á'tion, *n.* Atonement;

Ēx'pi-a-to-ry, *a.* Making expiation; atoning.

Ēx'pi-rá'tion, *n.* Act of breathing out; end; close.

Ēx-píre', *v. t.* To breathe out; to exhale. — *v. i.* To die; to de cease.

Ēx-pláin', *v. t.* To illustrate; to interpret; to make plain. — *v. i.* To give explanations.

Ēx-pláin-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ēx'pla-ná'tion, *n.* Act of making plain; interpretation.

Ēx-plán'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to explain.

Ēx'ple-tive, *n.* A word that adds nothing to the sense.

Ēx'pli-ea-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.

Ēx'pli-eáte, *v. t.* To unfold; to explain; to show.

Ēx'pli-eá'tion, *n.* An explanation.

Ēx'pli-eá'tive, } *a.* Serving

Ēx'pli-eá-to-ry, } to explain.

Ēx-plíc'it, *a.* Clear; plain; express; not obscure.

Ēx-plíc'it-ly, *adv.* Clearly.

Ēx-plóde', *v. i.* To burst with a loud report. — *v. t.* To bring into disrepute.

Ēx-plóit', *n.* An heroic deed.

Ēx-pló-ra'tion, *n.* Act of exploring; examination.

Ēx-pló'r'a-to-ry, *a.* Searching; exploring.

Ēx-plóre', *v. t.* To search carefully; to examine.

Ēx-pló'sion, *n.* A sudden bursting with a loud noise; a discharge.

Ēx-pló'sive, *a.* Driving or bursting with force.

Ēx-pó'nent, *n.* Index of a power in algebra; a representative.

Ēx-pórt', *v. t.* To transport from one country to another.

Ēx'pórt, *n.* A commodity sent abroad. [being exported.]

Ēx-pórt-a-ble, *a.* Capable of exporting; that which is exported. [ports.]

Ēx-pórt'er, *n.* One who exports.

Ēx-póse', *v. t.* To lay open or bare; to put in danger.

† Exposé (ěx'po-zá'), *n.* A formal statement or exposition.

Ēx'po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Explanation; interpretation; an exhibition of arts, &c.

Ēx-pós'i-tor, *n.* An interpreter; expounder. [explain.]

Ēx-pós'i-to-ry, *a.* Serving to explain.

Ēx-póst'u-láte, *v. i.* To remonstrate earnestly.

Ēx-póst'u-lá'tion, *n.* The act of expostulating; remonstrance.

Ēx-póst'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Containing expostulation.

Ēx-pós'üre (50), *n.* Act of exposing; or state of being exposed.

Ēx-pound', *v. t.* To explain.

Ēx-pound'er, *n.* One who explains or interprets.

Ēx-préss', *v. t.* To press out; to utter in language; to make known. — SYN. To denote; declare; indicate; exhibit. — *a.* Plain; direct; explicit. — *n.* A special messenger or conveyance.

Ēx-préss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being expressed.

Ēx-préss-ion (-resh'un), *n.* A pressing out; act or mode of speech. [express.]

Ēx-préss'ive, *a.* Adapted to express.

Ēx-préss'ive-ly, *adv.* With force.

Ex-prêss'ive-ness, *n.* State or quality of being expressive. [terms]  
 Ex-prêss'ly, *adv.* In direct  
 Ex-pro-brâ'te, *v. t.* To upbraid; to blame; to condemn.  
 Ex-pro-brâ'tion, *n.* Act of upbraiding; censure.  
 Ex-pûgn' (-pûn'), *v. t.* To take by assault.  
 Ex-pûg'na-ble, or Ex-pûgn'a-ble (-pûn'-), *a.* Capable of being conquered.  
 Ex-pûl'sion, *n.* Act of expelling; state of being expelled.  
 Ex-pûl'sive, *a.* Having power to expel. [punging]  
 Ex-pûn'e'tion, *n.* Act of expunging.  
 Ex-pûnge', *v. t.* [Lat. *expungere*, to prick out.] To blot out; to efface.  
 Ex-pur-gâ'te, or Ex-pûr-gâ'te, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to expunge.  
 Ex-pur-gâ'tion, *n.* Act of expurgating. [ing]  
 Ex-pûr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Purifying.  
 Ex'qui-sî'te, *a.* Very fine; excellent; keenly felt. — *n.* A fop.  
 Ex'qui-sî'te-ly, *adv.* Nicely.  
 Ex-scînd', *v. t.* To cut off.  
 Ex-sie'eant, *a.* Tending to dry.  
 Ex-sie-eate, or Ex-sie'eâte, *v. t.* To dry. [ing]  
 Ex-sie-eâ'tion, *n.* Act of drying.  
 Ex'tant, *a.* Now in being; existing.  
 Ex-têm-po-râ'ne-ous, } *a.*  
 Ex-têm-po-ra-ry, } Ut-  
 } tered' without previous  
 } study; unpremeditated.  
 †Ex-têm-po-re, *a.* or *adv.*  
 } Without previous study.  
 Ex-têm-po-rize, *v. i.* To utter without study.  
 Ex-tënd', *v.* To stretch out; to spread; to reach.  
 Ex-tên'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being extensible.  
 Ex-tên'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended.  
 Ex-tên'sion, *n.* Act of extending; enlargement.  
 Ex-tên'sive, *a.* Large; wide; of great extent.  
 Ex-tên'sive-ly, *adv.* Widely; largely.  
 Ex-tënt', *n.* Space; compass.  
 Ex-tên'u-â'te, *v. t.* To palliate; to lessen.  
 Ex-tên'u-â'tion, *n.* Act of extenuating; palliation.  
 Ex-têr'i-or, *a.* Outward; foreign. — *n.* Outside; surface.  
 Ex-têr'i-or-ly, *adv.* Outwardly.

Ex-têr'min-â'te, *v. t.* To drive away; to root out.  
 Ex-têr'min-â'tion, *n.* Destruction; extirpation.  
 Ex-têr'min-â'tor, *n.* One who exterminates.  
 Ex-têr'nal, *a.* Outward.  
 Ex-têr'nal-ly, *adv.* Outwardly; in show.  
 Ex-têr'nals, *n. pl.* Outward parts or rites; exterior form.  
 Ex-tinct', *a.* Extinguished; ended; dead.  
 Ex-tinc'tion, *n.* Destruction; suppression.  
 Ex-tînguish (-ting'wish), *v. t.* To quench; to put out; to destroy.  
 Ex-tînguish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.  
 Ex-tînguish-er, *n.* A utensil to put out candles.  
 Ex-tînguish-ment, *n.* A putting out or quenching; destruction; abolition.  
 Ex'tir-pâ'te, or Ex-tir'pâ'te, *v. t.* To root out; to destroy.  
 Ex'tir-pâ'tion, *n.* The act of rooting out. [extirpates]  
 Ex'tir-pâ'tor, *n.* One who  
 Ex-tôl' (130), *v. t.* To praise greatly. — *SYN.* To exalt; laud; eulogize; glorify.  
 Ex-tôrt', *v. t.* To exact unlawfully; to wrest.  
 Ex-tôr'tion, *n.* Unlawful exaction. [ive]  
 Ex-tôr'tion-ate, *a.* Oppressive.  
 Ex-tôr'tion-er, *n.* One who practices extortion.  
 Ex'tract, *n.* A substance drawn from another; a passage from a book or writing.  
 Ex-trâct', *v. t.* To draw out; to take. [out; lineage]  
 Ex-trâction, *a.* A drawing  
 Ex-trâct'ive, *a.* Capable of being extracted.  
 Ex-trâct'or, *n.* One who, or that which, extracts.  
 Ex'tra-dî'tion (-dish'un), *n.* Delivery on the part of one government to another of an accused person.  
 Ex'tra-ju-di'cial (-dish'al), *a.* Out of the regular course of law. [not intrinsic]  
 Ex-trâ'ne-ous, *a.* Foreign;  
 Ex-trâor'di-na-ri-ly (-trôr'- or -tra-ôr'-), *adv.* Uncommonly.  
 Ex-trâor'di-na-ry (-trôr'- or -tra-ôr'-), *a.* Uncommon; unusual; remarkable.  
 Ex-trâv'a-gance, *n.* State of being extravagant; excess; prodigality.

Ex-trâv'a-gant, *a.* Exceeding due bounds; lavish in expenses. — *SYN.* Excessive; prodigal; wasteful.  
 Ex-trâv'a-gant-ly, *adv.* Lavishly; profusely.  
 Ex-trâv'a-sâ'te, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.  
 Ex-trâv'a-sâ'tion, *n.* A letting out of the proper vessels, as blood.  
 Ex-trême, *a.* Outermost; utmost; greatest; highest. — *n.* Utmost limit; extremity. [most degree]  
 Ex-trême-ly, *adv.* In the ut-  
 Ex-trêm'ist (133), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.  
 Ex-trêm'i-ty, *n.* Utmost point or degree; necessity.  
 Ex'tri-eu-ble, *a.* Capable of being extirpated.  
 Ex'tri-eâte, *v. t.* To disentangle; to set free.  
 Ex'tri-eâ'tion, *n.* Act of extirpating; disentanglement.  
 Ex-trin'sic, } *a.* Outward;  
 Ex-trin'sic-al, } external.  
 Ex-trude', *v. t.* To thrust out.  
 Ex-tru'sion, *n.* Act of thrusting out. [our abundance]  
 Ex-û'ber-ance, *n.* Superfluity.  
 Ex-û'ber-ant, *a.* Luxuriant; superabundant.  
 Ex-û'ber-ant-ly, *adv.* Very abundantly; luxuriantly.  
 Ex-û-dâ'tion, *n.* The act of sweating out.  
 Ex-û'dé', *v. t.* To discharge through the pores. — *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth.  
 Ex-ûlt', *v. i.* To rejoice greatly. [triumph]  
 Ex-ûlt'ant, *a.* Rejoicing in  
 Ex-ûl-tâ'tion, *n.* Expression of great joy.  
 Eye (î), *n.* The organ of sight; a bud. — *v. t.* To watch; to observe; to view. [eye]  
 Eye'ball, *n.* The ball of the  
 Eye'brow, *n.* Hairy arch over the eyes.  
 Eye'-glass, *n.* A glass to assist the sight.  
 Eye'lash, *n.* Hair on the edge of the eyelid.  
 Eye'less (l'less), *a.* Having no eyes; blind. [or eord]  
 Eye'let, *n.* A hole for a lace  
 Eye'-serv'ant, *a.* A servant that requires watching.  
 Eye'-serv'ice, *n.* Service done only under the employer's eye.  
 Eye'sight (-sit), *n.* Sight of the eye.

**Ey'e-sô're**, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

**Ey'e-tooth** (143), *n.* An upper tooth next the grinders, pointing up toward the eye.

**Ey'e-wa'ter**, *n.* A medicated water or lotion for the eyes.

**Ey'e-wit'ness**, *n.* One who saw what he testifies; one who sees a thing done.

**Eyre**, *n.* A court of itinerant justices.

**Ey'rie** (ā'rĭ), *n.* A place where birds of prey build and hatch.

## F.

**FĀ'BLE**, *n.* A fictitious story enforcing a useful truth.—*v. t.* To feign; to lie; to falsify.

**Fāb'rie**, *n.* A building; an edifice; a structure; a manufactured article, as cloth.

**Fāb'ri-cā'te**, *v. t.* To construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely; to forge.

**Fāb'ri-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of fabricating or building; construction; invention.

**Fāb'ri-cā'tor**, *n.* One who constructs or forms.

**Fāb'u-list**, *n.* One who writes or invents fables.

**Fāb'u-lōus**, *a.* Feigned; invented; unreal; false.

†**Fa-cā'de'** (fa-sād' or fa-sād'), *n.* [Fr.] A front elevation of a building.

**Fā'ce** (140), *n.* Fore part of the head; visage; front; principal surface; boldness.—*v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose.

**Fā'cet**, *n.* A little face; a small surface. [witty.]

**Fa-cē'tiōus**, *a.* Humorous.

**Fa-cē'tiōus-ly**, *adv.* With humor.

**Fā'cial** (fĭ'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the face.

**Fā'cile**, *a.* [Lat. *facilis*, from *facere*, to do.] Easy to be done, or to yield; pliant; flexible. [easy.]

**Fa-cil'i-tā'te**, *v. t.* To make

**Fa-cil'i-ty**, *n.* Ease; easiness; dexterity; (*pl.*) means to render easy.

**Fā'cing** (133), *n.* A covering in front. [ness.]

**Fae-sim'i-le**, *n.* Exact like-fact, *n.* [Lat. *factum*, a thing done.] An act; deed; reality; truth; circumstance.

**Fā'ction**, *n.* A small political party; a clique.

**Fā'ctiōus**, *a.* Given to faction; turbulent; disorderly.

**Fae-ti'fōus** (-tish'us), *a.* Made by art; artificial.

**Fā'e'tor**, *n.* An agent in trade.

**Fā'e'tor-age**, *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.

**Fā'e'to-ry**, *n.* House of a factor; body of factors; a manufactory.

**Fae-tō'tum**, *n.* A servant to do all sorts of work.

**Fā'e'ul-ty**, *n.* Power of the mind; ability; power; talent; officers of a college; members of a profession.

**Fā'de**, *v. i.* To wither or decay; to lose color or vigor.

**Fadge**, *v. t.* To suit; to join closely.

**Fā'gēs**. See *Feces*.

**Fā'g**, *v. i.* To become weary.

—*v. t.* To compel to drudge.—*n.* A drudge; one obliged to drudge for another.

**Fā'z-ēnd'**, *n.* Untwisted end of a rope; refuse; meaner part.

**Fā'z'ot**, *n.* A bundle of twigs.

**Fā'il**, *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to decline; to miss; to become insolvent.—*v. t.* (126) To desert; to disappoint; to omit.—*n.* Omission.

**Fāil'ū're** (fāl'yūr), *n.* Defect; deficiency; fault; act of becoming insolvent.

**Fāin**, *a.* Glad.—*adv.* Gladly.

**Fāint**, *a.* Weak; languid.—*v. i.* To swoon; to sink senseless from loss of strength.

**Fāint'ish**, *a.* Slightly faint.

**Fāint'ly**, *adv.* Feebly; weakly.

**Fāint'ness**, *n.* State of being faint; feebleness.

**Fāir**, *a.* Free from blemish, perversion, &c.; of a light shade.—*SYN.* Pure; frank; honest; equitable.—*adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; justly.—*n.* A handsome woman; a stated market.—*The Fair*, the female sex.

**Fāir'ly**, *adv.* Openly; honestly.

**Fāir'ness**, *n.* State of being fair; clearness; beauty; candor.

**Fāir'y** (141), *n.* A fabled

spirit.—*a.* Belonging to, or given by, the fairies.

**Fāith**, *n.* Belief; object of belief; creed; fidelity; honor; promise given.

**Fāith'ful** (139), *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; exact; true.

**Fāith'ful-ly**, *adv.* With faith.

**Fāith'ful-ness**, *n.* Firm adherence to truth or trust.

**Fāith'less**, *a.* Without faith.—*SYN.* Treacherous; unbelieving; disloyal; false.

**Fāl'eā'te**, *a.* Hooked; bent

**Fāl'eā'ted**, *a.* like a sickle.

**Fāl'chion** (faw'chun), *n.* A short crooked sword.

**Fāl'eon** (faw'kn), *n.* A hawk trained for sport.

**Fāl'eon-er** (faw'kn-), *n.* A person who trains hawks for taking wild fowl.

**Fāl'eon-ry** (faw'kn-rĭ), *n.* Art of training hawks; practice of taking game by means of hawks.

**Fāl'l** (123), *v. i.* [imp. **FELL**; *p. p.* **FALLEN**.] To drop; to decline; to happen; to apostatize.—*n.* Descent; degradation; decrease; cadence; a cascade or cataract; autumn.

**Fāl-lā'ciōus**, *a.* Producing mistake; deceitful; delusive.

**Fāl'la-cy**, *n.* Deceitfulness; deception; sophistry.

**Fāl'len** (fawln, 55), *p. p.* of *Fall*. [to err.]

**Fāl'li-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Liableness

**Fāl'li-ble**, *a.* Liable to err.

**Fāl'ling-sick'ness**, *n.* A disease in which the patient falls down senseless; epilepsy.

**Fāl'lōw**, *a.* Pale red, or yellow; plowed but not sown.—*n.* Land left untilled.—*v. t.* To plow, harrow, and break, as land, without seeding it.

**False**, *a.* Not true; counterfeit; not faithful or honest; hypocritical. [treacherously.]

**False'ly**, *adv.* Erroneously;

**False'hōod**, *n.* Want of truth

**Fals'i-ty**, *n.* or veracity; a false assertion.

Fal-sét'to, *n.* A kind of voice in man above his natural voice.

Fal'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of falsifying; a falsehood.

Fal'si-fier, *n.* One who falsifies.

Fal'si-fy, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to prove to be false. — *v. i.* To tell lies.

Fal'si-ty, *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood.

Fal'ter (139), *v. i.* To hesitate in speech; to waver.

Fal'ter-ing, *a.* Hesitating.

Fāme, *n.* Reputation; renowned; celebrity.

Fāmed, *a.* Celebrated; noted.

Fā-mil'i-ar (103), *a.* [Lat. *familiaris*, fr. *familia*, family.] Intimate; well-known; knowing intimately; common; affable. — *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a demon.

Fā-mil-iār-i-ty, *n.* Intimate acquaintance; ease in intercourse. [custom.]

Fā-mil'i-ar-ize, *v. t.* To make familiar.

Fā-mil'i-ly, *adv.* Intimately.

Fām'i-ly (141), *n.* Household; lineage; race; class.

Fām'ine, *n.* Want of sufficient food.

Fām'ish, *v. i.* To die of hunger. — *v. t.* To destroy with hunger; to starve.

Fām'ish-ment, *n.* Extreme hunger. [ed.]

Fā'mōus, *a.* Renowned; not-fā'mōus-ly, *adv.* With great renown.

Fān (140), *n.* An instrument to blow and cool the face; also, one to winnow grain. — *v. t.* (129) To blow with a fan; to winnow. [siast.]

Fā-nāt'ie, *n.* A wild enthusiasm. {a. Wild and Fā nāt'ie-al, } enthusiastic in opinions. [fanaticism.]

Fā-nāt'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With enthusiasm. {a. Extravagant notions; religious frenzy. [ined.]

Fān'ci-ed, *a.* Conceived; imagined. Fān'ci-ful (135), *a.* Dictated by fancy; whimsical; odd; visionary.

Fān'cy, *n.* Imagination; notion; groundless opinion; preference; taste. — *v. t. or i.* To imagine; to conceive; to suppose; to long for. — *a.* Pleasing the fancy; fine.

Fān-dān'go, *n.* A lively Spanish dance.

Fāne, *n.* A temple; a church.

Fān-fār'on-āde', *n.* A vain boasting; bluster.

Fāng, *n.* Tusk of an animal; a long claw; talon.

Fān-tā'si-ā (-tā'ze-ā), *n.* A fanciful piece of music.

Fān-tās'tic, } *a.* Fanciful; Fān-tās'tic-al, } whimsical.

Fān'ta-sy, *n.* A fancy; conceit; whimsey.

Fār (85), *a.* Distant; remote. — *adv.* At or to a great distance; very much.

Fārce, *n.* A short, ludicrous play. — *v. t.* To stuff.

Fār'ci-al, *a.* Belonging to a farce; ludicrous.

Fāre, *v. i.* To be in any state, good, or bad; to be entertained. — *n.* Price of passage; food.

Fāre'well, or Fāre-wēll', *n.* Wish of welfare at parting; act of taking leave. [adieu.]

Fāre-wēll', *interj.* Good-by; Fare-rī'nā, or Fare-rī'nā, *n.* Pollen of flowers; the flour of grain, starch, &c.

Fār'i-nā'ceoūs, *a.* Consisting of meal or flour; mealy.

Fārm, *n.* Land occupied by a farmer. — *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price; to cultivate, as a farm.

Fārm'er, *n.* One who cultivates land. [ing land.]

Fārm'ing, *n.* Practice of tillage.

Fār'o, *n.* A game at cards.

Fār-rā'go (115), *n.* A medley.

Fār'ri-er, *n.* [From Lat. *fer-rum*, iron.] A horse-shoer; one who cures the diseases of horses. [farrier.]

Fār'ri-er-y, *n.* Business of a farrier.

Fār'rōw, *n.* A litter of pigs. — *a.* Not producing a calf in the year. — *v. t. or i.* To bring forth, as pigs.

Fār'ther (85), *n.* Being at a greater distance; more remote. — *adv.* Beyond; more remotely. See Further.

Fār'thing, *n.* The fourth of a penny. [ticoat.]

Fār'thin-gale, *n.* A hoop pet.

Fās'ci-cle, *n.* A kind of inflorescence. [bundle.]

Fas-ci'u-lar, *a.* United in a fasci-nāte, *v. t.* To charm; to captivate; to enchant.

Fās'ci-nā'tion, *n.* Act or power of charming.

Fāsh'ion, *n.* [From Lat. *facticis*, a making.] Form; custom; general practice; mode; style. — *v. t.* To form; to mold.

Fāsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* Being ac-

cording to, or observant of, the prevailing mode.

Fāsh'ion-a-bly, *adv.* In a fashionable manner.

Fāst, *v. i.* To abstain from food. — *n.* Abstinence from food; time or day for fasting. — *a.* Firmly fixed; steadfast; rapid; swift; dissipated. — *adv.* With speed.

Fāst'-dāy, *n.* A day set apart for fasting and prayer.

Fāst'en (fās'n), *v. t.* To make firm; to hold together.

Fāst'en-ing, *n.* That which confines or makes fast.

Fas-tid'i-ōūs, *a.* Difficult to please; squeamish; nice.

Fas-tid'i-ōus-ly, *adv.* With squeamishness.

Fāst'ness, *n.* State of being fast; a strong fort.

Fāt, *n.* An oily, concrete, animal substance. — *a.* Abounding in fat; plump; corpulent; gross; greasy. — *v.* To make or grow fat.

Fā'tal, *a.* Necessary; deadly; destructive; mortal.

Fā'tal-ism, *n.* The doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.

Fā'tal-ist, *n.* One who holds to fatalism.

Fā-tāl'i-ty, *n.* Inevitable necessity; mortality.

Fā'tal-ly, *adv.* Necessarily; mortally.

Fāte, *n.* Inevitable necessity; final lot; (pl.) the destinies supposed to preside over men. — SYN. Destiny; fortune; doom; death.

Fāt'ed, *a.* Decried by fate.

Fā'ther, *n.* A male parent; an ancestor; a protector. — *v. t.* To adopt as one's own.

Fā'ther-lānd, *n.* Native land of one's fathers. [father.]

Fā'ther-less, *a.* Having no father.

Fā'ther-ly, *a.* Like a father; paternal; tender.

Fāth'om, *n.* A measure of length of six feet. — *v. t.* To sound the depth of; to penetrate.

Fāth'om-less, *a.* Bottomless.

Fa-tigue' (-teeg'), *n.* Great weariness; toil. — *v. t.* To weary to excess; to tire.

Fāt'ling, *n.* A fat animal.

Fāt'ness, *n.* Fleshiness; unctuousness; fertility.

Fāt'ten, *v. t.* To make fat. — *v. i.* To grow fat.

Fāt'ty, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fat; greasy.

Fa-tū'i-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind; mental imbecility.

Fät'u-ous, *a.* Feeble in mind; foolish; silly; impotent.

Fau'cet, *n.* A contrivance for drawing liquors from a cask, &c.

Fault, *n.* Want; blemish; a defect; offense; failing.

Fault'less, *a.* Free from fault; perfect.

Fault'y, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective; imperfect.

Faun, *n.* A rural deity.

†Fau'nä, *n.* The entire group of animals belonging to a country.

Fä'vor (155), *n.* Kind regard; support; mildness; a gift. — *v. t.* To countenance.

Fä'vor-a-ble, *a.* Propitious to success; kind; advantageous. [or affection.]

Fä'vor-a-bly, *adv.* With favor

Fä'vor-ite, *n.* A particular friend. — *a.* Regarded with favor; esteemed; preferred.

Fä'vor-it-ism, *n.* Disposition to favor a friend; partiality.

Fawn, *n.* A young fallow deer. — *v. i.* To court, or flatter servilely.

Fäy (140), *n.* A fairy; an elf. — *v. i.* To join closely.

Fē'al-ty, *n.* Homage; loyalty.

Fear, *n.* Apprehension of evil. — *v. t.* or *i.* To stand in awe of; to be afraid; to dread.

Fear'ful, *a.* Afraid; terrible.

Fear'ful-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner; with fear.

Fear'less, *a.* Free from fear; undaunted; intrepid. [fear.]

Fear'less-ly, *adv.* Without

Fear'less-ness, *n.* Freedom from fear; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

Fēa'si-bil'i-ty, { *n.* Practica-

Fēa'si-ble-ness, } bility.

Fēa'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being performed; practicable.

Fēast, *n.* A sumptuous entertainment; a festival; a holiday. — *v. i.* To eat sumptuously. — *v. t.* To entertain sumptuously.

Fēat, *n.* An extraordinary action; exploit; trick.

Fēath'er, *n.* A plume; that which forms the covering of birds. — *v. t.* To cover with plumage; to adorn.

Fēath'er-bēd, *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers.

Fēath'er-y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, feathers.

Fēat'ūre, *n.* Form or appearance, especially of the face; lineament.

Fēb'ri-fūge, *n.* A medicine to cure fever.

Fēb'rile, or Fēb'rile, *a.* Pertaining to fever.

Fēb'ru-a-ry, *n.* The second month of the year.

Fē'cal, *a.* Containing dregs.

Fē'cēs, *n. pl.* Excrement; dregs.

Fēe'u-lence, *n.* Foul matter in liquors; lees; dregs.

Fēe'u-lent, *a.* Foul; full of dregs.

Fēe'und, *a.* Fruitful; fertile; productive. [prolific.]

Fēe'un-dāte, *v. t.* To make

Fēe'un-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making fruitful. [ness.]

Fe-cū'di-ty, *n.* Fruitful

Fēd, *imp. & p. p.* of *Feed*.

Fēd'er-al, *a.* [Lat. *fœdus*, a

league.] Pertaining to a league or contract.

Fēd'er-ate, *a.* Leagued.

Fēd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of uniting in a league; a confederacy; a league.

Fēd'er-a-tive, *a.* Joining in league.

Fee (140), *n.* A reward; recompense; perpetual right. — *v. t.* To retain by a fee.

Fee'ble, *a.* Wanting in strength or activity. — SYN.

Infirm; imbecile; languid.

Fee'ble-ness, *n.* Infirmary.

Fee'bly, *adv.* Weakly; faintly.

Feed, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. *FED*.]

To give food to; to supply. — *v. i.* To eat; to take food. — *n.* Food; meat; pasture.

Feed'er, *n.* One that feeds; any medium of supply.

Feel, *v. t.* or *i.* [imp. & p. p. *FELT*.]

To perceive by the touch; to be affected; to experience. — *n.* Sensation communicated by touching.

Feel'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feels; antenna of an insect.

Feel'ing, *n.* Touch; sensibility; emotion. — *a.* Full of sensibility; tender.

Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* Tenderly.

Fee'-sim'ple, *n.* An absolute or unconditional fee.

Feet, *n.* *pl.* of *Foot*.

Feign (fān), *v. t.* To pretend; to counterfeit. [pretense.]

Feint (fānt), *n.* A false show; a

Fe-liç'i-tāte, *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate.

Fe-liç'i-tā'tion, *n.* Kind wish; congratulation.

Fe-liç'i-toūs, *a.* Happy; delightful; very appropriate.

Fe-liç'i-ty, *n.* Great happi-

ness. — SYN. Bliss; blissfulness; blessedness. [cats.]

Fē'line, *a.* Pertaining to

Fēll, *a.* Fierce; savage; cruel. — *v. t.* To prostrate; to

strike or cut down; to hem, as a seam. — *n.* Skin; hide of a beast. — *v., imp.* of *Full*.

Fēl'lōw, *n.* An associate or equal; a person. — *v. t.* To

match; to pair with; to suit.

Fēl'lōw-erēat'ūre, *n.* One of the same race.

Fēl'lōw-feel'ing, *n.* A like feeling; sympathy. [beir.]

Fēl'lōw hēir (-ār), *n.* A joint

Fēl'lōw-ship, *n.* Society; intercourse; companionship; foundation for maintaining a resident scholar.

Fēl'ly, *n.* Rim of a wheel.

†Fē'lō-de-sē', *n.* A suicide.

Fēl'on, *n.* One guilty of felony; a painful tumor.

Fe-lō'ni-ous, *a.* Having the quality of felony; villainous.

Fe-lō'ni-ous-ly, *adv.* In a felonious manner.

Fēl'o-ny, *n.* A heinous or capital crime.

Fēlt, *imp. & p. p.* of *Feel*. — *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool. — *v. t.* To make compact by

fulling.

Fē'māle, *a.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine; not male.

†Fēme-eōv'ert, *n.* A married woman. [woman.]

†Fēme-sōle', *n.* An unmarried

Fēm'i-nine, *a.* Pertaining to females of the human race; tender; effeminate.

Fēm'o-ral, *a.* Belonging to the thigh.

Fēn, *n.* A marsh; bog; morass.

Fēnce (140), *n.* [Abbreviated from *defence*.]

A wall or other structure to inclose land. — *v. t.* To inclose with a fence. — *v. i.* To practice

fencing. [fence.]

Fēnce'less, *a.* Destitute of a

Fēn'cer, *n.* One who fences.

Fēn'ci-ble, *n.* A soldier trained for defensive warfare.

Fēn'cing, *n.* Materials for fences; art of self-defense with the sword; use of the foil.

Fēnd, *v. t.* To repel; to keep or ward off. — *v. i.* To parry.

Fēnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sends or wards off.

Fēn'nel, *n.* An aromatic plant.

Fēn'ny, *a.* Marshy; boggy.

ān, ār, dō, wōlf, tōd, tōok; ārn, rne, pull; ç, ġ, soft; e, ē, hard; a; ; exist; ŋ as ng; this.

**Fëoff** (fëf), *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land.

**Fëoff'ment**, *n.* Grant of a fee; gift in fee of land, &c., with delivery of possession.

**Fëri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to holidays or week-days.

**Fë'tine**, *a.* Wild; savage.

**Fër'ment**, *n.* Tumult; agitation; that which causes agitation.

**Fer-mënt'**, *v. t.* To excite by internal motion. — *v. i.* To undergo fermentation.

**Fër-men-tä'tion**, *n.* Act of fermenting; a certain chemical change in animal and vegetable substances.

**Fer-mënt'a-tive**, *a.* Causing fermentation.

**Fërn**, *n.* A genus of plants.

**Fe-rö'cious**, *a.* Savage; wild and cruel; fierce.

**Fe-röc'i-ty**, *n.* Savage wildness and fierceness; cruelty.

**Fër're-öus**, *a.* Made of, like, or pertaining to, iron.

**Fër'ret** (130), *v. t.* To drive from a lodge. — *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.

**Fër'ri-age**, *n.* Fare or toll for passing a ferry.

**Fer-ri'g'i-nöus**, *a.* Partaking of, or containing, iron.

**Fër'rule** (fër'ril or fër'ryl), *n.* A ring on the end of a stick.

**Fër'ry**, *n.* A place for passing a river or lake; a boat. — *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat. [attends a ferry.]

**Fër'ry-man** (143), *n.* One who ferries. *a.* Fruitful; productive; prolific; rich.

**Fër'til-ize**, *v. t.* To enrich, as land. [soil; fruitfulness.]

**Fer-til'i-ty**, *n.* Richness of

**Fër'ule** (fër'il or fër'yll), *n.* A flat piece of wood for punishing children. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.

**Fër'ven-cy**, *n.* Heat of mind; zeal; ardor; fervor.

**Fër'vent**, *a.* [Lat. *fervens*, boiling.] Warm; ardent.

**Fër'vent-ly**, *adv.* With fervor; zealously.

**Fër'vid**, *a.* Warm; vehement.

**Fër'vid-ly**, *adv.* With glowing warmth. [warmth of mind.]

**Fër'vor**, *n.* Heat; ardor; Fës'eue, *n.* A wire or straw to point out letters.

**Fës'tal**, *a.* Relating to a feast; joyous; merry.

**Fës'ter**, *v. i.* To rankle; to grow virulent. — *n.* A sore that rankles and discharges.

**Fës'ti-val**, *a.* Pertaining to a

feast; joyous. — *n.* A feast; a solemn or joyful anniversary.

**Fës'tive**, *a.* Gay; mirthful; festive. [mirth; gayety.]

**Fes-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Social joy or

**Fes-toön'**, *n.* A kind of wreath. — *v. t.* To adorn with festoons.

**Fë'tch**, *v. t.* To go and bring; to bring; to sell for. — *n.* A stratagem; artifice; trick.

**Fête** (fät), *n.* A festival. — *v. t.* To feast. [ing.]

**Fët'id**, *a.* Ill-smelling; stink-

**Fët'lock**, *n.* Tuft of hair behind the pastern joint of a horse.

**Fët'ter**, *n.* A chain for the feet; a restraint. — *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.

**Fët'tus**, *n.* (*pl.* Fët'tus-es.) An animal in the womb or egg.

**Feüd**, *n.* Quarrel; broil; a feudal tenure; a fief; a fee.

**Feüd'al**, *a.* Held of a lord; pertaining to fiefs or fees.

**Feüd'al-ism**, *n.* The system of feudal tenures.

**Fë'ver**, *n.* A disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse.

**Fë'ver-ish**, *a.* Affected with slight fever; hot; sickle.

**Few** (fä, 99), *a.* Not many; small in number.

**Few'ness**, *n.* Smallness of number; paucity.

**Fë'at**, *n.* A decree; command.

**Fib'**, *n.* A lie; falsehood. — *v. t.* To tell what is false.

**Fï'ber** (151), *n.* A slender

**Fï'bre** } thread or thread-like substance.

**Fï'bril**, *n.* A small fiber.

**Fï'brou's**, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers. [mind.]

**Fick'le**, *a.* Changeable in

**Fick'le-ness**, *n.* Inconstancy.

**Fie'tile**, *a.* Moulded into form by art.

**Fie'tion**, *n.* An invented story; a lie. — *SYN.* Fabrication; falsehood.

**Fie-ti'tiöus** (-tish/us), *a.* Feigned; counterfeit.

**Fie-ti'tiöus-ly** (-tish/us-), *adv.* Falsely.

**Fid'dle**, *n.* A violin. — *v. i.* To play on a violin.

**Fid'dler**, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.

**Fid'dli-ty**, *n.* Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty; integrity.

**Fidg'et**, *v. i.* To move by fits and starts. — *n.* Uneasy motion of the body. [easy.]

**Fidg'et-y**, *a.* Restless; un-

**Fï-dü'cial**, } *a.* Confident;

**Fï-dü'cia-ry**, } held in trust.

**Fï-dü'cia-ry**, *n.* One who holds in trust; a trustee.

**Fïe**, *interj.* denoting dislike.

**Fïëf**, *n.* An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; feud.

**Fïëld**, *n.* A piece of inclosed land; a battle-ground; compass; extent; space.

**Fïëld'-böök**, *n.* A book used in surveying.

**Fïëld'-mä'r-shal**, *n.* The commander of an army; — a high military title.

**Fïëld'-öf-fi-cër**, *n.* A major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. [non.]

**Fïëld'-pi-ëce**, *n.* A small cannon.

**Fïënd**, *n.* An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being.

**Fïërce**, *a.* Violent; eager in attack; furious; ferocious.

**Fïërce'ly**, *adv.* Furiously.

**Fïërce'ness**, *n.* Violence; vehemence; rage.

**Fïër-i-ness**, *n.* Great heat.

**Fï'e-ry**, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fire; hot; irritable; fierce; passionate.

**Fife**, *n.* A small musical pipe. — *v. i.* To play on a fife.

**Fï'fer**, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

**Fïf'teen**, *a.* Five and ten.

**Fïfth**, *a.* The ordinal of five; an interval of three tones and a semitone. [place.]

**Fïfth'ly**, *adv.* In the fifth

**Fïf'ti-eth** (135), *a.* Next after the forty-ninth. [added.]

**Fïf'ty**, *a.* Sum of five tens

**Fïg**, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

**Fïght** (fit), *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* FOGHT.] To contend in battle or in single combat. — *v. t.* To war against. — *n.* A battle; a combat.

**Fïght'er** (fit'er), *n.* One who fights. [tion.]

**Fïg'ment**, *n.* Invention; fiction.

**Fïg'u-ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being formed.

**Fïg'u-rate**, *a.* Of a certain determinate form or figure.

**Fïg'u-rä'tion**, *n.* Act of giving figure, or determinate form.

**Fïg'u-ra-tive**, *a.* Metaphorical; represented by figure.

**Fïg'u-ra-tive**, *adv.* By a figure; figuratively.

**Fïg'üre**, *n.* Shape; fashion; image; pattern; a character standing for a number; a type. — *v. t.* To make an image of; to symbolize. —



*v. i.* To make a distinguished appearance.  
**Fil'a-ment, n.** A slender thread; a fiber.  
**Fil'a-mènt'oûs, a.** Consisting of filaments; like a thread.  
**Fil'a-to-ry, n.** A machine for spinning threads.  
**Fil'a-tûre, n.** The reeling of silk from cocoons.  
**Fil'bert, n.** The nut of the cultivated hazel. [fer.  
**Filch, v. t.** To steal; to pilfer.  
**File, n.** A tool for smoothing wood, iron, &c.; a row; a series; bundle of papers.—*v. t.* To smooth with a file; to place in order, as papers.—*v. i.* To march in file.  
**Fil'ial (fil'yul), a.** [Lat. *filius*, a son; *filia*, a daughter.] Relating to, or becoming, a child.  
**Fil'i-â-tion, n.** The relation of a son to a parent.  
**Fil'i-gree, n.** Ornamental work in gold or silver like threads or grains.  
**Fil'ings, n. pl.** Particles rubbed off by a file.  
**Fill, v. t. or i.** To make become full.—*n.* Fullness.  
**Fillet, n.** A head-band; a joint of meat.—*v. t.* To bind with a fillet. [ing.  
**Fil'ling, n.** The woof in weaving.  
**Fil'i-bûs'ter, n.** A lawless military adventurer.  
**Fil'lip, v. t.** To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb.—*n.* A jerk of the finger from the thumb.  
**Fil'ly (141), n.** A young mare; a wild girl.  
**Film, n.** A thin skin or pellicle.—*v. t.* To cover with a thin skin.  
**Film'y, a.** Composed of film.  
**Fil'ter, n.** A strainer for liquor.—*v. t.* To purify by passing through a strainer.  
**Filth, n.** Foul or dirty matter.  
**Filth'i-ness, n.** Dirtiness.  
**Filth'y, a.** Abounding in filth; foul; dirty; obscene.  
**Fil'trate, t. t. or i.** To filter; to percolate. [ing.  
**Fil'tra-tion, n.** Act of filtering.  
**Fim'bri-âte, v. t.** To fringe.  
**Fin, n.** An organ of a fish.  
**Fin'a-ble, a.** Deserving a fine.  
**Fin'al, a.** Ending; conclusive; last.  
**Fin'al-ly, adv.** In conclusion.  
**†Fin-nâ'le, n.** Last part of a piece in music; termination.  
**Fi-nânçe, n.** The science of

raising and investing money; state income; revenue; (*pl.*) funds in the treasury.  
**Fi-nân'cial, a.** Pertaining to finance.  
**Fin'an-ciêr', n.** One skilled in, or having the care of, financial matters. [bird.  
**Finch, n.** A small singing bird.  
**Find, v. t.** [imp. & *p. p.* FOUND.] To discover; to gain; to furnish; to establish.  
**Find'ings, n. pl.** The tools, &c., which a journeyman provides for himself.  
**Fine, a.** [From Lat. *finitus*, finished.] Elegant; showy; gay; handsome; keen; sharp; nice; exquisite.—*n.* Penalty; forfeiture; the end.—*v. t.* To inflict a penalty on; to purify; to refine.  
**Fine'ly, adv.** In minute parts; gayly; dexterously.  
**Fine'ness, n.** State or quality of being fine. [metals.  
**Fin'er, n.** One who purifies.  
**Fin'er-y, n.** Fine dress; jewels, trinkets, &c.; splendor.  
**Fi-nêsse', n.** Art; artifice; stratagem.—*v. t.* To use stratagem or artifice.  
**Fin'ger, n.** One of the five extremities of the hand.—*v. t.* To handle; to touch; to pilfer. [fastidious.  
**Fin'i-eal, a.** Affectedly fine;  
**†Fin'is, n.** End; conclusion.  
**Fin'ish, v. t.** To bring to an end; to perfect.—*n.* That which finishes; last hard, smooth coat of plaster.  
**Fin'ish-er, n.** One who finishes.  
**Fin'ish-ing, n.** That which terminates or perfects. [ed.  
**Fin'ite, a.** Bounded; limited.  
**Finned, a.** Having fins.  
**Fin'ny, a.** Furnished with fins.  
**Fir, n.** A tree allied to the pine, or its wood.  
**Fire, n.** Heat and light; any thing burning; a conflagration; passion.—*v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; to discharge.—*v. i.* To take fire.  
**Fire'-arms, n. pl.** Guns, pistols, &c. [wood on fire.  
**Fire'-brand, n.** A piece of fire.  
**Fire'-dâmp, n.** An explosive gas in mines.  
**Fire'-ên-gine, n.** An engine to extinguish fires.  
**Fire'-fly, n.** A winged, luminous insect.  
**Fire'lock, n.** A musket.  
**Fire'man (143), n.** A man

who extinguishes fires, or who tends the fires of a steam-engine.  
**Fire'-plâce, n.** Part of a chimney; hearth.  
**Fire'-plug, n.** A plug for drawing water at fires.  
**Fire'-proof, a.** Incombustible.  
**Fire'-ship, n.** A ship to set others on fire.  
**Fire'side, n.** The hearth; home.  
**Fire'ward, } n. An officer  
 Fire'ward-en, } whose duty is to guard against fires.  
**Fire'wood, n.** Wood for fuel.  
**Fire'-works (-wûrks), n. pl.** Preparations of powder for exploding in the air.  
**Fir'ing, n.** Fuel.  
**Fir'kin, n.** A vessel of eight or nine gallons.  
**Firm, a.** Fixed; solid; strong; compact.—*n.* A partnership; a house or its name.  
**Firm'a-ment, n.** The region of the air; the sky.  
**Firm'ly, adv.** Strongly; steadily; with fixedness.  
**Firm'ness, n.** Compactness; solidity; constancy.  
**First, a.** Earliest; foremost; chief.—*adv.* Before any thing else. [child.  
**First'-börn, n.** The eldest child.  
**First'-fruits, n. pl.** First produce. [set excellence.  
**First'-râte, a.** Of the highest excellence.  
**First'ling, n.** Offspring of cattle first produced.  
**Fise'al, a.** Pertaining to a public treasury.—*n.* Public revenue; a treasurer.  
**Fish (140), a.** An animal living in water, particularly one breathing by gills.—*v. t.* To search, as for fish.—*v. i.* To try to catch fish.  
**Fish'er-man (143), n.** One employed in fishing.  
**Fish'er-y, n.** The business or place of fishing.  
**Fish'hook, n.** A hook for catching fish.  
**Fish'ing, n.** The practice of catching fish.  
**Fish'-môn'ger (-mûng'ger), n.** A dealer in fish.  
**Fish'y, a.** Tasting or smelling like a fish; fish-like. [split.  
**Fis'sile, a.** Capable of being split.  
**Fis'sûre (fish'yûr), n.** A cleft; a narrow chasm.  
**Fist, n.** The hand clinched.—*v. t.* To beat with the fist.  
**Fist'i-cuffs, n. pl.** Blows with the fist. [chronic abscess.  
**Fist'u-lâ, n.** A deep, narrow,**

**Fist'u-lar.** } *a.* Hollow, like  
**Fist'u-lous,** } a pipe or reed.  
**Fit, n.** Attack of spasms, or  
of disease; a passing humor.  
— *a.* Suitable; convenient;  
proper. — *r. i.* (129) To suit;  
to adapt; to equip; to qual-  
ify. — *r. i.* To be becoming.  
**Fit'ful, a.** Varied by fits.  
**Fit'ly, adv.** Suitably.  
**Fit'ness, n.** State of being fit.  
— *SYN.* Adaptation; just-  
ness; propriety. [*private*.]  
**Fit'ting, p. a.** Fit; appro-  
prie. *n.* or *a.* Four and one.  
**Flve'föld, a.** Taken five times.  
**Fix, v. i.** To set firmly; to  
fasten. — *r. i.* To settle.  
**Fix-a'tion, n.** Act of fixing;  
firm state: stability.  
**Fix'ed-ness, n.** State of be-  
ing fast.  
**Fix'i-ty, n.** Firm coherence  
of parts; fixedness.  
**Fix'ture (fiks't'jur), n.** Fixed  
furniture or appendage.  
**Fizz.** } *r. i.* To make a hiss-  
**Fiz'zle,** } ing sound; to bung-  
gle. [*state*.]  
**Flab'bi-ness, n.** A flabby  
**Flab'by, a.** Soft; yielding;  
loose; easily shaking. [*ber*.]  
**Flac'cid, a.** Weak and lim-  
**Flac-cid'i-ty, n.** Laxness;  
want of tension.  
**Fläg, v. i.** To become weak;  
to droop. — *r. i.* To lay with  
flags or flat stones. — *n.* A  
plant; a flat stone; colors,  
or an ensign.  
**Fläg'el-läte, r. i.** To scourge.  
**Fläg'el-lä'tion, n.** Act of  
whipping. [*flute*.]  
**Fläg'eo-let, n.** A kind of  
**Fläg'gy, a.** Weak; flexible.  
**Fla-gi'tious (-jish'us), a.** Ex-  
tremely wicked; atrocious.  
**Fläg'-öf-fi-er, n.** The com-  
mander of a squadron.  
**Fläg'on (39), n.** A vessel with  
a narrow mouth, for liquors.  
**Flä'gran-cy, n.** Heinousness;  
enormity.  
**Flä'grant, a.** [*Lat. flagrans,*  
*flaming.*] Ardent; enor-  
mous; eager; notorious.  
**Flä'grant-ly, adv.** Notori-  
ously.  
**Fläg'-ship, n.** The ship  
which bears the commander  
of a squadron.  
**Fläg'-stätt (142), n.** A staff  
to support a flag.  
**Fläg'-stone (18), n.** A flat  
stone for a pavement.  
**Fläil, n.** An instrument for  
thrashing grain.  
**Fläke, n.** A scale of snow; a

scale; a scaffold. — *r. i.* To  
form into flakes. — *r. i.* To  
break into flakes.  
**Fläk'y, a.** Consisting of flakes.  
**Fläm, n.** A pretense; a lie. —  
*r. i.* To deceive; to gull.  
**Fläm'beau (fläm'bō), n.** A  
lighted torch.  
**Fläme, n.** Light emitted from  
fire; blaze; ardor. — *r. i.*  
To burn with a blaze.  
**Fläm'ing (133), a.** Burning  
with blaze; bright; violent.  
**Fläm'in'go, n.** A bird of a  
bright red color, with long  
legs and a long neck.  
**Flänge, n.** A projecting edge  
or rim, as on a car-wheel.  
**Flänk (79), n.** Side of the  
body, or of an army or fleet,  
&c. — *r. i.* To attack or turn  
the flank of; to border on.  
— *r. i.* To border; to touch.  
**Flän'mel, n.** A soft woolen  
cloth of loose texture.  
**Fläp, n.** A piece of cloth that  
flaps; noise or motion of a  
flap. — *r. i.* To move, as  
wings. — *r. i.* To make a  
motion, as with wings.  
**Fläp'jack, n.** A griddle-cake.  
**Fläp'per, n.** One who, or that  
which, flaps.  
**Fläre, v. i.** To waver; to  
burn with an unsteady light;  
to open or spread out. — *n.*  
A broad, unsteady light.  
**Flash, n.** A sudden burst of  
light. — *r. i.* To burst sud-  
denly, as light. [*show*.]  
**Fläh'i-ly, adv.** With empty  
**Fläh'y, a.** Gay; showy;  
gandy; insipid.  
**Fläsk (5), n.** A narrow-necked  
bottle; a powder-horn.  
**Fläsk'et, n.** A long, shallow  
basket.  
**Flät, a.** Level; insipid; va-  
pid; positive; in *music*, de-  
pressed. — *n.* A level piece  
of land; a shoal; mark of  
depression in music. — *r. i.*  
To make flat. — *r. i.* To be-  
come flat. [*peremptorily*.]  
**Flät'ly, adv.** Horizontally;  
**Flät'ness, n.** State of being  
flat. [*come flat*.]  
**Flät'ten, v.** To make or be-  
**Flät'ter (130), v. i.** To praise  
falsely. [*ters*.]  
**Flät'ter-er, n.** One who flat-  
**Flät'ter-y, n.** Act of flatter-  
ing; praise, especially false  
praise; adulation.  
**Flät'u-lence (49), n.** Wind in  
the stomach or intestines.  
**Flät'u-lent, a.** Windy; pro-  
ducing wind in the stomach.

**Fläunt, v. i.** To display osten-  
tationally.  
**Flä'vor (155), n.** A peculiar  
taste or smell; relish; savor.  
— *r. i.* To give a peculiar  
taste or smell to. [*flavor*.]  
**Flä'vor-ös, a.** Pleasing in  
**Fläw, n.** A break; sudden  
gust; defect; fault. — *r. i.*  
To break; to crack.  
**Flaw'y, a.** Full of flaws.  
**Fläx, n.** A plant from the fiber  
of the bark of which linen is  
made.  
**Fläx'en, } a.** Like, or pertain-  
**Fläx'y, } ing to, flax.**  
**Fläy, v. i.** To strip off the  
skin of; to skin.  
**Flēa, n.** A troublesome insect.  
**Flēam, n.** An instrument for  
opening veins.  
**Flēck, v. i.** To spot; to  
streak or stripe. [*fleet*.]  
**Flēck'er, v. i.** To spot; to  
**Flēc'tion, n.** Act of bending,  
or state of being bent.  
**Flēd, imp. & p. p. of Flee.**  
**Flēdge, v. i.** To furnish with  
feathers. [*bird just fledged*.]  
**Flēdge'ling, n.** A young  
**Flee, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p.*  
**FLED.**] To run away with  
rapidity; to try to escape.  
**Fleece, n.** A coat of wool that  
covers a sheep. — *r. i.* To  
deprive of a fleece; to strip  
by severe exactions.  
**Flee'cy, a.** Covered with wool;  
like wool; woolly.  
**Fleer, v. i.** To grin with  
scorn; to deride. — *n.* De-  
rision; mockery.  
**Fleet, a.** Moving with ve-  
locity; quick in motion. —  
*n.* A number of ships in com-  
pany; a navy. — *r. i.* To  
pass swiftly; to fit.  
**Fleet'ing, a.** Not durable. —  
*SYN.* Transient; transitory.  
**Fleet'ness, n.** Swiftiness.  
**Flēm'ish, a.** Pertaining to  
Flanders, or to its inhabit-  
ants.  
**Flēsh, n.** The muscular parts  
of animals; animal nature;  
carnal state; human family.  
— *r. i.* To train by feeding  
with flesh; to glut; to ac-  
custom.  
**Flēsh'-brüş, n.** A brush to  
excite action of the skin.  
**Flēsh'-eöl'or (-kü'ur), n.**  
The color of the flesh.  
**Flēsh'i-ness (135), n.** Corpu-  
lence. [*sions and appetites*.]  
**Flēsh'li-ness, n.** Carnal pas-  
**Flēsh'ly, a.** Animal; corpo-  
real; carnal.

**Flesh'y**, *a.* Corpulent; fat.  
**Flew** (flū, 27), *imp. of Fly.*  
**Flēx**, *v. t.* To bend.  
**Flēx'i-bīl'i-ty**, *n.* Pliancy.  
**Flēx'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bent; pliant; tractable.  
**Flēx'ile**, *a.* Pliable; easily bent.  
**Flēx'ion** (flēk'shun), *n.* Act of bending; a bend; a turn.  
**†Flēx'or**, *n.* A muscle that produces flexion.  
**Flēx'ūre** (flēks'yūr), *n.* A bending or winding.  
**Flīck'er**, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings as a bat.  
**Flight** (flīt), *n.* Act of flying; flock of birds; series, as of stairs.  
**Flight'i-ness** (flīt'-), *n.* Capricious feeling; delirium.  
**Flight'y** (flīt'y), *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.  
**Flinn'si-ness**, *n.* Thin, weak texture.  
**Flinn'gy**, *a.* Slight and weak in texture; feeble.  
**Flinch**, *v. i.* To draw back; to shrink, from irresolution.  
**Fling**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. FLUNG.*] To cast from the hand.—*v. i.* To founce; to utter harsh language.—*n.* A gibe; a sneer.  
**Flint**, *n.* A hard stone.  
**Flint'y**, *a.* Made of, or resembling, flint; hard.  
**Flip**, *n.* A drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar, heated.  
**Flip'pan-cy**, *n.* Volubility of tongue. [*and pert.*]  
**Flip'pant**, *a.* Voluble; fluent  
**Flip'pant-ly**, *adv.* In a flip-pant manner.  
**Flirt** (16), *v. t.* To throw with a jerk.—*v. i.* To coquet.—*n.* A sudden jerk; a coquette; a pert girl.  
**Flir-tā'tion**, *n.* Desire of attracting notice; coquetry.  
**Fit** (129), *v. i.* To flutter; to dart along; to remove.  
**Flitch**, *n.* A side of pork cured.  
**Floāt**, *n.* Something that floats; a raft; a kind of wooden trowel.—*v. t. or i.* To swim on the surface.  
**Floē'cu-lence**, *n.* Adhesion in small locks.  
**Floē'cu-lent**, *a.* Adhering in small locks.  
**Flock**, *n.* A collection of small animals; a crowd; a lock, as of wool.—*v. i.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble.  
**Floe**, *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

**Flōg**, *v. t.* To whip; to lash; to chastise.  
**Flōg'ging**, *n.* Chastisement.  
**Flōōd** (flūd), *n.* Flow of tide; the sea; inundation.—*v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.  
**Flood'gāte**, *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.  
**Floor**, *n.* The bottom of a room or of a building; a story; platform.—*v. t.* To cover with a floor; to prostrate; to silence. [*floors.*]  
**Floor'ing**, *n.* Materials for  
**Flōp**, *v. t.* To flap.  
**†Flō'rā**, *n.* [*Lat., from flos, flower.*] All the vegetable species native in a given locality or period. [*fers.*]  
**Flō'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to flower.  
**Flo-rēs'cence**, *n.* A bursting into flower; a blossoming.  
**Flō'ret** (86), *n.* A small or partial flower.  
**Flō'rid** (84), *a.* [*Lat. floridus, from flos, flower.*] Flushed with red; flowery; embellished.  
**Flo-rid'i-ty**, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color; redness.  
**Flōr'in**, *n.* A coin of different values. [*vates flowers.*]  
**Flō'rist**, *n.* One who cultivates.  
**Flōt'age**, *n.* Act of floating; something that floats.  
**Flo-tīl'lā** (140), *n.* A little fleet.  
**Flōt'sam**, } *n.* Goods found  
**Flōt'son**, } floating on the sea.  
**Flounce**, *v. t.* To deck with flourishes.—*v. i.* To struggle violently; to flounder.—*n.* A loose trimming on apparel; a sudden jerk or dash.  
**Floun'der**, *v. i.* To flounce; to struggle violently.—*n.* A flat fish allied to the halibut.  
**Flour**, *n.* The fine part of ground grain, esp. wheat.—*v. t.* To sprinkle with flour.  
**Flōur'ish** (flūr'ish), *v. i. or t.* To thrive; to embellish; to brandish.—*n.* (140) Decoration; show; parade of words; musical embellishment.  
**Flout**, *v. t.* To treat with contempt.—*v. i.* To sneer.—*n.* A contemptuous fling.  
**Flōw** (115), *v. i.* To move as a liquid; to rise as the tide; to hang loose and waving; to issue.—*v. t.* To cover with water; to flood.—*n.* A stream; current.  
**Flow'er** (flour), *n.* The blossom of a plant; choicest

part.—*v. i.* To blossom forth; to bloom.—*v. t.* To embellish with figures.  
**Flow'er-de-lūce**, *n.* A plant of several species; iris.  
**Flow'er-et**, *n.* A small flower.  
**Flow'er-ing**, *n.* Season of blossoming.  
**Flow'er-y**, *a.* Full of flowers; highly ornamented; florid.  
**Flōw'ing**, *a.* Liquid; fluent.  
**Flōwn**, *p. p. of Flee or Fly.*  
**Flūet'u-āte**, *v. i.* To waver; to rise and fall, as a wave.  
**Flūet'u-ā'tion**, *n.* Sudden rise and fall; undulation.  
**Flūe**, *n.* A passage for smoke; soft fur or down.  
**Flū'en-cy**, *n.* Facility of utterance; volubility.  
**Flū'ent**, *a.* Flowing; voluble; copious.  
**Flū'ent-ly**, *adv.* With easy flow of utterance; volubly.  
**Flū'id** (27), *a.* Having parts which easily move, as water or air; liquid.—*n.* A liquid or flowing substance.  
**Flu-id'i-ty**, } *n.* The quality  
**Flū'id-ness**, } of being fluid.  
**Flūke**, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [*ter.*]  
**Flūme**, *n.* A channel for water.  
**Flūm'mer-y**, *n.* A kind of jelly of milk and flour; flat-tery.  
**Flūng**, *imp. & p. p. of Fling.*  
**Flūr'ry**, *n.* A hasty blast; sudden gust or commotion.—*v. t.* To agitate; to disturb.  
**Flūsh**, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; liberal; level.—*n.* A flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement.—*v. i.* To redden suddenly.—*v. t.* To make red; to start; to cause to flush. [*agitate.*]  
**Flūs'ter**, *v. t.* To confuse; to  
**Flūte**, *n.* [*From Lat. flatus, a blowing.*] A musical pipe; a furrow in a column.—*v. i.* To play on a flute.—*v. t.* To furrow or channel.  
**Flūt'ing**, *n.* Furrows on a column, &c. [*flute.*]  
**Flūt'ist**, *n.* A performer on the  
**Flūt'ter** (130), *v. i.* To move or flap the wings rapidly; to fluctuate.—*v. t.* To agitate.—*n.* Act of fluttering; hurry; confusion.  
**Flū'vi-al**, } *a.* Belonging  
**Flū'vi-ā'tie**, } to a river.  
**Flūx**, *n.* A flowing; a substance for melting metals; dysentery.—*v. t.* To melt or fuse.

**Flûx'i-bîl'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of being fused. [melted.]

**Flûx'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being fluxion.

**Flûx'ion** (flûk'shun), *n.* A flowing; a method of mathematical analysis.

**Fly**, *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW; *p. p.* FLOWN.] To move with the wings; to move rapidly; to shun; to part or burst open. — *n.* (141) A winged insect: part of a machine to regulate the rest; a light carriage.

**Fly'-blow**, *n.* The egg of a fly. — *v. t.* To lay an egg in or on, as a fly.

**Fly'-fish**, *v. i.* To angle for fish by baiting with flies.

**Fly'-leaf**, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

**Fly'ing-bridge**, *n.* A bridge of pontoons or of boats.

**Fly'-wheel**, *n.* A wheel attached to machinery to equalize its movements.

**Fôal**, *n.* The young of a mare. — *v. i.* To bring forth a colt.

**Fôam**, *v. i.* To froth; to be in a rage. — *n.* Froth; rage.

**Fôam'y**, *a.* Covered with foam or froth; frothy.

**Fôb**, *n.* A small watch-pocket. — *v. t.* To trick; to defraud.

**Fô'cal**, *a.* Belonging to a focus.

**Fô'cus**, *n.* (*pl.* Fô'eus-es, fô'çî, 147.) The point in which rays of light meet, when reflected or refracted; a central point.

**Fôd'der**, *n.* Food for cattle. — *v. t.* To feed, as cattle.

**Fôe** (140), *n.* An enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher.

**Fôg**, *n.* A thick vapor from the earth or water.

**Fôg'gi-ness** (135), *n.* State of being foggy. [filled with fog.]

**Fôg'gy**, *a.* Dark with a fog; foggy.

**Fô'gy**, *n.* A stickler for old things; one opposed to progress; a failing.

**Fô'ible**, *n.* A moral weakness.

**Fôil**, *v. t.* To frustrate; to defeat. — *n.* Defeat: a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal.

**Fôist**, *v. t.* To insert wrongfully or secretly.

**Fôld**, *n.* A doubling; a plait; a pen for sheep. — *v. t.* To double over; to confine in a fold. — *v. i.* To double over another. [fold paper.]

**Fôld'er**, *n.* An instrument to Fôli-â'ceous, *a.* Leafy or with scales.

**Fôli-â'ge**, *n.* Leaves of trees.

**Fôli-âte**, *v. t.* To beat into a thin plate. [plates.]

**Fôli-â'tion**, *n.* A beating into Fôli-o (fô'li-o or fôl'yo, 140), *n.* A book of two leaves to a sheet; a page.

**Fôlk** (fôk, 18), or **Fôlks** (fôks), *n. pl.* People in general.

**Fôl'i-ele**, *n.* A simple pod opening down the inner suture.

**Fôl'lôw**, *v.* To go or come after; to copy or imitate; to succeed; to result.

**Fôl'lôw-cr.** *n.* One who follows; a disciple; an adherent.

**Fôl'ly**, *n.* Want of sense; absurd action; criminal weakness.

**Fô-mënt'**, *v. t.* To apply lotions to; to abet.

**Fô-men-tâ'tion**, *n.* A bathing with warm lotions.

**Fônd**, *a.* Foolish; silly; loving. [caress.]

**Fônd'le**, *v. t.* To doat on; to fondle.

**Fônd'ling**, *n.* One fondled or caressed much.

**Fônd'ly**, *adv.* Lovingly.

**Fônd'ness**, *n.* Affection; love.

**Fônt**, *n.* A baptismal basin; an assortment of type.

**Fôod**, *n.* That which supplies nutriment. — *SYN.* Sustenance; provisions; fare.

**Fôol**, *n.* One destitute of reason; a buffoon. — *v. t.* To impose on; to cheat.

**Fôol'ery**, *n.* Acts of folly.

**Fôol'hârd'y**, *a.* Madly rash or adventurous.

**Fôol'ish**, *a.* Silly; indiscreet.

**Fôol'ish-ly**, *adv.* Weakly; absurdly.

**Fôol'ish-ness**, *n.* Want of understanding; folly.

**Fôols'cap**, *n.* [From the original water-mark.] A long folio writing paper.

**Fôot** (143), *n.* That on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; a measure of 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry. — *v. i.* To dance; to walk. — *v. t.* To kick; to tread; to sum up.

**Fôot'-ball**, *n.* An inflated ball for kicking about.

**Fôot'-boy**, *n.* A boy in livery.

**Fôot'-fall**, *n.* A footstep.

**Fôot'-hôld**, *n.* That which sustains the feet firmly; basis; support; state; settlement.

**Fôot'ing**, *n.* Ground for the foot; firm position; foundation. [servant.]

**Fôot'man** (143), *n.* A man-

**Fôot'pâd**, *n.* A highwayman.

**Fôot'-pâth** (96), *n.* A way for foot-passengers.

**Fôot'step**, *n.* Mark of a foot; track; mark; way. [feet.]

**Fôot'stool**, *n.* A stool for the Fôp, *n.* A vain, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

**Fôp'per-y**, *n.* Foolish vanity in dress or manners.

**Fôp'pish**, *a.* Fop-like; vain; gaudy; affected.

**Fôp'pish-ness**, *n.* Foppish dress or manners.

**Fôr** (122), *prep.* In the place of; because of; during. — *conj.* Because; since.

**Fôr'age**, *n.* Food for horses or cattle; provisions. — *v. i.* To go in search of provision for horses; to plunder; to spoil.

**Fôr'as-mûch'**, *adv. or conj.* Since; seeing.

**Fô-râ'y**, or **Fôr'ây**, *n.* A pillaging excursion.

**Fôr-bâde'**, *imp. of Forbid.*

**Fôr-beâr'**, *v. i. or t.* [*imp.* FORBORE; *p. p.* FORBORNE.] To cease; to abstain; to delay.

**Fôr-beâr'ance**, *n.* Long-suffering; abstinence.

**Fôr-bid'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBID; *p. p.* FORBIDDEN.] To command not to do; to prohibit.

**Fôr-bîd'ding**, *a.* Repulsive.

**Fôr-bôrne'**, *p. p.* from *Forbear*.

**Fôrçe** (85), *n.* Strength; active power; vigor; efficacy; armament; compulsion. — *v. t.* To compel; to urge; to ravish.

**Fôrçe-mêat**, *n.* Spiced meat chopped fine.

**Fôr'çeps**, *n. pl.* A pair of surgeon's tongs or pincers.

**Fôr'çible** (133), *a.* Manifesting force; violent; mighty.

**Fôr'çible-ness**, *n.* Force.

**Fôr'çib-ly**, *adv.* With violence; powerfully.

**Fôrd**, *n.* A shallow place where water is passed on foot. — *v. t.* To pass by wading. [foot.]

**Fôrd'a-ble**, *a.* Passable on Fôre, *a.* Coming or going first. — *adv.* Before; in the forefront. [forehand.]

**Fôre-ârm'**, *v. t.* To arm beforehand; to foresee.

**Fôre-bôde'**, *v. t.* To prognosticate; to predict.

**Fôre-câst'**, *v. t. or i.* To plan beforehand; to foresee.

**Fôre-câst**, *n.* Contrivance beforehand; foresight.

**Fôre-câst-ile** (-kâs-l), *n.* The

forepart of a ship, under deck, where the sailors live.  
**Före-elöge'**, *v. t.* To shut up; to stop; to preclude; to cut off from right of redemption.

**Före-elögsföre** (-klö'zhyr), *n.* Act of precluding.

**Förefäther**, *n.* An ancestor.

**Förefinger**, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.

**Förefrönt**, *n.* Front; van.

**Föregå'**, *v. t.* [*p. p.* FOREGONE.] To forbear to possess; to give up. [hand.]

**Föregåne'**, *a.* Formed before.

**Föreground**, *n.* The front part of a picture.

**Förehand-ed**, *a.* Early; timely; easy in property.

**Förehäud** (fö'ed), *n.* Upper part of the face.

**Föreign** (fö'rin), *a.* Belonging to another country; not to the purpose. — *SYN.* Alien; remote; extrinsic.

**Föreign-er** (fö'rin-), *n.* An alien, or one from another country. [know before.]

**Fore-know'** (-nō'), *v. t.* To

**Fore-knowl'edge** (-nōl'ej), *n.* Knowledge of future events.

**Föreländ**, *n.* A promontory or cape; a headland.

**Förelöck**, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.

**Föremän** (143), *n.* Chief man of a jury or in a shop.

**Föremöst**, *a.* First in order.

**Förenöön**, *n.* First half of the day.

**Förensie** (127), *a.* Relating to courts of law.

**Föreför-däin'**, *v. t.* To ordain beforehand.

**Föreför-di-nä'tion**, *n.* Previous ordination or appointment.

**Förefört**, *n.* Part before.

**Föreförk**, *n.* The first or front rank.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* To precede.

**Föreförner**, *n.* One sent before; a precursor.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* [*p. p.* FORE-SEEN.] To see beforehand.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* To represent as seen obliquely.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* [*p. p.* FORE-SHOWN.] To indicate beforehand.

**Föreför** (-sit), *n.* A seeing beforehand; prescience.

**Föreför**, *n.* The skin that covers the *glans penis*.

**Föreför** (84), *n.* An extensive wood.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* To buy, as

goods, before they reach the market; to anticipate.

**Föreför**, *n.* One who guards, or who lives in, a forest.

**Föreför**, *n.* Anticipation. — *v. t.* To anticipate.

**Föreför**, *v.* [*imp. & p. p.* FORETOLD.] To predict.

**Föreför** (-thawt), *n.* Previous thought; provident care. [show.]

**Föreför**, *v. t.* To fore-  
**Föreför**, *n.* Hair above the forehead; platform at the head of the foremast.

**Föreför**, *adv.* Through endless ages; to eternity.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* To warn beforehand. [admonition.]

**Föreför**, *n.* Previous

**Föreför** (fö'rit, 39), *v. t.* To lose by an offense. — *n.* What is lost by an offense.

**Föreför**-a-ble, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.

**Föreför**, *n.* Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.

**Föreför**, *imp. of Forgive.*

**Föreför**, *n.* A place where iron is beaten into form. — *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit.

**Föreför**, *n.* One who forges.

**Föreför**, *n.* Act of counterfeiting; thing counterfeited.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* [*imp. FORGOT; p. p. FORGOTT, FORGOTTEN.*] To lose the remembrance of; to neglect.

**Föreför**, *a.* Apt to forget.

**Föreför**, *n.* Aptness to forget; neglect.

**Föreför**, *v. t.* [*imp. FORGAVE; p. p. FORGIVEN.*] To pardon; to excuse.

**Föreför**, *n.* Pardon.

**Föreför**, *a.* Inclined to forgive; merciful.

**Föreför**, *imp. & p. p.* from *Forget*. [get.]

**Föreför**, *p. p.* from *För*.

**Förk**, *v. i. or t.* To shoot into branches; to divide. — *n.* An instrument with prongs.

**Förked** (fö'kt), *a.* Divided into branches or prongs.

**Förk'y**, *a.* Divided into shoots or branches.

**Förlörn**, *a.* [*A.-S. forloren*, lost.] Forsaken and wretched; helpless. — *Forlorn hope*, a detachment of men to lead in an assault, &c.

**För** (85), *n.* Shape; figure; method; manner; model; order; show. — *v. t.* To give shape to; to model; to plan; to make.

**Förm**, *n.* A long bench or seat; a class in a school.

**Förm'al**, *a.* According to form; stiff; ceremonious.

**Förm'al**, *n.* An observer of forms.

**Förm'al**-ty, *n.* Observance of ceremony. [to forms.]

**Förm'al**-ly, *adv.* According

**Förm'al**-tion, *n.* Act of forming; creation; production.

**Förm'al**-tive, *a.* Forming or tending to form. — *n.* Part of a word that gives it form and is distinct from the root; a word formed agreeably to some analogy.

**Förm'er**, *n.* One who forms.

**Förm'er**, *a.* First of two; preceding; previous. [past.]

**Förm'er**-ly, *adv.* In time

**Förm'i**-da-ble, *a.* Adapted to excite fear; tremendous.

**Förm'i**-da-bly, *adv.* In a manner to excite fear.

**Förm'less**, *a.* Having no regular form. [form.]

**Förm'u**-lä (147), *n.* Prescribed

**Förm'u**-la-ry, *n.* A book of stated forms. — *a.* Stated.

**Förm'i**-cä'tion, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons.

**Förm'i**-cä'ter, *n.* One guilty of fornication.

**För-säke'**, *v. t.* [*imp. FOR-SOOK; p. p. FORSAKEN.*] To quit entirely. — *SYN.* To abandon; renounce.

**För-söth'**, *adv.* In truth; verily.

**För-sweär'**, *v.* [*imp. FOR-SWORE; p. p. FORSWORN.*] To renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.

**Fört**, *n.* [*Lat. fortis*, strong.] A fortress; a castle.

**Förte**, *n.* That in which one excels.

**Förth**, *adv.* Forward; abroad.

**Förth**-cöm'ing (-küm'ing), *a.* Ready to appear.

**Förth**-with' or **Förth**-with', *adv.* Immediately.

**Fört**-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Military architecture; a work for defense; a fortified place.

**Fört**-fi-fy, *v. t.* To erect works for the defense of; to confirm.

**Fört**-töde (50), *n.* Firmness of mind to endure. — *SYN.* Resolution; endurance.

**Fört**-night (-nit), *n.* The space of two weeks.

**Förtress**, *n.* A fortified place.

**Fört**-töl'tois, *a.* Accidental.

**Fört**-töl'tois-ly, *adv.* By chance; accidentally.

For-tū'i-ty, *n.* Any thing occurring by chance.

Fōrt'u-nate (49), *a.* Lucky; successful.

Fōrt'u-nate-ly, *adv.* Luckily.

Fōrt'ū-ne (fōrt'ū-n), *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; luck; riches. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

Fōrt'ū-ne-tél'ler, *n.* One who tells the events of one's life.

Fōrt'y, *a.* Four times ten.

Fōr'tum (140), *n.* A public place in Rome: a court of justice; tribunal.

Fōr'ward, *a.* Being before or in front: prompt; bold. — *v. t.* To advance; to promote. — *adv.* In front; onward.

Fōr'ward-ness, *n.* Eagerness; promptness.

Fōsse, *n.* A ditch; a moat.

Fōs'sil, *a.* Dug from the earth: a petrified plant or animal dug from the earth.

Fōs'sil-ifer-ous, *a.* Containing fossil remains.

Fōs'sil-ist (130), *n.* One versed in the knowledge of fossils.

Fōs'ter, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish.

Fōs'ter-age, *n.* Charge of nursing a child.

Fōs'ter-brōth'er, *n.* A male nursed at the same breast.

Fōs'ter-child, *n.* A child nursed by another than its parent.

Fōs'ter-sis'ter, *n.* A female nursed at the same breast.

Fōs'ter-sōn, *n.* One brought up like a son.

Fōth'er, *n.* A weight of lead containing 2400 pounds.

Fōught (fawt), *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Fight*.

Foul, *a.* Turbid; impure; defiled; not clear or fair. — *v. t.* To make foul; to pollute.

Foul'y, *adv.* Filthily. [lute.]

Foul'ness, *n.* Filthiness.

Found, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Find*. — *v. t.* To lay a basis; to establish; to cast of metal.

Found-dā'tion, *n.* Settlement; basis; establishment; bottom; support; endowment.

Found'er, *n.* One who founds or builds; a caster of wares. — *v. i.* To fill and sink. — *v. t.* To make lame.

Found'er-y, *n.* A place for found'ry, } casting metals.

Found'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed child found.

Fount, *n.* A spring;

Fount'ain, *n.* source; jet; head of a river; first cause.

Fōur, *a.* Two and two added.

Fōur'fōld, *a.* Four times as much. [see.]

Fōur'fōot-ed, *a.* Having four

Fōur'i-er-ism, *n.* The scheme of Fourier for the reorganization of society.

Fōur'seōre, *n.* Eighty.

Fōur'squāre, *a.* Having four equal sides.

Fōur'teen, *n.* Four and ten.

Fōurth, *a.* Next after the third. [place.]

Fōurth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth

Fowl, *n.* [A.-S. *fugol*, allied to *fleogan*, to fly.] A winged animal: a bird. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

Fow'ler, *n.* A sportsman who catches birds.

Fowling-piēce, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.

Fōx, *n.* A wild animal remarkable for its cunning.

— *v. t.* To cover the feet of, as boots, with new leather.

Fra'cas (140), *n.* A noisy quarrel.

Fra'ction, *n.* A fragment; part of an integer or whole number.

Fra'ction-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, fractions.

Fra'ctious, *a.* Apt to quarrel; cross; fretful; peevish.

Fra'ctūre, *n.* A breach of a solid; disruption. — *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.

Frag'ile, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak; frail.

Fra-gil'i-ty, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.

Frag'ment, *n.* A piece broken off; a small portion.

Frag'ment-a-ry, *a.* Composed of fragments. [smell.]

Frag'rance, *n.* Sweetness of

Frag'rant, *a.* Sweet-smelling; odorous.

Fra'il, *a.* Weak; liable to error; of easy virtue. — *n.* A basket made of rushes.

Fra'il'ty, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible.

Frāme, *r. t.* To construct; to adjust and put together; to form; to fashion. — *n.* Fabric; structure; timbers of an edifice; form; humor.

Frāme'-work (-wŭrk), *n.* The frame.

†Frāne, *n.* A French coin, value of 18 cents, 6 mills.

Frān'chise (frān'chiz), *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free.] A privi-

lege; immunity. — *v. t.* To make free.

Frān'gi-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being frangible. [break.]

Frān'gi-ble, *a.* Liable to

Frānk (79), *a.* Free in uttering sentiments. — *SYN.* Open; candid; ingenuous; undis-

guised. — *n.* A free letter. — *v. t.* To exempt from postage.

Frānk-in'cense, or Frānk'-in-cen-se, *n.* A fragrant resinous substance. [ly.]

Frānk'ly, *adv.* Freely; open-

Frānk'ness, *n.* Ingenuousness; openness; candor.

Frān'tic (127), *a.* Transported with passion; wild.

Frān'tic-ly, *adv.* Wildly; madly.

Fra-tēr'nal, *a.* Brotherly.

Fra-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* A brotherhood; a society or association.

Fra-tēr-nize, or Fra-tēr'-nize, *v. i.* To associate as brothers.

Frāt'ri-cid'al, *a.* Pertaining to fratricide.

Frāt'ri-cide, *n.* Murder, or the murderer of a brother.

Fraud, *n.* Deception; deceit; trick; breach of trust.

Fraud'u-lence, *n.* Fraud; deceitfulness.

Fraud'u-lent, *a.* Deceitful; crafty; trickish. [fraud.]

Fraud'u-lent-ly, *adv.* By

Fraught (frawt), *a.* Loaded; laden; filled; full.

Frāy, *n.* A quarrel; a riot. — *v. t.* To rub; to wear.

Frēak, *n.* A whim; a capricious notion. [odd.]

Frēak'ish, *a.* Whimsical;

Frēck'le (frēk'l), *n.* A yellowish spot on the skin. — *v.* To give or acquire freckles.

Frēck'led (frēck'ld), *a.* Full of freckles.

Frēck'ly, *a.* Full of freckles.

Free, *a.* Being at liberty; candid; liberal; easy; licentious. — *v. t.* To deliver from restraint or bondage.

Free'boot-er, *n.* A robber.

Free'bōrn, *a.* Born free.

Freed'man (143), *n.* A man freed from slavery.

Free'dōm, *n.* Exemption from the control of another; liberty; familiarity.

Free'hōld, *n.* Land held by free tenure. [freehold.]

Free'hōld-er, *n.* Owner of a

Free'ly, *adv.* At liberty; liberally; in abundance.



Fox.

**Free'man** (143), *n.* One who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship. [ing free]

**Free'ness**, *n.* Quality of being free.

**Free'-school** (-skool), *n.* A school open to all.

**Free'stone**, *n.* A stone composed of sand, and hence easily cut.

**Free'think-er**, *n.* One who disbelieves revelation.

**Free-will'**, *n.* Power of acting at pleasure. — *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

**Freeze**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN.] To congeal with cold; to die or cause to die by cold.

**Freight** (frīt), *n.* Lading, as of a ship; price of transporting. — *v. t.* To load, as a vessel.

**Freight'er** (frīt/-), *n.* One who receives and forwards freight.

**Frē'ch**, *a.* Belonging to France. — *n.* The language of France.

**Frē'ch-horn**, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.

**Frē'nzied**, *a.* Affected with frenzy. [*mind.*]

**Frē'nzy**, *n.* Distraction of Frē'quen-gy, *n.* Occurrence often repeated.

**Frē'quent** (99), *a.* Often done, or happening; common.

**Frē-quēnt'**, *v. i.* To visit often.

**Frē-quēnt'a-tive**, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition.

**Frē-quēnt'er**, *n.* One who frequents.

**Frē'quent-ly**, *adv.* Often.

**Frēs'co**, *n.* A kind of painting on fresh plaster.

**Fresh**, *a.* New and strong; recently made, or obtained; raw; green; cool; brisk; not salt. — *n.* A freshet.

**Frēsh'en** (frēsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive.

**Frēsh'et**, *n.* A flood in rivers.

**Frēsh-ly**, *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly; coolly.

**Frēsh'man** (143), *n.* One of the youngest class in an American college.

**Frēsh'ness**, *n.* State of being fresh.

**Frēt** (129), *v. t. or i.* To wear away by rubbing; to irritate; to be peevish; to corrode. — *n.* Agitation of liquor; irritation of mind.

**Frēt'ful** (139), *a.* Disposed to fret. — *SYN.* Peevish; cross.

**Frēt'ful-ly**, *adv.* Peevishly.

**Frēt'ful-ness**, *n.* Peevishness.

**Frēt'work** (-wûrk), *n.* Raised work.

**Frī'a-bil'i-ty**, } *n.* The qual-  
**Frī'a-ble-ness**, } ity of be-  
ing easily reduced to powder.

**Frī'a-ble**, *a.* Easily crumbled.

**Frī'ar**, *n.* [Fr. *frère*, Lat. *frater*, brother.] A member of any religious order; a monk.

**Frī'ar-y**, *n.* A monastery.

**Frīb'le**, *a.* Frivolous; silly. — *n.* A trifling fellow.

**Frī'e-as-see'**, *n.* Dish of stewed or fried fowls. — *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.

**Frī'e'tion**, *n.* A rubbing; attrition. [week.]

**Frī'day**, *n.* Sixth day of the

**Frī'end**, *n.* A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker. [friends.]

**Frī'end'less**, *a.* Without

**Frī'end'li-ness**, *n.* State of being friendly.

**Frī'end'ly**, *a.* Kind; amicable; favorable.

**Frī'end'ship**, *n.* Intimacy based on mutual esteem.

**Frī'ez**, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, with a nap; part of the entablature of a column.

**Frig'ate**, *n.* A ship of war, carrying from 28 to 50 guns.

**Fright** (frīt), *n.* Sudden terror; panic. — *v. t.* To disturb with sudden terror.

**Fright'en** (frīt'n), *v. t.* To affect with sudden terror.

**Fright'ful** (frīt/-), *a.* Adapted to excite sudden terror.

**Fright'ful-ly** (frīt/-), *adv.* Dreadfully.

**Fright'ful-ness** (frīt/-), *n.* The quality of impressing sudden terror.

**Frīg'id**, *a.* Cold; dull; insensible; impotent. [ness.]

**Fri-gid'i-ty**, *n.* Coldness; dull-

**Frīg'id-ly**, *adv.* Coldly; dully; impotently.

**Frig'o-rif'ic**, *a.* Causing cold.

**Frill** (123), *n.* An edging or ruffle. — *v. i.* To shiver with cold.

**Fringe**, *n.* A kind of trimming. — *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.

**Frip'per-y**, *n.* Old clothes; ridiculous finery; useless matter.

**Frisk**, *v. i.* To leap, dance, skip, or gambol.

**Frisk'et**, *n.* A frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.

**Frisk'i-ness** (135), *n.* Liveli-ness; airiness; gayety.

**Frisk'y**, *a.* Lively; frolicsome; gay; wanton.

**Frit**, *n.* Materials of which glass is made after being baked, but before fusion.

**Frith**, *n.* Narrow arm of a sea.

**Frit'ter**, *n.* A kind of pancake; a fragment; a bit. — *v. t.* To break into fragments. — *To fritter away*, to diminish gradually.

**Frī-völ'i-ty**, } *n.* Acts or  
**Frīv'ol-i-ous-ness**, } habits  
of trifling. [sling.]

**Frīv'ol-i-ous**, *a.* Light; tri-  
Frīz, or Frizz, *v. t.* To curl or crisp.

**Frīz'zle** (frīz'zl), *v. t.* To crisp in short curls. — *n.* A little crisp curl.

**Frō**, *adv.* From; back.

**Frōck**, *n.* An outer garment.

**Frōg**, *n.* A well-known amphibious animal.

**Frōl'ic** (127), *a.* Gay; full of pranks; playful. — *n.* A wild prank; merriment. — *v. i.* (128) To be merry.

**Frōl'ic-some**, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth.

**Frōm** (122), *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of; — noting departure, absence, separation, &c.

**Frōnd**, *n.* The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.

**Fron-dēs'cence**, *n.* Time of putting forth leaves.

**Frōnt** (frūnt), *n.* The forepart; forehead; face; impudence. — *v. t.* To stand before; to stand or oppose face to face. — *v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite.

**Frōnt'age**, *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot.

**Frōnt'al**, *a.* Belonging to the front. — *n.* A pediment over a small door or window.

**Frōnt'i'er**, *n.* Utmost verge of a country. — *a.* Bordering; lying on the exterior part.

**Frōnt'is-piēce**, *n.* A picture facing the first page of a book. [impudent.]

**Frōnt'less**, *a.* Void of shame;

**Frōnt'let** (frūnt'let), *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.

**Frōst** (19), *n.* Frozen dew; severe cold weather. — *v. t.* To cover with frost, or with something like frost.

**Frōst'-work** (-wûrk), *n.* Work resembling hoar frost.

Fröst'y, *a.* Like frost; freezing; frozen.

Fröth (19), *n.* Foam; empty show of wit.

Fröth'y, *a.* Full of foam; empty; vain.

Frounce, *v. t.* To curl or frizzle, as the hair. — *n.* A wrinkle or curl.

Frouzy, *a.* Musty; fetid.

Frö'ward, *a.* Perversely disobedient. — *SYN.* Refractory; wayward; cross.

Frö'ward-ly, *adv.* In a froward manner.

Frö'ward-ness, *n.* Perverse-ness; waywardness.

Frown, *n.* A wrinkled look; a scowl. — *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look.

Frown'ing-ly, *adv.* With a frown. [*Freeze.*]

Fröze, *imp.* and *p. p.* of Frözen, *p. p.* of *Freeze.*

Frue-tës'cence, *n.* The time when fruit ripens. [*fruit.*]

Frue-tif'er-öus, *a.* Bearing fruit.

Frue'ti-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of fructifying.

Frue'ti-fy, *v. t.* [*Lat. fructus, fruit, and facere, to make.*] To make fruitful; to fertilize.

Fru'gal (29), *a.* Saving of expenses; economical.

Fru-gäl'i-ty, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift. [*omy.*]

Fru'gal-ly, *adv.* With econ-omy.

Fru-gif'er-öus, *a.* Producing fruit.

Fruit, *n.* Produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence. [*eral.*]

Fruit-age, *n.* Fruit in general.

Fruit'er-er, *n.* One who deals in fruit. [*storing fruit.*]

Fruit'er-y, *n.* A place for fruit.

Fruit'ful, *a.* Producing fruit; fertile; prolific.

Fruit'ful-ness, *n.* Productiveness; fertility.

Fru-ition (-ish/un), *n.* Enjoyment; realization.

Fruit'less, *a.* Destitute of fruit; unprofitable; useless.

Fruit'less-ly, *adv.* Unprofitably.

Fruit-tree (106), *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.

Fru'men-tä'ceöus, *a.* Made of, or resembling, grain.

Fru'men-ty, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

Früh, *n.* A tender horn in the sole of a horse.

Früs'träte, *v. t.* To disappoint; to defeat; to nullify.

Frus-trä'tion, *n.* Disappoint-ment; defeat.

Früs'tum, *n.* (*pl.* *früs'ta* or *früs'tums*.)

Part of a solid left after cutting off the top.



Frÿ, *v. t.* To cook with fat in a frying-pan. — *v. i.* To be heated, as meat in a pan over the fire. — *n.* A crowd of small fish.

Fry'ing-pän, *n.* A kitchen utensil to fry food in.

Füd'dle, *v. t.* To makedrunk.

Fudge, *interj.* Expressing contempt or disbelief.

Fü'el (26), *n.* Any substance that feeds fire.

Fu-gä'ciöus (92), *a.* Fleeing away; volatile.

Fu-gä'ci-ty, *n.* Volatility.

Fü'g-i-ty, *a.* Flying; wander- ing. — *n.* A runaway; a deserter.

Fü'gle-man (143), *n.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill to show them the move- ments; a director.

Füge (füg), *n.* A repetition of parts in music.

Fül'erum, *n.* (*pl.* *fül'erä* or *fül'erums*, 147.) The A, lever; c, ful- crum; w, weight.

which a lever rests.

Ful-fill' (135, 139), *v. t.* To Ful'fill; } accomplish; to carry into effect; to complete.

Ful-fill'ment, } Complete performance.

Fül'gen-ey, *n.* Brightness.

Fül'gent, *a.* Shining; bright.

Full, *a.* Having all it can contain; complete; ample. — *n.* Complete measure. — *adv.* Fully; quite. — *v. t.* To thicken and scour, as cloth, in a mill. [*cloth.*]

Full'er, *n.* One who fuls.

Fül'ness (131), *n.* State of Ful'ness; } being full; reple- tion; plenty.

Fül'ly, *adv.* To the full.

Fül'mi-näte, *v. i.* or *t.* To explode; to utter denuncia- tion; to denounce.

Fül'mi-nä'tion, *n.* Explo- sion; detonation; denuncia- tion of censure.

Fül'söme, *n.* Gross; disgust- ing; nauseous.

Fül'voüs, *a.* Yellow.

Füm'ble, *v. i.* To attempt awkwardly; to grope about.

Füm'bler, *n.* One who füm- bles; an awkward person.

Füme (26), *n.* Smoke; vapor; rage. — *v. i.* To smoke; to give off vapor; to rage.

Fü'mi-gäte, *v. t.* To smoke.

Fü'mi-gä'tion, *n.* Diffusion of smoke or vapors in heal- ing or cleansing.

Füm'y, *a.* Producing fumes.

Fün, *n.* [*A. S. fían, joys.*] Sport; merriment.

Fu-näm'bu-list, *n.* A rope- dancer. [*plyment.*]

Füne'tion, *n.* Office; em- ployment.

Füne'tion-al (79), *a.* Pertain- ing to some office.

Füne'tion-a-ry, *n.* One who holds an office; an official.

Fünd, *n.* A stock; capital; (*pl.*) money for supplies. — *v. t.* To invest in funds.

Fün'da-ment, *n.* The seat.

Fün'da-mënt'al, *a.* Pertain- ing to the foundation; essen- tial.

Fün'da-mënt'al-ly, *adv.* Primarily; essentially.

Fü'ner-al, *n.* A burial; pro- cession at a burial. — *a.* Used at the interment of the dead.

Fu-në're-al, *a.* Suiting a fu- neral; mournful; gloomy; sad. [*rescence.*]

Fun-gös'i-ty, *n.* Fungus ex- crecence.

Fün'göus, *a.* Like a mush- room; spongy.

Fün'gus, *n.* (*pl.* *fün'gü* or *fün'gus-es*, 147.) An or- der of plants including mushrooms, toadstools, mil- dew, mold, &c.; proud flesh.

Fü'ni-ele, *n.* A small cord or ligature; a fiber.

Fün'nel (130), *n.* Passage for smoke; a tunnel for pouring liquors into bottles.

Fün'ny, *a.* Droll; comical.

Für, *n.* Fine, soft hair; skins; a coating, as on the tongue. — *v. t.* To line with fur.

Für'be-löw, *n.* Fur or fringe round the lower part of a lady's dress. — *v. t.* To adorn with furbelows.

Für'bish, *v. t.* To polish; to scour; to rub up.

Für'cate, *a.* Forked.

Fü'ri-öus (86), *a.* Rushing violently; transported with passion. — *SYN.* Vehement; boisterous; fierce; mad.

Fü'ri-öus-ly, *adv.* With fury; vehemently; madly.



**Fûrl**, *v. t.* To fold and fasten to a yard, &c.

**Fûr'long**, *n.* [Lit. *furrow long*, i.e. the length of a furrow.] Eighth part of a mile.

**Fûr'lough** (fûr'lo), *n.* Temporary leave of absence from military service. — *v. t.* To furnish with a furlough.

**Fûr'nâge**, *n.* A place for melting metals, or for heating water; inclosed fire-place.

**Fûr'nish**, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip.

**Fûr'nish-er**, *n.* One who supplies. [goods.]

**Fûr'ni-tûre**, *n.* Movable

**Fûr'ri-er**, *n.* A dealer in furs.

**Fûr'rôw**, *n.* A trench made by a plow; a wrinkle. — *v. t.* To cut in furrows; to trench; to wrinkle.

**Fûr'ry**, *a.* Covered with fur.

**Fûr'ther**, *a.* More distant; additional. — *adv.* To or at a greater distance. — *v. t.* To assist; to promote; to advance. [tion.]

**Fûr'ther-ânce**, *n.* Promotion.

**Fûr'ther-er**, *n.* A promoter.

**Fûr'ther-môre**, *adv.* More over; besides.

**Fûr'ther-môst**, } *a.* Most distant.

**Fûr'thest**, } *tant.*

**Fûr'tive**, *a.* Gotten by theft or stealth; secret; sly.

**Fû'r'y**, *n.* Madness; passion; rage; a raging woman.

**Fûr'ze**, *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub. [furze.]

**Fûrz'y**, *a.* Abounding with

**Fûs'coûs**, *a.* Of a brown color.

**Fûge**, *v. t.* To liquefy by heat.

— *v. i.* To be melted.

**Fu-gee'**, *n.* A firelock.

**Fû'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being fusible. [melted.]

**Fû'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being

**Fû'sil**, *n.* A light musket.

**Fû'si-leer'**, *n.* An infantry soldier wearing a bear-skin cap.

**Fû'sion** (fû'zhun), *n.* The operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.

**Fûss**, *n.* A tumult; a bustle.

**Fûss'y**, *a.* Bustling in small matters.

**Fûs'tian** (fûst'yan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton stuff; a swelling style; bombast.

— *a.* Made of fustian.

**Fûs'tle** (127), *n.* A West India wood used for dyeing yellow.

**Fûs'ty**, *a.* Moldy; musty.

**Fû'tile** (26), *a.* Useless; vain; worthless; ineffectual.

**Fu-til'i-ty**, *n.* Want of importance or effect.

**Fû'ttock**, *n.* One of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship. — *Futtock shrouds*, small shrouds over the lower ones.

**Fû'tûre** (fû'tyûr), *a.* Liable to come or be hereafter. — *n.* Time to come.

**Fu-tû'ri-ty**, *n.* State of being yet to come; future time or event; the future.

**Fûzz** (125), *v. i.* To fly off in small particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.

**Fûzz'y**, *a.* Light and loose.

**Fÿ**, *intrj.* Expressing dislike, contempt, or abhorrence.

## G.

**GÂB**, *n.* The mouth; loquacity. — *v. t.* To prate.

**Gâb'ar-dine**, *n.* A kind of coarse frock.

**Gâb'ble**, *v. i.* To talk fast or without meaning. — *n.* Loud or rapid and senseless talk.

**Gâ'bi-on**, *n.* A wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.

**Gî'ble**, *n.* Triangular end of a building from the eaves to the top.

**Gâd**, *n.* A wedge; a goad; a spear-point. — *v. i.*

To ramble or rove about idly.

**Gâd'a-bout**, } *n.* One who

**Gâd'der**, } roves about

idly. [stings cattle.]

**Gâd'fly**, *n.* An insect which

**Gâff** (123), *n.* A light spear; a sort of boom or yard.

**Gâf'er**, *n.* An old man; a term of address. [cocks.]

**Gâf'fle**, *n.* A spur for fighting

**Gâg**, *v. t.* To stop the mouth of. — *v. i.* To heave with

nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth, to hinder speaking.

**Gâge**, *n.* A pledge or pawn; a measure. — *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a cask.

**Gâi'ly**. See *Gayly*.

**Gâin**, *n.* Profit; advantage; benefit. — *v. t.* To obtain; to reach. — *v. i.* To advance.

**Gâin'ful** (139), *a.* Producing profit; lucrative.

**Gâin'less**, *a.* Unprofitable; useless; without gain.

**Gâin-sây'**, or **Gâin'sây**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **GAINS** SAID.]

[A.-S. *geân*, against, and say.] To deny; to oppose; to contradict.

**Gâin-sây'er**, or **Gâin'sây-er**, *n.* One who gainsays.

**Gâir'ish**, *a.* Gaudy; showy.

**Gâit**, *n.* Manner of walking.

**Gâit'er**, *n.* A covering for the leg or foot.

**Gâ'lâ**, *n.* Show; festivity.

**Gâ'lâe-tôm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

**Gâ'lâ-dây**, *n.* A festival day.

**Gâ'l'ax-y**, *n.* The milky way, a splendid assemblage.

**Gâle**, *n.* Strong wind; breeze.

**Gall** (123), *n.* A bitter yellowish animal fluid; the bile; rancor; an excrescence on the oak. — *v. t.* To hurt the skin of; to fret; to vex.

**Gâl-lânt'**, *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a lover. — *v. t.* To wait on, as a lady. — *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies.

**Gâl'lant**, *a.* High-spirited; daring in fight; brave.

**Gâl'lant-ly**, *adv.* Bravely.

**Gâl-lânt'ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a gallant.

**Gâl'lant-ry**, *n.* Bravery; nobleness; politeness to ladies; in a bad sense, intrigue.

**Gâl'le-on**, *n.* A large Spanish ship formerly in use.

**Gâl'ler-y** (141), *n.* A covered walk; a kind of platform with seats, on brackets or columns; a collection of paintings, or statues, &c.

**Gâl'ley** (141), *n.* A kind of low, flat-built vessel: cook-room of a ship-of-war; a frame for

holding type that has been set up. [works in the galleys.]  
**Gál'ley-sláve**, *n.* A slave who **Gál'lie**, *a.* French.

**Gál'lie**, *a.* Belonging to gall-nuts.

**Gál'li-çám**, *n.* A French idiom.  
**Gál'li-gás'king**, *n. pl.* Large open hose or trousers; leather guards for the legs.

**Gál'li-ná'ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to fowls of the barn-door or pheasant kind. [quito.]

**Gál'li-níp'per**, *n.* A large mosquito.  
**Gál'li-pót**, *n.* A small pot, painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.

**Gáll'-nut**, *n.* An excrescence on the oak, used in dyeing, &c. [quarts.]

**Gáll'on**, *n.* A measure of four.  
**Gál-loón'**, *n.* A kind of ribbon of silk, cotton, &c., for binding.

**Gáll'op** (39, 130), *v. i.* To move by leaps, as a horse. — *n.* A running by leaps, of a quadruped.

**Gáll'ows** (gál'-lus), *n.* A frame for the execution of criminals.



Gallows.

**Ga-lô'che'** (-lôsh'), *n.* An overshoe.

**Gal-ván'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism.

**Gál'van-ism**, *n.* [From *Galvani*, the discoverer.] A species of electricity.

**Gál'van-ize**, *v. t.* To affect by galvanism.

**Gám'bit**, *n.* A mode of opening the game, in chess-playing. [money.]

**Gám'ble**, *v. i.* To play for.  
**Gám'bler**, *n.* One who gambles.

**Gám-bôge'**, or **Gám-bôge'**, *n.* A reddish-yellow gum-resin.

**Gám'bol**, *n.* A skipping and leaping: — *v. i.* (130) To leap and skip in sport. [a horse.]

**Gám'brel**, *n.* The hind leg of a game.  
**Gáme**, *n.* Sport; play; scheme; animals hunted. — *v. i.* To play for money: to sport. — *a.* Brave; courageous.

**Gáme'sôme**, *a.* Gay; sportive.

**Gáme'ster**, *n.* One addicted to gaming.

**Gám'mer**, *n.* An old wife; — a term of address.

**Gám'mon** (39), *n.* Thigh of a hog smoked; a hoax; humbug. — *v. t.* To pickle and

smoke; to impose upon; to beat, in backgammon, in a certain manner. [in music.]

**Gám'ut**, *n.* The scale of notes.

**Gán'der**, *n.* Male of the goose.

**Gäng**, *n.* A crew; a band.

**Gäng'gli-on**, *n.* A tumor in the tendinous parts.

**Gäng'grêne**, *n.* Mortification of living flesh. — *v.* To mortify.

**Gäng're-noüs**, *a.* Mortified.

**Gäng'ue** (gang), *n.* The mineral substance inclosing a vein of metallic ore.

**Gäng'wáy**, *n.* A passage.

**Gán'net**, *n.* A sea-fowl allied to the pelican.

**Gánt'let**, *n.* A kind of military punishment in which the criminal runs between two files of men, receiving a blow from each.

**Gäol** (jäl), *n.* A jail. See *Jail*.

**Gäol'er**, *n.* A jailer.

**Gäp**, *n.* A breach; opening.

**Gäpe**, *v. i.* To open the mouth wide involuntarily; to yawn.

**Gärb**, *n.* Clothes; dress; appearance.

**Gärb'age**, *n.* Offals of animals.

**Gärb'le**, *v. t.* To pick out or sift; to mutilate.

**Gärb'ler**, *n.* One who garbles.

**Gär'den** (gär'dn, 69), *n.* A place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, &c. — *v. i.* To cultivate a garden. [a garden.]

**Gär'den-er**, *n.* One who tills.

**Gär'get**, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows.

**Gär'gle**, *v. t.* To wash or rinse, as the throat. — *n.* A liquid for washing the throat.

**Gär'land** (18, 140), *n.* A wreath of flowers.

**Gär'lie**, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.

**Gär'lick-y**, *a.* Like garlic.

**Gär'ment**, *n.* An article of clothing, as a coat or gown.

**Gär'nér**, *n.* A store-house for grain; a granary. — *v. t.* To store in a granary. [gem.]

**Gär'net**, *n.* A red mineral or Garnish.

**Gär'nish**, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate. — *n.* Decoration.

**Gär'nish-ee'**, *n.* One in whose hands property of another is attached.

**Gär'nish-ment**, } *n.* Furni-  
**Gär'ni-türe**, } ture; or-  
 nament; decoration.

**Gär'ret**, *n.* Part of a house directly under the roof.

**Gär'ret-eer'**, *n.* One who lives in a garret.

**Gär'ri-son** (gär'ri-sn), *n.* A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* To place soldiers in for defense.

**Gar-rôte'**, *v. t.* To seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob. [ness.]

**Gar-rü'li-ty**, *n.* Talkative-ness.

**Gär'ru-lous**, *a.* Disposed to talk much; loquacious.

**Gär'ter**, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* To fasten with a garter.

**Gäs** (*by some pron. gáz*), *n.* (*pl.* Gäs'es, 123, 140) An aciform, elastic fluid.

**Gäs'eon-ade'**, *n.* A boasting. — *v. i.* To boast; to bluster.

**Gäs'e-ous** (129), *a.* Being in the form of gas.

**Gäsh**, *n.* A deep and long cut. — *v. t.* To make a long, deep cut in. [gas.]

**Gäs'i-fy**, *v. t.* To convert into Gas'-light (-lit), *n.* Light produced by gas.

**Gäs'ôm'e-ter**, *n.* A reservoir for collecting gases.

**Gäsp** (5), *v. t.* To labor for breath; to pant. — *v. t.* To emit convulsively. — *n.* A painful catching of the breath.

**Gäs'tric**, *a.* Belonging to the stomach. [loquist.]

**Gäs-tril'o-quist**, *n.* A ventriloquist.

**Gäs-tril'o-quy**, *n.* Ventriloquism.

**Gäs-trôn'o-mer**, *n.* One who likes good living.

**Gäs'tro-nôm'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

**Gäs-trôn'o-my**, *n.* [Gr. *gaster*, stomach, and *nomos*, law.] Art of good living; epicurism.

**Gäte**, *n.* Passage-way; a large door or frame-work for closing a passage.

**Gäth'er**, *v.* To collect. — *n.* A plait or fold. [gather.]

**Gäth'er-er**, *n.* One who gathers.

**Gäth'er-ing**, *n.* A collection; an accumulation.

**Gäud'i-ly**, *adv.* Showily.

**Gäu'di-ness**, *n.* Showiness.

**Gäud'y** (135), *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine.

**Gäuge** (gäi), *v. t.* To measure the contents of, as of a cask. — *n.* A measure; a rod for measuring.

**Gäug'er** (gäi'er), *n.* One who gauges.

**Gäunt** (gänt), *a.* Lean; thin.

**Gäunt'let**, *n.* A glove with metal plates on the back; a long glove.

Gauze, *n.* A thin silk or linen.  
Gåve, *imp. of Give.*

Gåv'el, *n.* A small heap or parcel of grain; mallet of a presiding officer.

Gåwk, *n.* A cuckoo; a fool.

Gåwk'y, *a.* Foolish; awkward. — *n.* An awkward and overgrown or stupid person.

Gåy, *a.* Cheerful; merry; jovial; fine; showy.

Gåy'e-ty, *n.* Merriment.

Gåy'ly (133), *adv.* Finely; merrily; with mirth.

Gåze, *v. i.* To look intently. — *n.* A fixed or eager look.

Ga-zëlle',

*n.* A beautiful species of antelope.

Ga-zët'te',

*n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* To announce officially.



Gazelle.

Gåz'et-teer', *n.* A geographical dictionary; a writer for a gazette. [at with scorn.

Gåz'ing-stöck, *n.* One grazed

Gëar, *n.* Goods; dress; apparatus; harness. — *v. t.* To put gear on.

Gëese', *n.*; *pl.* of Goose.

Gë-lät'i-näte, *v. t.* or *i.* To make into, or to become, jelly.

Gë'l'a-tine (30), *n.* An animal substance that forms jelly.

Gë-lät'i-noüs, *a.* Of the nature of gelatine.

Gëld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GELDED or GELT.] To deprive of an essential part; to castrate. [horse.]

Gëld'ing, *n.* A castrated

Gëld'id, *a.* Cold, or very cold.

Gëm, *n.* A bud; a jewel; a precious stone. — *v. t.* (129) To adorn with jewels. — *v. i.* To bud.

†Gëm'i-ni, *n. pl.* The Twins, — a constellation.

Gëm-mät'ion, *n.* Form of budding in plants.

Gëm'me-oüs, *a.* Of the nature of gems. [gems.]

Gëm'my, *a.* Resembling

Gëm'der, *n.* Sex, male or female. — *v.* To beget; to engender.

Gëm'e-a-lög'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.

Gëm'e-äl'o-gist, *n.* One skilled in genealogy.

Gëm'e-äl'o-g'y, *n.* History of descents; lineage; pedigree.

†Gën'er-ä-n.; *pl.* of Genus.

Gën'er-al, *a.* Common; public; extensive. — *n.* Commander of an army, or of a division of an army.

Gën'er-al-is'si-mo (140), *n.* Commander in chief.

Gën'er-äl'i-ty, *n.* State of being general; the greatest part. [generalizing.]

Gën'er-al-i-zät'ion, *n.* Act of

Gëm'er-al-ize, *v. t.* To arrange under general heads.

Gën'er-al-ly, *adv.* In general; commonly.

Gën'er-al-ship, *n.* The skill or conduct of a general.

Gën'er-äte, *v. t.* To beget; to produce; to cause.

Gën'er-ät'ion, *n.* A race; family; an age. [duce.]

Gën'er-a-tive, *a.* Able to produce or begets.

Gë-nër'ie, } *a.* Compre-

Gë-nër'ie-al, } hending, or pertaining to, a genus.

Gë-nër'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With relation to genus.

Gën'er-ös'i-ty, *n.* Liberality of soul; magnanimity.

Gën'er-oüs, *a.* Liberal; free.

Gën'er-oüs-ly, *adv.* With liberality; magnanimously.

Gën'e-sis, *n.* Origin; the first book of Scripture.

Gën'et, *n.* A small horse.

Gë-nët'ie, *a.* Relating to origin or production.

Gë'ni-al, *a.* Contributing to production; enlivening.

Gë'ni-al-ly, *adv.* In a genial manner.

Gë'nie, *n.* A fabulous being in Arabian mythology.

Gën'i-tive, *a.* Noting the second case of Greek and Latin nouns.

Gën'i-tor, *n.* A sire; a father.

†Gë'ni-us, *n.* (*pl.* Gë'ni-i, 147.) A good or an evil spirit.

Gën'i-us (jën'yus), *n.* (*pl.* Gën'i-us-es.) Nature; special disposition; mental superiority; a man of remarkable mental vigor.

†Gëns-d'är'mes (zhöng-därm'), *n. pl.* Armed police in France.

Gën-teel', *a.* Polished in manners; polite; well-bred.

Gën-teel'y, *adv.* With polite manners. [bitter root.]

Gën'tian, *n.* A plant with a Gën'tile (54), *n.* Any one not a Jew; a heathen. — *a.* Pertaining to heathen.

Gën'til-ism, *n.* Heathenism.

Gën'ti-lit'ious (-lish/us), *a.* Peculiar to a nation or people; hereditary.

Gën'ti-lity, *n.* Politeness.

Gën'tle, *a.* Well-born; refined; not wild. — *SYN.* Tame; mild; meek; quiet.

Gën'tle-folk (-fölk), } *n. pl.*

Gën'tle-fölk (-föks), } People of good birth and breeding.

Gën'tle-man (143), *n.* A man of good breeding.

Gën'tle-man-like, } *a.* Be-

Gën'tle-man-ly, } coming a gentleman; polite; refined.

Gën'tle-ness, *n.* Softness of manners; mildness.

Gën'tle-wöm'an (143), *n.* A lady. [eure.]

Gën'tly, *adv.* Softly; with Gën'try, *n.* People of education and good breeding.

Gë'nu-flëc'tion, or Gën'u-flëc'tion, *n.* [Lat. genu, knee, and flexio, a bending.]

Act of bending the knee, as in worship.

Gën'u-ine, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; true; pure.

Gën'u-ine-ness, *n.* A genuine quality; purity; reality.

Gë'nus (147), *n.* A class embracing many species.

Gë'o-gën'trie, *a.* Having the same center as the earth.

Gë-öd'e-sy, *n.* Art of measuring the earth.

Gë-ög'tra-pher, *n.* One skilled in geography.

Gë'o-graph'ie, } *a.* Relat-

Gë'o-graph'ie-al, } ing to geography.

Gë-ög'tra-phy, *n.* Description of the world and its inhabitants.

Gë'o-lög'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to geology. [geology.]

Gë-öl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in Gë-öl'o-g'y, *n.* The science that treats of the interior structure of the earth.

Gë-ëm'e-ter, *n.* A geome-

trician.

Gë'o-mët'rie-al, *a.* Relating or according to geometry.

Gë'o-mët'rie-al-ly, *adv.* According to geometry.

Gë-öm'e-tri'cian (-trish'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry.

Gë-öm'e-try (117), *n.* The science of quantity and mensuration.

Gë'o-pön'ties, *n. sing.* Art or science of cultivating the earth. [bandry.]

Gëör'gie, *n.* A poem on hus-

Gë-rä'ni-üm, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.



**Glair**, *n.* The white of an egg.  
**Glair'y**, *a.* Like glair.  
**Glance**, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight. — *v.* To dart; to fly off.  
**Gland**, *n.* A soft, fleshy organ of secretion in animals and plants.  
**Gland'ers**, *n. pl.* A contagious disease of horses.  
**Glandif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing acorns or other nuts.  
**Gland'i-f'orm**, *a.* Resembling a gland or nut.  
**Gland'u-lar**, } *a.* Consist-  
**Gland'u-loüs**, } ing of glands.  
**Gland'ule**, *n.* A small gland.  
**Glare**, *n.* A bright dazzling light; a piercing look. — *v. i.* To dazzle the sight; to look fiercely.  
**Glär'ing**, *a.* Open and bold; clear; notorious.  
**Glass**, *n.* A transparent substance; a mirror; telescope; (*pl.*) spectacles. — *v. t.* To cover with glass. [like glass.  
**Glass'i-ness**, *n.* Smoothness.  
**Glass'y**, *a.* Made of, or like, glass; vitreous. [color.  
**Glauc'eous**, *a.* Of a sea-green  
**Glaze**, *v. t.* To furnish with glass; to cover with a vitreous or glossy substance.  
**Glä'zier** (glä'zhur), *n.* One who sets window glass.  
**Gläz'ing**, *n.* The vitreous substance on potters' ware; art of setting glass.  
**Glëam**, *n.* A faint shooting forth of light. — *v. i.* To shine with flashes of light.  
**Glëam'y**, *a.* Darting light.  
**Glëan**, *v. t.* To gather after a reaper; to collect with patient and minute labor.  
**Glëan'er**, *n.* One who gleans.  
**Glêbe**, *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.  
**Glee**, *n.* Joy; merriment; a song in three or more parts.  
**Glee'ful**, *a.* Merry; gay.  
**Gleet**, *n.* A flux of thin humor from a sore.  
**Glén**, *n.* A narrow valley.  
**Glib**, *a.* Smooth; slippery; voluble; fluent. [bly.  
**Glib'ly**, *adv.* Smoothly; volu-  
**Glib'ness**, *n.* Smoothness; volubility.  
**Glide**, *v. i.* To flow gently. — *n.* Act of passing smoothly.  
**Glim'ner** (lîz), *v. i.* To shoot feeble or scattered rays. — *n.* A faint light.  
**Glim'mer-ing**, *n.* A faint view; a glimpse.

**Glimpse**, *n.* A short, hurried view.  
**Glis'ten** (glîs'n), *v. t.* To sparkle with a mild light.  
**Glit'ter**, *v. i.* To shine brightly. — *n.* A sparkling light.  
**Glôat**, *v. i.* To gaze with eagerness or desire.  
**Glôbe**, *n.* A round body; the sphere; the earth.  
**Glo-böse**, } *a.* Round; globu-  
**Glo-boüs**, } lar; spherical.  
**Glo-bös'i-ty**, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.  
**Glob'u-lar**, *a.* Spherical.  
**Glob'ule**, *n.* A small round mass. [ular.  
**Glob'u-loüs**, *a.* Round; glob-  
**Glo'm'er-ate**, *v. t.* To wind or gather into a ball.  
**Glo'm'er-ä'tion**, *n.* The act of forming into a ball.  
**Gloom**, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; sadness. — *v. i.* To shine obscurely.  
**Gloom'i-ly**, *adv.* Darkly; obscurely; sullenly.  
**Gloom'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being gloomy.  
**Gloom'y**, *a.* Dark; dim; melancholy.  
**Glo'ri-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of making glorious.  
**Glo'ri-fy**, *v. t.* To make glorious; to extol; to adore.  
**Glo'ri-ous**, *a.* Splendid; illustrious; grand; renowned.  
**Glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* Illustriously; splendidly.  
**Glo'ry** (hô), *n.* Brightness; splendor; honor; renown; felicity of heaven. — *v. i.* To exult; to rejoice; to boast.  
**Gloss**, *n.* Brightness; specious appearance; comment. — *v.* To make smooth and shining; to explain.  
**Glos-sä'ri-al**, *a.* Containing explanations. [glossary.  
**Gloss'a-rist**, *n.* Author of a  
**Gloss'a-ry**, *n.* A vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.  
**Gloss'i-ness**, *n.* The luster of a smooth surface; polish.  
**Gloss-ög'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer of glosses.  
**Gloss-ög'ra-phy**, *n.* The writing of glossaries or glosses.  
**Gloss-ô'lo-gy**, *n.* Science of language; philology.  
**Gloss'y**, *a.* Smooth and shining; bright.  
**Glôt'tis**, *n.* The narrow opening at the upper part of the windpipe.  
**Glôve** (glüv), *n.* A cover for

the hand with a separate sheath for each finger.  
**Glôv'er**, *n.* One who makes gloves.  
**Glow**, *v. i.* To shine with intense heat. — *n.* Intense heat; incandescence; brightness of color.  
**Glow'ing**, *a.* White with heat; ardent; inflamed.  
**Glow'-worm** (-wûrm), *n.* An insect that emits light in the night.  
**Glôze**, *n.* Flattery; adulation. — *v. t.* To flatter; to wheedle; to smooth over.  
**Glue**, *n.* A kind of tenacious cement. — *v. t.* To cement with glue.  
**Glü'ey**, *a.* Glutinous.  
**Glüm**, *a.* Sullen; grave; moody; morose.  
**Glüme**, *n.* The calyx of certain plants; chaff.  
**Glüt**, *v. t.* To cloy; to overload. — *n.* More than enough; superabundance.  
**Glüt'en**, *n.* The tough adhesive part of dough.  
**Glü'ti-nä'tion**, *n.* A cementing with glue.  
**Glü'ti-noüs**, *a.* Viscous; viscid; tenacious.  
**Glüt'ton** (glüt'tn), *n.* A voracious eater; an animal, called also wolverine.  
**Glüt'ton-ous**, *a.* Given to excessive eating. [ing.  
**Glüt'ton-y**, *n.* Excess in eating.  
**Glÿc'er-ine**, *n.* [Gr. *glukeros*, sweet.] A sweetish liquid obtained from fat.  
**Gnärl** (närl), *v. i.* To growl.  
**Gnärléd** (närléd), *a.* Full of knots.  
**Gnäsh** (näsh), *v.* To strike the teeth together.  
**Gnät** (nä't), *n.* A small blood-sucking fly.  
**Gnaw** (näw), *v. t.* To bite off; to corrode.  
**Gneiss** (nîs), *n.* A crystalline rock resembling granite.  
**Gnôme** (nôm), *n.* A fabled subterranean being; a dwarf; a goblin.  
**Gnô'mon** (nô'mion), *n.* The style or pin of a dial.  
**Gno-môn'ies** (nô-), *n. sing.* Art or science of constructing dials.  
**Gnôs'tic** (nôs'-), *n.* One of a sect of early Christian philosophers. — *a.* Relating to the Gnostics.  
**Gnôs'ti-cism**, *n.* The doctrines taught by the Gnostics.

**Enū** (nū, 140), *n.* A kind of antelope found in South Africa.



Gnu.

**Gō.** *v. i.* [imp. WENT; *p. p.* GONE.] To move; to proceed; to walk; to depart.

**Gōad** (18), *n.* A pointed instrument to drive oxen. — *v.* To prick with a goad.

**Gōal**, *n.* A starting-post.

**Gōat**, *n.* A well-known animal allied to the sheep.

**Gōat'-hērd**, *n.* One who tends goats.

**Gōat'ish**, *a.* Like goats; rank.

**Gōb**, *n.* A lump; a mouthful.

**Gōb'ble**, *v. t.* To swallow hastily or in large pieces. — *v. i.* To make a noise as a turkey.

**Gōb'bler**, *n.* A greedy eater; a turkey-cock. [ing vessel.]

**Gōb'let**, *n.* A kind of drink.

**Gōb'lin**, *n.* An evil spirit.

**Gō'-bŷ**, *n.* Evasion; a thrusting away.

**Gō'-cārt**, *n.* A machine to support children while learning to walk.

**Gōd**, *n.* A divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being; Jehovah.

**Gōd'child**, *n.* One for whom a person becomes sponsor.

**Gōd'dess**, *n.* A female deity.

**Gōd'fā-ther**, *n.* A male sponsor for a child.

**Gōd'head**, *n.* Divine nature; deity. [irreligious.]

**Gōd'less**, *a.* Ungodly; wicked;

**Gōd'like**, *a.* Resembling God or a god; divine.

**Gōd'li-ness** (135), *n.* Real piety; a religious life.

**Gōd'ly**, *a.* Pious; religious.

**Gōd'mōth-er**, *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.

**Gōd'send**, *n.* An unexpected piece of good fortune.

**Gōd'sōn**, *n.* A male child for whom another is sponsor.

**Gōg'gle**, *v. i.* To roll the eyes.

**Gōg'gles** (gōg'glz), *n. pl.* Glasses to protect the eyes.

**Gō'ing**, *n.* Act of moving; departure; way of life.

**Gōi'ter** (151), *n.* A swelling

**Gōi'tre** } of the front part of the neck.

**Gōi'troub**, *a.* Affected by the goiter. [metals; money.]

**Gōld**, *n.* One of the precious

**Gōld'en**, *a.* Made of gold, like gold.

**Gōld'finch**, *n.* A beautiful yellow singing bird.

**Gōld'-lēaf**, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

**Gōld'smith**, *n.* One who works in gold.

**Gōlf**, *n.* A game played with a ball and club.

**Gōn'do-lā** (140), *n.* A pleasure-boat used in Venice.



Gondola.

**Gōn'do-liēr**, *n.* One who rows a gondola.

**Gōne** (19), *p. p.* of *Go*. Departed. [drum.]

**Gōng**, *n.* A kind of metal

**Gō'nī-ōm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument to measure solid angles, especially those of crystals.

**Gō'nī-ōm'e-trŷ**, *n.* Art of measuring solid angles.

**Gōod**, *a.* Having desirable qualities; virtuous; excellent; valid; sound; suitable; not bad. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities; advantage.

**Gōod-bŷ**, *n.* Farewell; adieu.

**Gōod'li-ness**, *n.* Beauty; grace. [ly.]

**Gōod'ly**, *a.* Beautiful; comely.

**Gōod'ness**, *n.* Quality of being good; excellence.

**Gōods**, *n. pl.* Movables; household furniture; merchandise.

**Gōod-will**, *n.* Benevolence; business facilities.

**Gōose** (143), *n.* A fowl; a tailor's utensil; a simpleton.

**Gōose'bēr-rŷ**, *n.* A thorny shrub and its fruit.

**Gōr'di-an knōt**. An inextricable difficulty.

**Gōre**, *n.* Clotted blood; a triangular piece of cloth or land. — *v. t.* To wound with the horns.

**Gōrge**, *n.* The throat; a narrow passage between mountains or into a bastion. — *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to satiate; to glut.

**Gōr'geous** (-jus), *a.* Very fine or showy; splendid. [ly.]

**Gōr'geous-ly**, *adv.* Splendidly.

**Gōr'get**, *n.* Armor to defend the throat.

**Gōr'gon**, *a.* A fabled monster that turned beholders to stone.

**Go-ril'lā** (140), *n.*

A large and ferocious monkey, of the size of a man, found in Western Africa.



Gorilla.

**Gōr'mand**, *n.* A glutton.

**Gōr'mand-ize** (153), *v. i.* To eat greedily. [cious eater.]

**Gōr'mand-iz'er**, *n.* A voracious eater.

**Gōrse**, *n.* A prickly shrub.

**Gōr'y**, *a.* Stained with gore.

**Gōs'hawk**, *n.* A kind of short-winged, slender hawk.

**Gōs'ling**, *n.* A young goose.

**Gōs'pel**, *n.* [A.-S. *godspell*, fr. *gōd*, good, and *spell*, tidings.] The history of Jesus Christ; any system of religious truth or doctrine.

**Gōs'sa-mer**, *n.* A filmy substance floating in the air.

**Gōs'sip**, *n.* One who tattles idly; tattle. — *v. i.* To tell idle tales.

**Gōt**, *imp.* of *Get*.

**Gōt'ten** (gōt'tn), *p. p.* of *Get*.

**Gōth**, *n.* A barbarian.

**Gōth'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, or to a certain style of architecture; rude; barbarous.

**Gōuge** (gowj; in *Eng.* gōŷ), *n.* A chisel with a round edge. — *v. t.* To scoop out with, or as with, a gouge.

**Gōurd**, *n.* A plant and its fruit, which has a hard outer rind.

**Gōur'mand** (gōur'-), *n.* A ravenous eater; a glutton.

**Gout**, *n.* A painful disease; inflammation of the joints.

**+Gout** (gōŷ), *n.* Taste; relish.

**Gout'y**, *a.* Diseased with gout, or subject to it.

**Gōv'ern** (gŷv'ern), *v. t.* To rule; to control; to exercise authority; in *grammar*, to require to be in a particular case.

**Gōv'ern-a-ble**, *a.* Subject to rule; submissive.

**Gōv'ern-ance**, *n.* Management; control; government.

**Gōv'er-nānt'e**, *n.* A governess; an instructress.

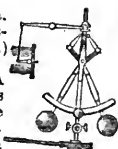
**Gōv'ern-ess**, *n.* A female who governs or instructs.

**Gōv'ern-ment**, *n.* Regulation; control; executive power; an empire or state.


**Gōv'ern-mēnt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to government.


Góv'ern-or, *n.*A chief magistrate; (*Mach.*) a regulator.Gown, *n.* A woman's dress; a loose habit or robe.Gowng's-man (143), *n.* A Governor. student; a man of letters.Gráb, *v. t.* To seize suddenly.Grâce, *v. t.* Favor; divine favor; religious affections; a brief prayer; ease of manner; beauty. — *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to favor.Grâce'ful (139), *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant.Grâce'ful-ly, *adv.* With dignity. [being graceful.]Grâce'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of Gráce'less, *a.* Destitute of grace.Grá'cióus, *a.* Favorable; kind; condescending. [ably.]Grá'cióus-ly, *adv.* Favor-Grá'cióus-ness, *n.* Kind condescension.Gra-dá'tion, *n.* Order; series.Grá'd'a-to-ry, *a.* Proceeding step by step.Grá'de, *n.* Degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to a regular slope.Grá'di-ent, *a.* Moving by steps. — *n.* Degree of ascent or descent in a road; a grade.Grá'd'u-al, *a.* Proceeding by degrees; progressive.Grá'd'u-al-ly, *adv.* By degrees.Grá'd'u-áte, *v. t.* [Lat. *gradus*, a step.] To receive an academical degree. — *v. t.* To mark with degrees.Grá'd'u-ate, *n.* One who has received an academical degree.Grá'd'u-á'tion, *n.* Act of graduating, or state of being graduated.Gráft (5), *n.* A scion inserted in a stock. — *v. t.* To insert a shoot or scion in.Gráin, *n.* Corn; a small seed; a minute particle; a very small weight; fibers, as of wood; (*pl.*) remains of malt. — *v. t.* To granulate; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.Gra-mí'n'e-óus, *a.* Pertaining to grass; grassy.Grám'i-niv'o-roús, *a.* Feeding on grass.Grám'mar, *n.* Art of speaking

and writing a language correctly, or a system of rules for doing so.

Gram-má'ri-an, *n.* One who is versed in grammar.Gram-mát'i-cal, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.Gram-mát'i-cal-ly, *adv.* According to grammar.Grám'pus, *n.* A fish allied to the whale. [for grain.]Grán'a-ry, *n.* A store-houseGránd, *a.* Very great; magnificent; principal.Grán'dam, *n.* Grandmother.Gránd'daugh-ter (-daw'ter), *n.* Daughter of a son or daughter.Gránd'child, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.Gran-dee', *n.* A man of rank; a nobleman of high rank.Gránd'eür, *n.* Magnificence; state; greatness.Gránd'fá-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.Gran-díl'o-quence, *n.* Lofty speaking. [grand jury.]Gránd-jü'ror, *n.* One of a Gránd-jü'ry, *n.* A jury to decide on indictments.Gránd'móth-er, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.Gránd'síre, *n.* A grandfather.Gránd'són, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.Gränge, *n.* A barn; a farm with its buildings, &c.Grán'íte (54), *n.* A stone composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [granite.]Gra-nít'ie, *a.* Pertaining toGra-niv'o-roús, *a.* Subsisting on grain or corn.Gránt, *v. t.* To bestow; to give; to yield; to concede. — *n.* A thing granted; act of granting; a conveyance in writing.Gránt-ee' (140), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.Gránt'er, *n.* One who makesGránt'or, *a.* a grant.Grán'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of grains. [collect into grains.]Grán'u-lá'te, *v.* To form orGrán'u-lá'tion, *n.* Act of forming into grains.Grán'ule, *n.* A small grain.Grán'u-loús, *a.* Full of grains.Grápe, *n.* The fruit of the vine.Gráp'er-y, *n.* A building for raising grapes in.Grápe'-shót, *n.* A cluster of small shot in a bag or case.Gráph'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *grapho*, to write.] Well delineated.Gráph'ite, *n.* A form of carbon; black-lead; plumbago.Gráp'nél, *n.* A kind of small anchor.Gráp'ple, *v. t.* To lay Grápnél.fast hold of — *v. i.* To contend closely. — *n.* A seizing; a kind of hook.Grásp, *v. t.* To seize and hold. — *n.* Grippe of the hands.Gráss (5, 123), *n.* Herbage; plants that form the food of cattle. — *v. t.* or *i.* To grow, over with grass.Gráss'hóp-per, *n.* A well-known insect.Gráss'y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, grass.Grá'te, *v. t.* or *i.* To rub hard; to fret; to vex. — *n.* A frame of metal bars.Grá'te'ful, *a.* Having a sense of favors; affording pleasure. — *SYN.* Thankful; pleasing; agreeable; welcome. [tude.]Grá'te'ful-ly, *adv.* With grati-Grá'te'fúl-ness, *n.* Gratitude.Grát'er, *n.* An instrument for grating.Grát'i-fi-cá'tion, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.Grát'i-fy, *v. t.* To indulge; to please; to humor.Grát'ing, *a.* Fretting; harsh. — *n.* A partition of bars or lattice-work; a harsh sound of rubbing. [freely.]Grá'tis, *adv.* For nothing;Grát'i-túde (50), *n.* Kind feeling toward a benefactor; thankfulness.Gra-tú'i-toús, *a.* Free; voluntary; given without cause; asserted without proof.Gra-tú'i-toús-ly, *adv.* Freely; without cause or proof.Gra-tú'i-lá'te, *v. t.* To salute with declarations of joy.Grát'u-lá'tion, *n.* A salutation of joy. [ing joy.]Grát'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Express-Gráve, *n.* A pit for the dead. — *a.* Serious; weighty; slow; solemn; not acute. — *v. t.* [imp. GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVED; GRAVEN.] To engrave; to clean, as a ship.Gráv'el, *n.* Small pebbles; concretions in the kidneys. — *v. t.* (130) To cover with gravel; to puzzle.Gráv'el-ly, *adv.* Full of gravel.Gráv'e'ly, *adv.* Seriously; weightily.

Gräv'er, *n.* A tool to engrave with.  
 Gräve'-stone, *n.* A stone set by a grave.  
 Gräve'-yård, *n.* Burial place.  
 Gräv'id, *n.* Pregnant.  
 Gräv'i-täte, *v. i.* To tend toward the center.  
 Gräv'i-tät'ion, *n.* Tendency to the center.  
 Gräv'i-ty, *n.* Seriousness; weight; force which draws toward the center of attraction.  
 Gräv'y, *n.* Juice of cooked meat, made into a dressing.  
 \*Gräy, *a.* Hoary; white with a mixture of black.  
 Gräy'béard, *n.* An old man.  
 Gräy'ish, *a.* Somewhat gray.  
 Gräy'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being gray.  
 Gräz, *v.* [From A.-S. *gräs*, grass.] To eat grass; to rub slightly in passing.  
 Gräz'ier (grä'zhur, 104), *n.* One who feeds, or deals in, cattle.  
 Gréase, *n.* Soft animal fat.  
 Gréase, or Gréase, *v. t.* To smear with grease.  
 Gréas'i-ness, or Gréas'i-ness, *n.* State of being greasy.  
 Gréas'y, or Gréas'y, *a.* Fat; oily; unctuous.  
 Gréat, *a.* Large; big; chief; pregnant; important; distinguished. [grec.]  
 Gréat'ly, *adv.* In a great degree.  
 Gréat'ness, *n.* State or quality of being great. [less.]  
 Gréaves, *n. pl.* Armor for the Gré'cian (gré'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece.  
 Gré'cism, *n.* A Greek idiom.  
 Greed'i-ly, *adv.* Ravenously.  
 Greed'i-ness (135), *n.* Ravenousness; ardent desire.  
 Greed'y, *a.* Ravenous; covetous; eager to obtain.  
 Greek, *n.* A native of Greece; language of Greece.  
 Green, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; fresh; raw; inexperienced; not dry; not ripe. — *n.* A green color; a grassy plot. — *v. t.* To make green.  
 Green'-grō'cer, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.  
 Green'hörn, *n.* A raw youth.  
 Green'-house, *n.* A house to keep plants in.  
 Green'ish, *a.* Somewhat green.  
 Green'ness, *n.* State of being green.  
 Green'-rōom, *n.* A retiring

room for the actors in a theater.  
 Greens, *n. pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants used for food. [turk.]  
 Green'swārd, *n.* A closegreen  
 Greet, *v. t.* To salute; to hail.  
 Greeting, *n.* A salutation.  
 Gre-gā'ri-ōūs, *a.* Keeping in flocks; herding together.  
 Gre-gā'ri-ōūs-ly, *adv.* In a flock. [with gunpowder.]  
 Gre-nāde', *n.* A ball filled  
 Grēn'a-diēr', *n.* A soldier distinguished by his height and by uniform.  
 Grew (grū), *imp.* of Grow.  
 Grey. See Gray.  
 Grēy'-hound (grā'-), *n.* A tall, fleet kind of dog.  
  
 Grid'dle, *n.* A shallow pan to bake cakes in; cover of a stove.  
 Grid'i-ron (-i'urn), *n.* A kind of grate to broil meat on.  
 Griēf, *n.* [From Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] A painful sense of loss; sorrow; sadness.  
 Griēv'ance, *n.* That which causes grief.  
 Griēve, *v. i.* To mourn; to sorrow; to lament. — *v. t.* To wound acutely.  
 Griēv'ous (30), *a.* Giving pain; painful; afflictive.  
 Griēv'ous-ly, *adv.* Painfully.  
 Grif'fin, } *n.* A fabled ani-  
 Grif'fon, } mal, part lion and part eagle.  
 Grill (123), *v. t.* To broil.  
 Grim, *a.* Fierce; hideous.  
 Gri-māge', *n.* A distorted or made-up face.  
 Gri-māl'kin, *n.* An old cat.  
 Grime, *v. t.* To sully deeply. — *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.  
 Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim or fierce manner. [visage.]  
 Grim'ness, *n.* Frightfulness of  
 Grin (129), *v. i.* To show the teeth. — *n.* A showing of the teeth.  
 Grind, *v. t.* [imp. GROUND.] To rub; to reduce to powder; to sharpen by rubbing; to oppress [a back tooth].  
 Grind'er, *n.* One who grinds;  
 Grind'stōne, *n.* A stone to grind edged tools on.  
 Grip, *n.* A seizing; a grasping.  
 Gripe, *v. t.* To seize; to

clutch. — *v. i.* To get money by hard bargains. — *n.* A squeeze; a grasp; oppression; (pl.) pain in the bowels.  
 †Gri-sētte' (93), *n.* A young workwoman in France. [ful.]  
 Grig'ly, *a.* Horrible; fright-  
 Grist, *n.* Corn ground, or for grinding, at once.  
 Grist'le (gris'l), *n.* Cartilage.  
 Grist'ly (gris'l), *a.* Like gristle; cartilaginous.  
 Grist'mill, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.  
 Grit, *n.* Coarse part of meal; sand; gravel.  
 Grit'ti-ness (129, 135), *n.* Quality of being gritty.  
 Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit; sandy; spirited.  
 Griz'zle, *n.* A gray color.  
 Griz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray.  
 Grōan (130), *v. i.* To breathe with a deep noise, as in pain. — *n.* A deep, mournful sound.  
 Grōan'ing, *n.* Act of uttering groans; lamentation.  
 Groat (grawt), *n.* Fourpence sterling.  
 Groats, *n. pl.* Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.  
 Grō'cer, *n.* [Orig. one who sold by the gross, or by wholesale.] A dealer in sugar, tea, liquors, spices, &c.  
 Grō'cer-y, *n.* A grocer's shop or store; (pl.) goods sold by grocers.  
 Grōg, *n.* Spirit and water.  
 Grōg'ram, *n.* A stuff made of silk and hair.  
 Groin, *n.* Part between the belly and the thigh; curve made by two intersecting arches.  
  
 Groin. *n.* One who tends horses; an officer of the royal household; a newly married man. — *v. t.* To feed and tend, as horses.  
 Grōve, *n.* A furrow; a long hollow cut by a tool. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow or channel in.  
 Grōpe, *v. i.* To feel in the dark.  
 Grōss (124), *a.* Great; bulky; corpulent; immodest; indelicate; dense; total. — *n.* The whole bulk; twelve dozen.  
 Grōss'ly, *adv.* Thickly; coarsely; palpably.  
 Grōss'ness, *n.* Thickness; fatness; indelicacy.



Grôt, } *n.* (*pl.* Grôt'tôes.) A  
Grôt'to, } cavern; an orna-  
mental cave.

Gro-tësque' (-tësk'), *a.* Wild-  
ly formed; odd; whimsical.  
Gro-tësque'ly (-tësk'-), *adv.*  
Fantastically.

Ground, *n.* Upper part of  
land; soil; foundation; (*pl.*)  
lees. — *v. t. or i.* To lay;  
to found; to run aground. —  
*imp. & p. p.* of *Grind*.

Ground'-flöör, *n.* The lower  
floor of a building.

Ground'less, *a.* Void of foun-  
dation.

Ground'less-ness, *n.* Want  
of just cause.

Ground'-nüt, *n.* A plant and  
its fruit, of several kinds.

Ground'-plöt, *n.* The site of  
a building.

Ground'-rënt, *n.* Rent for  
building-ground.

Ground'-work (-wûrk), *n.*  
Foundation: first principle.

Grup, *n.* Cluster; crowd;  
assemblage. — *v. t.* To form  
into a cluster [*bird*].

Grouse, *n.* A kind of wild  
bird.

Gröve, *n.* A small wood.

Gröv'el (53, 130), *v. t.* To  
creep on the earth.

Gröv'el-er, } *n.* One who  
Gröv'el-ler, } creeps.

Gröw, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* GREW;  
*p. p.* GROWN] To vegetate;  
to increase; to raise.

Growl, *v.* To grumble; to  
suarl. — *n.* A cross murmur.

Gröwn, *p. p.* of *Grow*.

Gröwth, *n.* Increase of size;  
progress; vegetation.

Grüb, *n.* A small worm. — *v.*  
*t. or i.* To dig.

Grüdge, *v. t.* To part with  
reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be  
covetous or envious. — *n.* A  
cherished ground of ill-feel-  
ing; spite; ill-will.

Gru'el, *n.* Food made of meal  
boiled in water.

Gruff (123), *a.* Stern; surly;  
grim; morose.

Gruff'ly, *adv.* In a gruff man-  
ner; with surliness.

Gruff'ness, *n.* Quality of  
being gruff; moroseness.

Grüm, *a.* Deep in the throat.

Grüm'ble, *v. i.* To murmur  
with discontent; to growl;  
to complain unreasonably.

Grume, *n.* Clotted blood.

Grüm'ly, *adv.* In a grum  
manner; morosely.

Grünt, *v. i.* To utter a sound  
like a hog. — *n.* The sound  
made by a hog.

Guā'ia-cum (gwā'ya-), *n.* The  
resin of *lignum-vitæ*.

Guā'no (gwā'no), *n.* Manure  
of the dung of sea-fowls.

Guār'an-tee' (137), *v. t.* To  
warrant. — *n.* A surety for  
performance.

Guār'an-tör, *n.* A warrantor.

Guār'an-ty, *v. t.* To under-  
take for the performance of,  
as of an agreement. — *n.*  
One who warrants; an en-  
gagement.

Guärd (gärd, 69), *n.* A watch;  
defense; a body of men for  
protection. — *v. t.* To watch;  
to defend.

Guärd'i-an, *n.* One who has  
the care of another. — *a.*  
Protecting. [a guardian.]

Guärd'i-an-shíp, *n.* Office of  
Guärd'-rööm, *n.* A room in  
which guards assemble or  
lodge.

Guä'vä, *n.* A tree, and its  
fruit, from which a jelly is  
made.

Gü'ber-na-tö'ri-al, *a.* Per-  
taining to a governor.

Güd'geon (-jun), *n.* A small  
fish; a person gulled; a pin  
on which a wheel turns.

Guer-ril'lä (zer-ril'lä, 140), *a.*  
An irregular or predatory  
mode of warfare.

Guëss (124), *v. t.* [Allied to  
*get*, to obtain.] To conject-  
ure; to suppose. — *n.* A con-  
jecture.

Guëst, *n.* A visitor. [leading.]

Guëd'ange, *n.* Direction; a  
guide, *v. t.* To lead; to di-  
rect. — *n.* One who shows  
the way; a regulator.

Guëd'-pöst, *n.* A post to  
point out the way.

Guild, *n.* An association of  
workmen, &c.

Güld'er, *n.* A Dutch coin.

Güile (69), *n.* Cunning; craft.

Güile'ful, *a.* Deceitful; crafty.

Güile'less, *a.* Free from guile;  
artless; sincere.

Güil'lo-tine' (-teen'), *n.* A  
machine for beheading. — *v.*  
*t.* To behead with the güil-  
lo-tine.

Güilt, *n.* Criminality; sin.

Güilt'i-ly, *adv.* With guilt.

Güilt'i-ness, *n.* Criminality.

Güilt'less, *a.* Without guilt.

Güilt'less-ness, *n.* Freedom  
from guilt; innocence.

Güilt'y, *a.* Criminal; wicked.

Gün'ea (140), *n.* An English  
gold coin of the value of 21  
shillings sterling. [*dress*].

Güige (69), *n.* Manner; garb;

Gui-tär', *n.*

A stringed  
instru-  
ment of  
music,  
played  
with the  
fingers.



Güles, *n.*

(*Herald-ry.*) Red.

Gülf, *n.* A large bay; an open  
sea; an abyss. [*or gulfs*].

Gülf'y, *a.* Full of whirlpools;

Güll (123), *v. t.* To cheat; to  
trick; to defraud. — *n.* A  
sea-fowl; one easily cheated;  
a dupe.

Gül'let, *n.* Passage for food  
in the throat; esophagus.

Gül'li-bil'i-ty, *n.* Credulity.

Gül'ly, *n.* A channel worn by  
water. — *v. t.* To wear by  
water into a channel.

Gülp, *v. t.* To swallow eager-  
ly. — *n.* A swallow, or as  
much as is swallowed at  
once.

Güm, *n.* The fleshy substance  
that incloses the teeth; mu-  
cilage of vegetables hard-  
ened. — *v. t.* To unite or  
stiffen with gum.

Güm-Ä'r-a-bie, *n.* A gum  
from the acacia.

Güm'-boil, *n.* A boil or small  
abscess on the gum.

Güm'mi-ness, *n.* Quality or  
state of being gummy.

Güm'my, *a.* Consisting of,  
or like, gum.

Gümp, *n.* A dolt; a dunce.

Gümp'tion, *n.* Shrewdness,  
address; capacity.

Gün, *n.* A cannon, musket,  
&c. — *v. t.* To practice fowl-  
ing.

Gün'-böat, *n.* A small ves-  
sel fitted to carry a gun or  
two at the bow.

Gün'ner, *n.* One who works  
a gun; a cannoneer.

Gün'ner-y, *n.* The art and  
science of firing guns.

Gün'ning, *n.* Act of shooting.

Gün'pow-der, *n.* An explosive  
composition of saltpeter, sul-  
phur, and charcoal mixed,  
dried, and granulated.

Gün'shöt, *n.* The reach or  
range of a shot. — *a.* Made  
by the shot of a gun.

Gün'smith, *n.* A gun-maker.

Gün'stöck, *n.* Wood in which  
the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gün'wale (gün'nel), *n.* Upper  
edge of a ship's side.

Gürge, *n.* A whirlpool; abyss.

**Gúr'gle**, *v. i.* To gush irregularly and noisily, as water from a bottle.  
**Gúsh**, *v. i.* To rush out, as a fluid.—*n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid.  
**Gús'set**, *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen it.  
**Gúst**, *n.* Taste; enjoyment; a sudden blast of wind.  
**Gús'to**, *n.* Relish; taste.  
**Gúst'y**, *a.* Subject to gusts, or blasts of wind.  
**Gút**, *n.* The intestinal canal.—*v. t.* To disembowel; to destroy the interior of.  
**Gút'tá-pér'cha**, *n.* A substance exuding from certain trees in Asia and resembling

India rubber in some of its properties.  
**Gút'ter**, *n.* [Lat. *gutta*, *n.* drop.] A passage for water; a small channel.—*v. t.* To cause to become hollow or channelled.  
**Gút'tur-al**, *a.* Belonging to, or formed in, the throat.  
**Guý**, *n.* A rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.  
**Gúz'zle**, *v. i. or t.* To swallow much or frequently.  
**Gúz'zler**, *n.* One who guzzles.  
**Gým-ná'si-um** (-ná'zhi-), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; a school for higher branches.  
**Gým'nast**, *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises.

**Gým-nás'tic**, *a.* Relating to athletic exercises for health.  
**Gým-nás'tics**, *n. sing.* Art of performing athletic exercises.  
**Gýp'se-ófus**, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of gypsum.  
**Gýp'sum**, *n.* Sulphate of lime; plaster-of-Paris.  
**Gýp'sy** (141), *n.* One of a vagabond race scattered over Europe.  
**Gý'ral**, *a.* Whirling; moving round; rotatory.  
**Gý-rá'tion**, } *n.* A circular motion.  
**Gý're**, }  
**Gý'ra-to-ry**, *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.  
**Gý've**, *n.* A fetter or shackle for the leg.—*v. t.* To shackle; to fetter.

## H.

**HÄ**, *interj.* denoting surprise.  
**Hä'be-as** Cör'pus. [Lat., you may have the body.] A writ to produce the body of a prisoner in court.  
**Häb'er-däsh'er**, *n.* A dealer in small wares.  
**Häb'er-däsh'er-y**, *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.  
**Ha-bil'i-ment**, *n.* Dress; clothing; garment.  
**Häb'it**, *n.* Ordinary state; temperament of body; fixed custom; dress; a garment.—*v. t.* To clothe; to equip.  
**Häb'it-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being inhabited.  
**Häb'it-ä'tion**, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling; residence.  
**Ha-bit'u-al** (49), *a.* Formed by, or according to, habit.—*SVN.* Customary; usual.  
**Ha-bit'u-al-ly**, *adv.* With frequent practice; commonly; customarily.  
**Hä-bit'u-ä'te**, *v. t.* To accuse; to inure.  
**Häb'i-tüde**, *n.* Customary mode of living, feeling, or acting.  
**Häck**, *v. t.* To ent awkwardly.—*v. i.* To try to raise phlegm.—*n.* A horse or coach for hire; a notch; a cut.—*a.* Hackneyed; mercenary.  
**Häck'le**, *v. t.* To comb, as flax or hemp; to hatchel.  
**Häck'ney** (141), *n.* A horse or coach for hire.—*a.* Let

for hire; common.—*v. t.* To use much; to make trite.  
**Häck'ucýed**, *a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite.  
**Häck'ney-côach**, *n.* A coach for hire.  
**Häd**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Have*.  
**Häd'dock**, *n.* A fish much like the cod.  
**Häft**, *n.* A handle; the hilt.  
**Häg**, *n.* An ugly old woman; a witch.  
**Häg'gard**, *a.* Wasted by want or suffering; ugly.  
**Häg'gish**, *a.* Like a hag.  
**Häg'gle**, *v. t.* To notch or hack.—*v. i.* To be difficult in making a bargain. [gles.  
**Häg'gler**, *n.* One who hags.  
**Hä'gi-ög'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer of sacred books.  
**Hä'gi-ög'ra-phy**, *n.* Sacred writings. [prise.  
**Hah**, *interj.* expressing surprise.  
**Häil**, *n.* Frozen drops of rain: a wish of health.—*v. t.* To call; to salute.—*v. i.* To fall, as icy masses.  
**Häil'stone**, *n.* A small mass of ice falling.  
**Häir**, *n.* A small animal filament, or a mass of them.  
**Häir-bréä'dth**, *n.* A very small distance.—*a.* Very narrow.  
**Häir-brüsh**, *n.* A brush to smooth the hair with.  
**Häir-cloth**, *n.* Cloth made of hair. [being hairy.  
**Häir'i-ness** (135), *n.* State of

**Häir'less**, *a.* Destitute of hair. [of hair.  
**Häir'y**, *a.* Full of hair; made  
**Häl'berd** (hö'l/-), *n.* A military weapon with an iron head.  
**Häl'cy-on** (hä'l'si-un), *n.* The kingfisher.—*a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; happy.  
**Häle**, *a.* Robustly healthy.  
**Häle**, or **Häle**, *v. t.* To drag; to haul.  
**Hälíf** (häf), *n. (pl. Hälves*, hävz, 142.) One of two equal parts.—*adv.* In part; in equal part.—*a.* Consisting of half.  
**Hälíf'-blood** (häf/-), *n.* A relation by one parent only.  
**Hälíf'-eä'ste** (häf/-), *n.* One born of a Hindu and a European. [duced pay.  
**Hälíf'-pây** (häf/-), *n.* Re-  
**Häl'f-pen-ny** (häp'pen-ný), *n.* Half a penny.  
**Hälíf'-wit'ted** (häf/-), *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.  
**Häl'i-but** (hö'l/-), *n.* A large, flat sea-fish.  
**Häl** (123), *n.* Entrance of a house; a public room; a stately edifice; college.  
**Häl'le-lü'jah** } (hä'l'le-lü'yä),  
**Häl'le-lü'jah** } *n. & interj.*  
Praise ye the Lord.  
**Hal-löw'**, *v. i. or t.* To cry out.—*interj.* An exclamation to excite attention.  
**Häl'löw**, *v. t.* To consecrate; to keep sacred.

**Hal-lū'ci-nā'tion**, *n.* A delusion of the imagination.

**Hā'lo** (140), *n.* A circle round the sun or moon.

**Halt**, *v. i. or t.* To limp; to stop. — *a.* Lame; crippled. — *n.* A stop; a limping.

**Halt'er**, *n.* A rope or strap to tie a horse; a hangman's rope. — *v. t.* To put a halt-er on.

**Hälve** (häv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

**Hälves** (hävz), *n.*; *pl.* of *Hälv*.

**Häl'yard**, *n.* [From *hale*, or *haul*, and *yard*.] A rope or tackle for raising or lowering a sail.


**Hām**, *n.* The hind part of the knee; thigh of a hog.

**Hām'a-dry'ad**, *n.* A kind of wood-nymph.

**Hāmes**, *n. pl.* A kind of collar for horses.

**Hām'let**, *n.* A small village.

**Hām'mer**, *n.* An instrument for driving nails. — *v. t.* (130) To drive with a hammer.

**Hām-mock** (127), *n.* A hanging bed.  Hammock.

**Hām'per**, *n.* A kind of covered basket. — *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass.

**Hām'string**, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* To cut the tendons of the ham.

**Hānd**, *n.* The palm with the fingers; pointer of a clock, watch, or dial; manner of writing. — *v. t.* To give; to deliver; to lead; to conduct.

**Hānd'bill**, *n.* A loose printed sheet for public information.

**Hānd'book**, *n.* A manual of reference.

**Hānd'euff**, *n.* A manacle to confine the hands. — *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle.

**Hānd'ful** (130), *n.* As much as the hand can hold.

**Hānd'-gāl'lop**, *n.* A gentle gallop. [cupation.]

**Hānd'i-erāft**, *n.* Manual occupation.

**Hānd'i-ly**, *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously.

**Hānd'i-ness**, *n.* Ease or dexterity in performance.

**Hānd'i-work** (-wŭrk), *n.* Work done by the hands.

**Hānd'ker-chief** (hāpk'er-chif, 167), *n.* A cloth used for wiping the face, &c.

**Hān'dle**, *v. t.* To touch; to manage; to treat of. — *n.* Part by which a thing is held.

**Hānd'māid**, *n.* A wait-  
**Hānd'māid-en**, *n.* ing-maid.

**Hānd'-rāil**, *n.* A rail to hold by, as in a staircase.

**Hānd'-saw**, *n.* A small saw.

**Hānd'some** (hān'sum), *a.* Comely; good-looking; appropriate; generous.

**Hānd'some-ly** (hān'sum-ly), *adv.* In a handsome manner; dexterously.

**Hānd'spike**, *n.* A kind of wooden lever.

**Hānd'y**, *a.* Ready; dexterous; convenient; at hand.

**Hāng**, *v. i.* [imp. HANGED, HUNG.] To be suspended.

— *v. t.* To put to death on a gallows. \* [sword.]

**Hāng'er**, *n.* A short broad-

**Hāng'er-ōn**, *n.* A dependent.

**Hāng'ings**, *n. pl.* Drapery hung to walls.

**Hāng'man** (143), *n.* A public executioner. (tied together.)

**Hānk**, *n.* Two or more skeins

**Hānk'er**, *v. i.* To long for.

**Hānk'er-ing**, *n.* Larger desire.

**Hāp**, *n.* That which comes unexpectedly; chance; accident.

**Hāp'-hāz'ard**, *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident.

**Hāp'less**, *a.* Unhappy; unfortunate. [chance.]

**Hāp'ly**, *adv.* Perhaps; by

**Hāp'pen**, *v. i.* To come to pass; to occur.

**Hāp'pi-ly**, *adv.* Luckily; fortunately.

**Hāp'pi-ness**, *n.* State of enjoyment; unstudied grace.

**Hāp'py**, *a.* In a state of felicity; fortunate; ready.

**Ha-rāngue'** (-rāng'), *n.* A noisy speech; an oration. — *v.* To make a noisy speech; to declaim; to address.

**Hār'ass**, *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to perplex.

**Hār'bin-ger**, *n.* A forerunner.

**Hār'bor** (155), *n.* A haven for ships; a lodging. — *v. t.* To lodge; to shelter; to entertain. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

**Hārd**, *adv.* Close; nearly. — *a.* Not soft; not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not easily done; difficult; not prosperous; rigorous; close.

**Hārd'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow hard.

**Hārd'-heārt'ed**, *a.* Unfeeling; cruel; inhuman.

**Hārd'i-hōod**, *n.* Boldness.

**Hārd'i-ness**, *n.* Firm intrepidity; robustness.

**Hārd'ly**, *adv.* Not easily; with difficulty.


**Hārd'ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being hard.

**Hārds**, *n. pl.* Coarse part of flax; tow.

**Hārd'ship**, *n.* Any thing hard to bear; severe toil.

**Hārd'wāre**, *n.* Wares made of iron, &c.

**Hārd'y**, *a.* Strong; brave; bold; robust.

**Hāre**, *n.* A small, timid animal. 

**Hāre'bēll**, *n.* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers.

**Hāre'-brāined**, *a.* Wild; giddy. [a hare's.]

**Hāre'lip**, *n.* A divided lip like

**Hā'rem**, *n.* Ladies' apartment in a seraglio.

**Hār'k**, *v. i.* To hear; to listen. — *interj.* Hear!

**Hār'le-quin** (-kin or -kwin), *n.* A buffoon; a clown.

**Hār'lot**, *n.* A lewd woman.

**Hār'lot-ry**, *n.* Prostitution.

**Hārm**, *n.* Injury; hurt. damage. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt; to damage.

**Hārm'ful**, *a.* Hurtful; injurious.

**Hārm'less**, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful; unhurt.

**Hārm'less-ly**, *adv.* In a harmless manner.

**Hārm'less-ness**, *n.* Quality of being harmless; innocence.

**Har-mōn'ic**, *a.* Relating

**Har-mōn'ic-al**, *a.* to harmony; having musical proportion.

**Har-mōn'ic-ā**, *n.* A kind of musical instrument.

**Har-mōn'ies**, *n. sing.* Science of musical sounds.

**Har-mō'ni-ōus**, *a.* Agreeing together; accordant; musical. [harmony.]

**Har-mō'ni-ōus-ly**, *adv.* With

**Hār'mo-nist**, *n.* A musical composer.

**Hār'mo-nize**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become harmonious; to agree.

**Hār'mo-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *harmonia*, from *harmonizein*, to fit together.] Agreement; concord of musical strains that differ in pitch and quality.

**Hār'ness**, *n.* Equipments of a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To put on harness; to equip.

**Harp**, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.  
— *v. i.* To play on a harp; to dwell long.

**Harp'er**,  
**Harp'ist**,  
*n.* One who plays on a harp.



Harp.

**Harp-poon**,  
*n.* A barbed fishing-spear.  
— *v. t.* To strike with a harpoon.

**Harp-poon'er**, *n.* One who uses a harpoon.

**Harp'si-e-hôrd**, *n.* A large stringed instrument of music.

**Här'py** (141), *n.* A fabulous animal; an extortioner.

**Här'ri-er**, *n.* A kind of hunting dog.

**Här'rôw**, *n.* An instrument to break or smooth land.  
— *v. t.* To break with a harrow; to harass; to disturb.

**Här'ry**, *v. t.* To harass.

**Härsh**, *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feelings.

**Härsh'ly**, *adv.* In a harsh manner; roughly.

**Härsh'ness**, *n.* Roughness.

**Härs'let**, *n.* See *Haslet*.

**Härt**, *n.* A stag or male deer.

**Härts'hörn**, *n.* Horn of the hart; carbonate of ammonia.

**Ha-rûs'pîce**, *n.* A soothsayer.

**Här'vest**, *n.* Season for gathering any crop; crop gathered; effects.  
— *v. t.* To gather, as a crop, when ripe.

**Häsh**, *v. t.* To mince; to chop.  
— *n.* Minced meat.

**Häs'let**, *n.* Inwards of a hog, used for food.

**Häsp**, *n.* Clasp for a staple.  
— *v. t.* To fasten with a hasp.

**Häs'sock**, *n.* A mat to kneel on in church.

**Häst**, second person of *Have*.

**Häste**, *n.* Celerity of motion or action. — *SYN.* Hurry; speed; dispatch.

**Häste**,  
**Häst'en** (häs'n),  
*v. t. or i.* To make speed; to hurry; to move fast; to dispatch.

**Häs'ti-ly**, *adv.* With haste.

**Häst'i-ness**, *n.* Haste; rashness.

**Häs'ty**, *a.* Quick in action; passionate; rash; irritable.

**Hät**, *n.* A cover for the head.

**Hätch**, *v. t.* To produce from

eggs. — *n.* A brood; one of the openings in a ship's deck.

**Hätch'el**, *n.* An instrument to clean flax. — *v. t.* (130) To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax.

**Hätch'et**, *n.* A small ax.

**Hätch'wäy**, *n.* An opening in a ship's deck.

**Häte**, *v. t.* To dislike greatly.  
— *n.* Great dislike; enmity; detestation.

**Häte'ful** (132, 139), *a.* Exciting great dislike. [odiously.]

**Häte'ful-ly**, *adv.* With hate;

**Hät'tred**, *n.* Great dislike or ill-will; hate.

**Hät'ter**, *n.* A maker of hats.

**Haugh'ti-ly** (haw'-), *adv.* With pride and contempt.

**Haugh'ti-ness** (haw'-), *n.* Arrogance.

**Haugh'ty** (haw'ty), *a.* Proud and overbearing.

**Häul** (126), *v. t.* To draw with force.  
— *n.* A pull; draught.

**Häunch**, *n.* The hip.

**Häunt**, *v. t. or i.* To frequent; to visit, as a ghost.  
— *n.* A place of frequent resort.

**Häut'boy** (hö'boy), *n.* [Fr. *haut bois*, lit. high wood, on account of its high tone.] A wind instrument of music.

**Häve**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. *HAD*.] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.

**Hä'ven** (hä'vn), *n.* A harbor.

**Häy'oe** (39, 127), *n.* Waste; devastation.  
— *v. t.* To lay waste.

**Häw**, *n.* The berry and seed of the hawthorn.

**Häwk**, *n.* A bird of prey; the falcon.  
— *v. i.* To force up phlegm.  
— *v. t.* To cry and sell, as goods; to hunt with hawks.

**Häwk'er**, *n.* One who hawks.

**Häwk'-eyed** (-id), *a.* Having acute sight.

**Häw'ser**, *n.* A small cable.

**Häw'thörn**, *n.* A shrub much used for hedges.

**Häy**, *n.* Grass dried for fodder.

**Häy'ing**, *n.* Act or time of making hay.

**Häy'-löft**, *n.* A scaffold for hay.  
[hay.]

**Häy'-mow**, *n.* A mow for hay.

**Häy'-rick**, *n.* A long pile of hay in the open air.

**Häy'-stäck**, *n.* A conical pile of hay in the open air.

**Häz'ard**, *n.* Risk of loss or evil; danger.  
— *v. t.* To risk; to expose to danger.

**Häz'ard-ôus**, *a.* Exposing to danger; perilous.

**Häze**, *n.* A thin mist or fog.

**Hä'zel** (58), *n.* A shrub bearing nuts.  
— *a.* Like a hazel-nut; brown.

**Hä'zi-ness** (135) *n.* State of being hazy.  
[dark.]

**Hä'zy**, *a.* Foggy; misty;

**He**, *pron.* of the third person, masculine gender, referring to some male.

**Head**, *n.* Upper part of the body; the chief; front; source.  
— *v. t. or i.* To lead; to direct; to get in front of; to form a head. [the head.]

**Head'äche** (-äk), *n.* Pain in

**Head'-drëss** (106), *n.* Covering worn on the head.

**Head'i-ness**, *n.* Rashness; obstinacy.  
[of casks.]

**Head'ing**, *n.* Material for heads

**Head'land**, *n.* A promontory.

**Head'less**, *a.* Without a head.

**Head'long**, *a.* Rash; precipitate.  
— *adv.* Precipitately.

**Head'-piëce**, *n.* Armor for the head; a helmet.

**Head'-quar'ters**, *n. pl. or sing.* Quarters of a chief commander.

**Head'spring**, *n.* Source; origin.  
[idle.]

**Head'stall**, *n.* Part of a bribe

**Head'strong**, *a.* Obstinate.

**Head'wäy**, *n.* Progress of an advancing ship.

**Head'-wind**, *n.* A wind from the direction opposite to a ship's course.

**Head'y**, *a.* Willful; rash; hasty; intoxicating.

**Heäl**, *v. t.* To cure.  
— *v. i.* To become well.

**Hëälds**, *n. pl.* Harness for warp-threads in a loom.

**Hëäth**, *n.* Freedom from sickness; sound state.

**Hëäth'ful**, *a.* Free from disease; wholesome; salubrious.  
[manner.]

**Health'i-ly**, *adv.* In a healthy

**Health'i-ness**, *n.* State of being in health. [of health.]

**Health'y**, *a.* Being in a state

**Heäp**, *n.* A pile; accumulation; mass.  
— *v. t.* To pile; to amass; to accumulate.

**Hëär**, *v. t.* To perceive by the ear.  
— *v. i.* To be told.

**Hëärd** (hërd), *imp. & p. p.* of *Hear*.

**Hëär'er**, *n.* One who hears.

**Hëär'ing**, *n.* Sense of perceiving sounds; audience.

**Hëärk'en**, *v. i.* To listen; to lend the ear.

**Hēarse, n.** A carriage to bear the dead.

**Hēar'sāy, n.** Report; rumor.

**Hēart, n.** Organ of the blood's motion; inner part; seat of love; spirit. [sorrow.]

**Hēart'-āche (-āk), n.** Deep

**Hēart'-būrn, n.** Burning sensation in the stomach.

**Hēart'-fēlt, a.** Sincere; deep.

**Hēirth (4), n.** Floor of a fireplace.

**Hēart'-ly, adv.** From the heart; sincerely.

**Hēart'-ness, n.** Sincerity.

**Hēart'less, a.** Void of affection or courage; spiritless.

**Hēart'less-ness, n.** Want of affection or courage.

**Hēart'-sick, a.** Depressed.

**Hēart'-strings, n. pl.** A nerve or tendon thought to brace and sustain the heart.

**Hēart'y, a.** Exhibiting or promoting strength; strong; sincere; rich.

**Hēat, n.** Caloric; great warmth; glow.—*v. t.* To make hot.—*v. i.* To grow or become hot.

**Hēath, n.** A shrub; a place overgrown with shrubs.

**Hēathen (55), n.** [Orig. one who lived on the *heath*, or in the country.] A pagan; a gentile.—*a.* Gentile; pagan.

**Hēathen-ish, a.** Like heathen; idolatrous.

**Hēathen-ism, n.** Paganism.

**Hēath'er (hēth'er), n.** Heath.

**Hēath'y, a.** Full of heath.

**Hēave, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE.] To lift; to raise; to throw; to throw off; to pant.—*v. i.* To try to vomit.—*n.* A rising; swell.

**Hēav'en (55), n.** Region of the air; expanse of the sky; place of the blessed.

**Hēav'en-ly, a.** Pertaining to heaven; celestial.

**Hēaves, n.** A disease of horses marked by difficult breathing.

**Hēav'-ly, adv.** With weight.

**Hēav'-ness, n.** Weight; depression; affliction.

**Hēav'y, a.** Weighty; ponderous; grievous; dull; burdensome; clammy.

**Hēb-dōm'a-dal, a.** Weekly.

**Hēb'e-tāte, v. t.** To blunt; to dull. [dullness.]

**Hēb'e-tūde, n.** Bluntness.

**Hēb'-ra-ism, n.** A Hebrew idiom. [Hebrew.]

**Hē'bra-ist, n.** One versed in

**Hē'brew, n.** A Jew; the language of the Jews.—*a.* Relating to the Hebrews.

**Hēe'a-tōmb (-tōm), n.** A sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

**Hēe'tie, a.** Habitual; constant.—*n.* A fever of irritation and debility.

**Hēe'tor, n.** A bully; one who teases.—*v. t.* To bully; to tease; to vex.

**Hēdge, n.** A thicket or fence of shrubs.—*v. t.* To fence with a hedge.

**Hēdge'-**

**hōg, n.**

A small

animal

armed

with

prickles

or spines.

**Hēdge'-rōw, n.** A row of

shrubs planted for a fence.

**Heed, v. t.** To mind; to observe.—*n.* Care; attention; notice. [watchful.]

**Heed'ful, a.** Attentive;

**Heed'less, a.** Careless; inat-

tentive; negligent.

**Heed'less-ly, adv.** Carelessly.

**Heed'less-ness, n.** Careless-

ness.

**Heel, n.** Hind part of the foot.—*v. i.* To lean; to incline.—*v. t.* To add a heel to.

**Hēft, n.** Weight.—*v. t.* To try the weight of by lifting.

**Hē-gī'rā, or Hēg'-rā, n.** [Ar. *hijrah*, departure.] Flight

of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622, from which date the Mohammedans reckon time; any flight.

**Hēif'er, n.** A young cow.

**Height (hit, 143), n.** Dis-

tance from a point below; an elevated place; elevation in excellence.

**Height'en (hit'n), v. t.** To

raise higher; to advance; to enhance.

**Hēi'noūs (hā'nūs), a.** Characterized by great wickedness; atrocious.

**Hēi'noūs-ly, adv.** Hatefully.

**Hēir (ār, 10), n.** He who inherits the property of another. [heir.]

**Hēir'ess (ār'-), n.** A female

**Hēir'-loom (ār'-), n.** Any

furniture which descends to an heir.

**Hēir'ship (ār'-), n.** Condition of being an heir.

**Hēid, imp. & p. p. of Hold.**

**Hē-lī'æ-al, a.** Rising or setting with the sun.

**Hē'li-o-gēn'trie, a.** Relating to the sun's center.

**Hē'li-o-trōpe, n.** A plant with very fragrant flowers.

**Hē'lix, n. (pl. †Hē'li'-gēs.)** A spiral line, as of wire in a coil.

**Hēll (123), n.** The place of the devil and the damned.

**Hēll'-bōre, n.** A plant used in medicine.

**Hēl-lēn'ie, or Hēl-lē'n'ie, a.** Relating to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian.

**Hēl'len-ism, n.** A Greek phrase or idiom.

**Hēl'len-ist, n.** One skilled in the Greek language.

**Hēll'ish, a.** Infernal; wicked.

**Hēlm, n.** The instrument by which a ship is steered.

**Hēlm'et, n.** Defensive armor for the head.

**Hē'lot, or Hēl'-ot, n.** A Spartan slave; any slave.

**Hēlp, v. i.** To aid; to assist;

to prevent.—*v. t.* To lend aid.—*n.* Aid; support; relief.

**Hēlp'er, n.** One who helps.

**Hēlp'ful, a.** Affording help.

**Hēlp'less, a.** Destitute of help or of means of relief.

**Hēlp'less-ness, n.** Want of help or support.

**Hēlp'māte, } n.** A companion

**Hēlp'mēet, } or helper.**

**Hēl'ter-skēl'ter, adv.** In a hurry and without order.

**Hēlve, n.** Handle of an ax.

**Hēm, n.** Border of a garment.—*v. t.* (129) To fold and sew the edge of; to border.

**Hēm'i-sphēre, n.** Half of a sphere.

**Hēm'i-sphērie, } a.** Con-

**Hēm'i-sphērie-al, } taining**

half a sphere.

**Hēm'i-stīeh (-stīk), n.** Half a poetic verse.

**Hēm'lock (127), n.** A poisonous plant; an evergreen tree.

**Hēm'or-rhage, n.** A flowing of blood from a rupture.

**Hēm'or-rhoid, n.** The piles.

**Hēmp, n.** A plant whose fibers are used for making rope, cloth, &c.

**Hēmp'en, a.** Made of hemp.

**Hēn, n.** The female of birds.

**Hēn'bāne, n.** A plant poisonous to hens, &c.

**Hēnce, adv.** From this place, time or cause.



Hedgehog.



Helmet.

Hence-förth', or Hénce-förth, *adv.* From this time.  
Hénce-förward, *adv.* From this time forward.

He-pát'ie, *a.* Belonging to the liver. [seven sounds.]

Hép'ta-chórd, *n.* System of Hép'ta-gon, *n.* A figure of seven sides and angles.

Hep-tág'o-nal, *a.* Having seven sides and angles.

Hép'táreh-y, *n.* Government by seven rulers.

Hér, *pron.* Objective form of *Shé*. — *a.* Belonging to a female.

Hér'ald, *n.* An officer who regulates coats of arms; a forerunner. — *v. t.* To proclaim; to announce.

He-rál'die, *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

Hér'ald-ry, *n.* The art or office of a herald; blazonry.

Hérb (érb), *n.* A plant with a soft or succulent stalk.

Her-bá'ceous, *a.* Belonging to herbs.

Hérb'age (érb'ej or hérb'ej), *n.* Herbs collectively; grass.

Hérb'al, *n.* A book on plants; collection of plants dried. — *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

Hérb'al-ist, *n.* One skilled in herbs.

Her-bá'ri-um, *n.* (*pl.* Her-bá'ri-ums, or tHer-bá'ri-á, 147.) A collection of dried plants. [herbs.]

Her-bív'or-ous, *a.* Feeding on Her-cú'ie-an, *a.* [From *Her-cules*, a Gr. hero famous for his strength.] Very strong; great, or difficult.

Hérd, *n.* A collection, as of beasts; a drove. — *v. t. or t.* To associate in herds.

Hérd'man, { *n.* An owner  
Hérds'man, } or keeper of  
herds. [or state.]

Hére (85), *adv.* In this place

Hére'a-bout', { *adv.* About  
Hére'a-bouts', } or near this  
place.

Here-áft'er, *adv.* In time after the present. — *n.* A future state. [account.]

Here-át', *adv.* At this; on this

Here-bý', *adv.* By this.

Hére-dít'a-ment, *n.* Hereditary property.

He-réd'i-tá-ry, *a.* Descending by inheritance.

Here-in', *adv.* In this.

Here-óff' (-óff' or óv'), *adv.* Of this; from this.

Here-ón', { *adv.* On or  
Hére-up-ón', } upon this

Hér'e-si-áreh, or He-ré'si-áreh, *n.* A chief heretic.

Hér'e-sy, *n.* A fundamental error in doctrine.

Hér'e-tíe (120), *n.* One who errs in religious faith.

He-rét'ie-al, *a.* Containing heresy; not orthodox.

Hére-to', { *adv.* To this;  
Hére-un-to', } unto this.

Hére-to-fóre', *adv.* Formerly.

Hére-with', or Hére-with', *adv.* With this.

Hér'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being inherited.

Hér'i-tage, *n.* Inheritance.

Her-máph'ro-díte, *n.* An animal or plant uniting both sexes.

Her-máph'ro-dít'ie, *a.* Par-taking of both sexes.

Hér-me-neú'ties, *n. sing.* The art or science of interpreting the Scriptures.

Her-mét'ie, { *a.* Chemical;  
Her-mét'ie-al, } perfectly  
close; air-tight. [ly.]

Her-mét'ie-al-ly, *adv.* Close.

Hér'mít, { [*Gr. herēmitēs*,  
fr. *herēmos*, solitary.] One  
who lives in solitude.

Hér'mít-age, *n.* A hermit's dwelling.

Hér'ni-á, *n.* A rupture.

Hé'ro (86), *n.* (*pl.* Hé'rōes, 140.) A brave man; a great person.

He-rō'ie, { *a.* Becoming a  
He-rō'ie-al, } hero; bold.

He-rō'ie-al-ly, *adv.* Intrepid-ly; courageously.

Hér'o-inc, *n.* A female hero.

Hér'o-ism, *n.* Distinguished bravery; gallantry. [bird.]

Hér'on, *n.* A large wading

Hér'ring, *n.* A small fish.

Hérg, *pron.* Possessive form of *Shé*. [person.]

Her-sélf, *pron.* The female in

Hérgi-tan-cy, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

Hérg'i-táte, *v. i.* To pause in doubt; to stop in speaking. — *SYN.* To waver; falter.

Hérg'i-tá'tion, *n.* A pausing; a stammering in speech.

Hés'per, *n.* The evening star.

Hes-pé'ri-an, *n.* Western.

Hét'e-ro-dóx, *a.* Contrary to an acknowledged standard, as the Bible; erroneous.

Hét'e-ro-dóx'y, *n.* Heresy.

Hét'e-ro-gé'ne-ous, *a.* Of a different nature.

Hew, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN.] To cut off chips and pieces of; to chop; to form laboriously.

Hew'er, *n.* One who hews.

Héx'a-gon, *n.* A figure with six sides and angles.

Hex-ág'o-nal (117), *a.* Hav-ing six sides and angles.

Hex-a-héd'dron, *n.* A cube.

Hex-ám'e-ter, *n.* A kind of verse of six metrical feet.

Hex-án'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.

Hey, { *interj.* of exulta-  
Hey'dáy, } tion or surprise.

Hí-á'tus, *n.* A chasm; a gap.

Hí-bér'nal, *a.* Pertaining to winter.

Hí'ber-náte, *v. i.* To pass the winter in seclusion, as some beasts.

Hí'ber-ná'tion, *n.* Act of hibernating. [Ireland.]

Hí-bér'ni-an, *n.* A native of

Hí-bér'ni-cism, *n.* An Irish phrase or idiom.

Híe'ough (hík'up), *n.* A spasmodic affection of the stomach. — *v. i.* To have a hiccough.

Híck'o-ry, *n.* A walnut tree.

Híd, { *n.* Not seen or  
Híd'den, } known; con-  
cealed.

Híde, *v. t. or t.* [*imp.* HÍD; *p. p.* HÍD, HÍDDEN.] [*Icel. hyda*, to spread *hides* over.] To conceal; to cover; to keep close. — *n.* Skin of a beast.

Híd'e-bound, *a.* Having the skin too tight.

Híd'e-ous, *a.* Shocking to the eye or ear. — *SYN.* Frightful; horrible; ghastly.

Híd'e-ous-ly, *adv.* Horribly.

Híd'e-ous-ness, *n.* Quality of being hideous.

Híe (134), *v. i.* To hasten.

Hí'e-ráreh, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.

Hí'e-ráreh'al, { *a.* Per-  
Hí'e-ráreh'ie-al, } taining to a hierarchy.

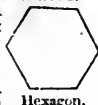
Hí'e-ráreh'y, *n.* Dominion in sacred things; order of celestial beings.

Hí'e-rát'ie, *a.* Relating to priests; sacerdotal.

Hí'e-ro-glýph, { *n.* A mys-  
Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie, } tical  
symbol in ancient writing.

Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie, { *a.* Ex-  
Hí'e-ro-glýph'ie-al, } press-  
ive of meaning by symbols.

Hí'e-róg'ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writing.



Hî-êr-o-phânt, or Hî'e-ro-phânt, *n.* A chief priest.

Hig'gle, *v. i.* To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer.

Hig'gler, *n.* One who higgles.

High (hî), *a.* Elevated; lofty; exorbitant; exalted; dear.—*adv.* Aloft; eminently.—*n.* A high place.

High'-bôrn (hî'-), *a.* Being of noble extraction.

High'-flôwn (hî'-), *a.* Elevated; lofty; proud.

High'land (hî'-), *n.* A mountainous country.

High'land-er (hî'-), *n.* A Scotch mountaineer.

High'-mind'ed (hî'-), *a.* Arrogant; magnanimous.

High'ness (hî'-), *n.* Altitude; height; a title of honor.

High'-priest (hî'-), *n.* The chief priest. [great degree.

High'ly (hî'-), *adv.* In a high (hit), *n.* See *Height*.

High'-press'ure (hî'-), *n.* Pressure exceeding about 50 pounds on the square inch.

High'-spir'it-ed (hî'-), *a.* Irascible; bold; daring.

High'way (hî'-), *n.* A public road.

High'way-man (hî'-), *n.* A robber on the public road.

High'-wrought (hî'rawt), *a.* Wrought with great skill.

Hî-lâr'i-ty, or Hî-lâr'i-ty, *n.* Mirth; gaiety.

Hill (123), *n.* An elevation of land.—*v. t.* To draw earth around. [inence.

Hill'ock (127), *n.* A small eminence.

Hilly, *a.* Abounding with hills. [sword, &c.

Hilt, *n.* The handle of a

Him, *pron.* Objective case of *He*. [form of *He*.

Him-sêlf, *pron.* Emphatic

Hind, *a.* Backward; back.—*n.* Female of the red deer; a rustic.

Hind'er, *a.* On the rear.

Hin'd-er (130), *v. t.* To impede the progress of; to keep back.—*SYN.* To stop; interrupt; check; retard.

Hin'd-er-ance, { *n.* Act of de-

Hin'd-rance, } laying; impediment.

Hind'môst, } *a.* Behind

Hind'er-môst, } all others.

Hin'doo, { *n.* A native of

Hin'du, } Hindostan.

Hinge, *n.* [Allied to *hang*.] The joint on which a door turns.—*v. i.* To turn or depend.

Hint, *v. t.* To suggest.—*v. i.* To allude to.—*n.* Slight allusion.

Hip, *n.* Joint of the thigh.

Hip'po-cên'taur, *n.* A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hip'po-drôme, *n.* A circus for horse-races, &c.

Hip'po-griff, *n.* A fabulous winged horse.

Hip'po-pô't'-a-mus, *n.* The river

horse; a large African

hippopotamus.

rumped allied to the hog.

Hip'-roôf, *n.* A roof with an angle.

Hip'shôt, *a.* Having one hip lower than the other.

Hire, *v. t.* To engage for pay; to bribe.—*n.* Wages; reward.

Hire'ling, *n.* A mercenary.—*a.* Serving for wages merely.

Hir-sûte', *a.* Shaggy; rough with hair. [case of *He*.

Hîs (124), *pron.* Possessive

Hîs'pid, *a.* Set with bristles.

Hiss (124), *v. i.* or *t.* To make, or to condemn by, a sibilant sound.—*n.* A sibilant

noise; expression of contempt.

Hiss'ing, *n.* Sibilant sound; expression of contempt.

Hist, *interj.* Hush; be silent.

Hîs-tô'ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.

Hîs-tô'rie, } *a.* Pertaining

Hîs-tô'rie-al, } to history;

containing history.

Hîs-tô'rie-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of history.

Hîs-tô'ri-ôg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of history.

Hîs-tô'ri-ôg'ra-phy, *n.* The writing of history.

Hîs-to-ry, *n.* A continuous narrative of events.

Hîs'tri-ôn'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the theater; theatrical.

Hî't, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. HIT.] To strike; to accord with.—*n.* A striking; a blow; a lucky chance.

Hî'th, *v. t.* To catch or fasten.—*v. i.* To move by jerks; to fidget.—*n.* A knot; noose; impediment; jerk.

Hî'th'er, *adv.* To this place.—*a.* Nearest to the speaker.

Hî'th'er-môst, *a.* Nearest this way; hither.

Hî'th'er-tô', *adv.* To this time or place; as yet; until now.

Hî'th'er-ward, *adv.* This way; hither.

Hive, *n.* A box for bees to live in.—*v.* To collect into a hive.

Hîves, *n. pl.* The croup.

Hô-, { *interj.* Halloo; attend;

Hôa, } —a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. [white.

Hôar, *a.* Gray with age;

Hôard, *v. t.* To collect; to amass.—*n.* A store laid up; a treasure.

Hôar'-frôst, *n.* Dew frozen.

Hôar'i-ness (135), *n.* State of being hoary.

Hôarse, *a.* Having the voice rough or husky.

Hôarse'ly, *adv.* With a hoarse voice.

Hôarse'ness, *n.* State of being hoarse.

Hôar'y, *a.* Gray; whitish.

Hôax, *n.* Deception for sport.—*v. t.* To deceive for sport.

Hôb, *n.* Flat part of a grate at the side.

Hôb'ble, *v. i.* To walk lamely.—*n.* A halting walk.

Hôb'by, *n.* A nag; a child's horse; a favorite object.

Hôb'by-hôrse, *n.* A hobby.

Hôb'gôb'-lin, *n.* Apparition.

Hôck, *n.* The joint between the knee and fetlock; a Rhenish wine.—*v. t.* To hamstring.

Hô'eus-pô'eus, *n.* A juggler, or juggler's trick. [mortar.

Hôd, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for

Hôd'ge'pôd'ge, { *n.* [From Fr.

Hô'tch'pô'tch, } *hocho*, to

shake, and *pot*, pot.] A

mixed mass; a medley.

Hô'di-êr'nal, *a.* Of to-day.

Hôd'man (143), *n.* A man who carries mortar to a mason.

Hôe (140), *n.* A farmer's tool.—*v. t.* (133, 137) To cut, dig, or weed, with a hoe.

Hôg, *n.* A swine; a greedy fellow.

Hôg'fish, *a.* Filthy; greedy.

Hôg's'hêad, *n.* A measure of 63 gallons; a butt. [romp.

Hôl'den, *n.* A bold girl; a

Hôist, *v. t.* To raise; to lift.—*n.* Act of raising up.

Hôl'ty-toi'ty, *interj.* noting surprise or disapprobation.

Hôld (18), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. HELD.] To stop; to restrain; to grasp; to receive; to possess; to keep.—*v. i.* To endure; to refrain.—*n.* Catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.



**Höld'er**, *n.* One who holds; something by which a thing may be held.

**Höld'fast**, *n.* An iron hook

**Höle**, *n.* A hollow place; a cavity or perforation; cell.

**Höli-däy**, *n.* A festival day.

**Höli-ness** (135), *n.* Perfect rectitude; a title of the pope. — **SYN.** Purity; piety; sanctity; sacredness.

**Höliöa**, (*interj.* used in answer to a call.

**Höli-ö'**, (*v. i.* To call out.

**Höliä**, (*v. i.* To call out.

**Höli'land**, *n.* A kind of linen.

**Höli'lands**, *n.* A kind of gin.

**Höli'öw**, *n.* Empty; not solid; deceitful; low; deep. — *n.* A low place; a hole. — *v. t.* To make hollow.

**Höli'öw-ness**, *n.* State of being hollow; insincerity.

**Höli'y**, *n.* An evergreen tree.

**Höli'y-höck**, *n.* A flowering plant.

**Höim** (höm, 18), *n.* The evergreen oak.

**Höi'o-gäust**, *n.* A whole-burnt sacrifice.

**Höi'o-gräph**, *n.* A deed or will written wholly by the grantor's or testator's own hand.

**Höi'ster** (13), *n.* A horseman's case for pistols.

**Höi'y**, *a.* Perfectly pure; consecrated; pious; godly; sacred. [*tival.*]

**Höi'y-däy**, *n.* A religious festival.

**Höim'äge**, *n.* Reverence; worship; respect.

**Höme** (18), *n.* One's dwelling-house; one's country. — *a.* Domestic; close; severe; poignant. — *adv.* To the point.

**Höme'-börn**, (*a.* Native; domestic.

**Höme'-brödd**, (*a.* mestic.

**Höme'li-ness**, *n.* Plainness.

**Höme'less**, *a.* Having no home.

**Höme'ly** (18), *a.* Plain; not handsome; coarse. [*home.*]

**Höme'-mäde**, *a.* Made at home.

**Höme-o-päth'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to homeopathy.

**Höme-öp'a-thy**, *n.* A medical theory founded on the principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease.

**Höme'sick**, *a.* Sick from being away from home.

**Höme'spun**, *a.* Made in the family; coarse; plain; rude.

**Höme'stéad**, *n.* Home or seat of a family. [*home.*]

**Höme'ward**, *adv.* Toward

**Hömi'-gä'dal**, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

**Hömi'-gäde**, *n.* [*Lat. homicidium*, fr. *homo*, man, and *cadere*, to kill.] The killing of one human being by another. [*of preaching.*]

**Hömi'-jät'ies**, *n. sing.* Science of preaching.

**Hömi'-ly**, *n.* A familiar religious discourse.

**Hömi'-ny**, *n.* Food of maize broken coarse and bolted.

**Ho-mo-gē'ne-öus**, *a.* Being of the same kind throughout.

**Hömi'o-ným**, (*n.* A word having the same sound as another, but different from it in meaning.

**Ho-mön'y-möus**, *a.* Equivocal; ambiguous.

**Höne**, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening tools on. — *v. t.* To sharpen on a hone.

**Hön'est** (ön'est), *a.* Upright in dealing; just; sincere; true.

**Hön'est-ly** (ön'est-) *adv.* Uprightly; justly.

**Hön'est-y** (ön'est-), *n.* Justice; truth; probity.

**Hön'ey** (hün'y, 39), *n.* Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers.

**Hön'ey-cömb** (-köm), *n.* Cells of wax for holding honey.

**Hön'eyed** (136), *a.* Covered with honey; sweet; flattering.

**Hön'ey-dew**, *n.* A sweet substance found on plants in small drops.

**Hön'ey-möon**, *n.* First month after marriage.

**Hön'ey-süch'le**, *n.* A sweet-scented flowering plant.

**Hön'or** (ön'ur, 155), *n.* Esteem paid to worth; reputation; bravery; dignity; a title. — *v. t.* To esteem; to exalt; to accept and pay.

**Hön'or-a-ble** (ön'ur-), *a.* Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives; illustrious; conferring honor.

**Hön'or-a-bly** (ön'ur-), *adv.* With honor; nobly.

**Hön'or-a-ry** (ön'ur-), *a.* Conferring honor.

**Hööd**, *n.* A covering for the head. — *v. t.* To furnish with a hood; to hide.

**Hööd-wink**, *v. t.* To blind; to cover. [*beast's foot.*]

**Höof**, *n.* The horny part of a hoof; bound, *a.* Having dry, contracted hoofs.

**Hööf** (hööft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs

**Höök**, *n.* A bent piece of iron.

— *v. t.* To catch or fasten with a hook.

**Höök** (höök'ed or höökt, 57), *n.* Having the form of a hook.

**Hööp**, or **Hööp**, *n.* A band of wood or iron for a cask. — *v. t.* To fasten with hoops.

**Hööp**, *v. i.* To cry out; to whoop.

**Hööp'ing-cough** (-kawf), *n.* A convulsive cough.

**Hööt**, *n.* A shout of contempt. — *v. t.* (130) To shout at in contempt. — *v. i.* To cry, as an owl.

**Höp** (129), *v. i.* To jump on one leg; to skip lightly. — *n.* A leap on one leg; a dance; an aromatic plant.

**Höpe** (18), *n.* Desire of good joined with expectation. — *v.* To desire with expectation.

**Höpe'ful** (135), *a.* Full of hope; giving hope or promise.

**Höpe'ful-ly**, *adv.* With hope.

**Höpe'less**, *a.* Destitute of hope. — **SYN.** Despairing; desponding; forlorn. [*hope.*]

**Höpe'less-ly**, *adv.* Without hope.

**Höpe'less-ness**, *n.* Destitution of hope; despair.

**Höp'per**, *n.* One who hops; part of a mill.

**Höp'ple**, *v. t.* To tie the feet of loosely together.

**Hö'ral**, (*a.* Relating to an hour.

**Hö'ra-ry**, (*a.* an hour.

**Hörde**, *n.* A wandering tribe or troop.

**Ho-ri'zon** (115), *n.* The apparent junction of the earth and sky.

**Hör'i-zön'tal**, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level.

**Hör'i-zön'tal-ly**, *adv.* In a horizontal direction.

**Hörn**, *n.* The hard pointed growth on an animal's head; a wind instrument.

**Hörn'-böök**, *n.* A primer; — formerly covered with horn to protect it. [*horns.*]

**Hörned**, *a.* Furnished with horns.

**Hör'net**, *n.* [Named from its large antennae, or *horns.*] A large, strong kind of wasp.

**Hörn'pipe**, *n.* A tune; a dance. [*horn.*]

**Hörn'y**, *a.* Made of, or like, horn.

**Ho-rög'ra-phy**, *n.* Art of constructing dials.

**Hör'o-löge**, *n.* A time-piece of any kind.

**Hör'o-lög'ie-al**, *a.* Relating to horology. [*uring time.*]

**Ho-röl'o-gy**, *n.* Art of meas-



**Hör'o-seöpc**, *n.* Aspect of planets at the hour of birth.  
**Hör'ri-ble**, *a.* Exciting, or tending to excite, horror; frightful; awful.  
**Hör'ri-bly**, *adv.* Frightfully.  
**Hör'rid**, *a.* Dreadful; hideous; horrible.  
**Hör'rid-ly**, *adv.* Shockingly.  
**Hör-rif'le**, *a.* Causing horror.  
**Hör'ror**, *n.* A shuddering with fear; terror.  
**Hörse**, *n.* A well-known quadruped; cavalry; a wooden frame. [horse].  
**Hörse'bäck**, *n.* Back of a horse's chest/nut, *n.* A kind of shade-tree and its fruit.  
**Hörse'-guärdz**, *n. pl.* Cavalry for guards. [horses].  
**Hörse'-hâir**, *n.* The hair of a horse.  
**Hörse'-jock'ey**, *n.* One who makes a practice of buying and selling horses.  
**Hörse'-läugh** (-läf), *n.* A loud, coarse laugh.  
**Hörse'-lit'ter**, *n.* A carriage borne on poles between horses. [rides on horseback].  
**Hörse'man** (143), *n.* One who horse'man-ship, *n.* Art of riding and training horses.  
**Hörse'-plây**, *n.* Rough, rude play.  
**Hörse'-pow'er**, *n.* Power of a horse or its equivalent; 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. [horses].  
**Hörse'-race**, *n.* A race by horse'-râd'ish, *n.* A vegetable having a very pungent root, used as a condiment.  
**Hörse'-shoe** (-shöo), *n.* An iron shoe for a horse.  
**Hörse'-thief** (142), *n.* One who steals horses.  
**Hörse'whip**, *n.* A whip for driving horses.—*v. t.* To lash with a horsewhip. [sel].  
**Hör-tä'tion**, *n.* Advice; counsel.  
**Hör-tä-tive**, {*a.* Giving ad-  
**Hör'ta-to-ry**, } monition.  
**Hör'ti-cült'ür-al**, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.  
**Hör'ti-cült'üre** (-kült'yür), *n.* Culture of a garden.  
**Hör'ti-cült'ür-ist**, *n.* One skilled in gardening.  
**Hör'tus-Sie'eus**, *n.* [Lat., a dry garden.] A collection of dried plants.  
**Ho-sân'nä**, *n.* Praise to God.  
**Höse**, *n. (pl. Höse, 146.)* Stockings; covering for the legs; a flexible pipe for conveying water.  
**Hö'ster** (hö'zher), *n.* One who deals in stockings.

**Hö'ster-y** (hö'zher-y), *n.* Stockings, socks, &c.  
**Hös'pi-ta-ble**, *a.* Kind to strangers or guests.—*SYN.* Generous; liberal.  
**Hös'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.* In a hospitable manner.  
**Hös'pi-tal**, *n.* A building for the sick or insane.  
**Hös'pi-täl'i-ty**, *n.* Gratuitous entertainment of strangers and guests.  
**Höst**, *n.* One who entertains a stranger; an army; sacrifice of the mass; the consecrated wafer.  
**Hös'tage**, *n.* A person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.  
**Höst'ess**, *n.* A female host; a landlady.  
**Hös'tile** (54), *a.* Unfriendly; opposite. [public foe].  
**Hös'til'i-ty**, *n.* Enmity of a host'ler (hö'sler or ö'sler), *n.* One who has the care of horses. [seager; fiery].  
**Höt** (129), *a.* Having heat;  
**Höt'béd**, *n.* A garden bed covered with glass. [ers].  
**Ho-tél'**, *n.* An inn for travel.  
**Höt'-head'ed**, *a.* Of ardent passions.  
**Höt'-house**, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter plants. [ly].  
**Höt'ly**, *adv.* Violently; keen.  
**Höt'-press**, *v. t.* To press between hot plates, so as to make smooth and glossy.  
**Höt'spur**, *n.* A rash person.  
**Hough** (hök), *n.* The ham.—*v. t.* To hamstring.  
**Hound**, *n.* A dog for hunting.  
**Hour** (our), *n.* Twenty-fourth of a day; a particular time.  
**Hour'-glass** (our'-), *n.* A glass to show time by the escape of sand.  
**Hour'-händ** (our'-), *n.* The hand of a clock or watch which points to the hour.  
**Hour'i** (hour'y), *n.* [Ar. *hür*, black-eyed (ones).] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.  
**Hour'ly** (our'-), *a.* Done, or happening, every hour; frequent.—*adv.* Every hour.  
**House**, *n.* A place of abode; a family; branch of the legislature; a quorum.  
**House** (houz, 88), *v. t.* To put under shelter; to harbor.  
**House'-break'er**, *n.* One who breaks into a house.  
**House'-break'ing**, *n.* Act of breaking into a house to steal.

**House'höld**, *n.* A family living together.—*a.* Domestic.  
**House'höld'er**, *n.* One who keeps house.  
**House'keep'er**, *n.* One who occupies a house.  
**House'keeping**, *n.* Care of domestic concerns. [plant].  
**House'leek**, *n.* A succulent.  
**House'less**, *a.* Destitute of a house. [servant].  
**House'mäid**, *n.* A female house'wife (or hüw'wif), *n.* Mistress of a family; female economist.  
**House'wife-ry** (hüz'wif-r'y), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.  
**Hous'ing**, *n.* A shelter; a saddle-cloth.  
**Höve**, *imp. of Heave*.  
**Höv'cl**, *n.* A shed; a cottage.  
**Höv'wér**, *v. i.* To flap the wings; to move to and fro near.  
**How**, *adv.* In what manner; to what extent; for what reason.  
**How-hö't**, *adv.* Nevertheless.  
**How-öv'er**, *adv.* Nevertheless; still; though; yet.  
**How'itz'er** (-its-), *n.* A kind of mortar or cannon for throwing shells.  
**Howl**, *v. i.* To cry as a dog or wolf.—*n.* The cry of a dog or wolf.  
**Howl'et**, *n.* An owl; an owlet.  
**How'so-öv'er**, *adv.* However.  
**Hoy** (140), *n.* A small coasting vessel.  
**Hüb**, *n.* The nave of a wheel.  
**Hüb'bub**, *n.* Uproar; tumult.  
**Hück'ster**, *n.* A retailer of small articles.  
**Hüd'dle**, *v. i. or t.* To crowd together.—*n.* A crowd without order; confusion.  
**Hüe**, *n.* Color; dye; a clamor.  
**Hüff** (123), *n.* A swell of anger.—*v.* To bluster. [gant].  
**Hüff'ish**, *a.* Insolent; arrogant.  
**Hüff'y**, *a.* Swelled; arrogant.  
**Hüg**, *v. t.* To embrace closely; to sail near.—*n.* A close embrace.  
**Hüge**, *a.* Bulky; vast.  
**Hüge'ly**, *adv.* Immensely.  
**Hü'gue-not** (-že-), *n.* A French Protestant of the 16th cent.  
**Hülk**, *n.* Body of an old ship.  
**Hüll** (123), *n.* The outer covering of a nut, or of grain; frame of a ship.—*v. t.* To strip off the hulls of; to husk; to pierce the hull of.  
**Hüm**, *v.* To sing low; to buzz.—*n.* A low, buzzing sound; deception.

**Hū'man**, *a.* Belonging to mankind; not divine.  
**Hu-mānē'**, *a.* Benevolent; kind; compassionate. [*ness.*]  
**Hu-mānē'ly**, *adv.* With kindness.  
**Hū'man-ist**, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of human nature.  
**Hu-mān'i-ty**, *n.* The nature of man; mankind; kind disposition; (*pl.*) grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and the ancient languages.  
**Hū'man-ize**, *v. t.* To render humane. [*man race.*]  
**Hū'man-kind**, *n.* The human race.  
**Hū'man-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of men.  
**Hū'mble**, *a.* Low in feelings or condition. — **SYN.** Lowly; modest; unassuming; weak. — *v. t.* To make humble; to bring low; to abase.  
**Hū'mbly**, *adv.* In a humble manner; without pride.  
**Hū'mbug**, *n.* An imposition; a hoax. — *v. t.* (130) To impose upon; to hoax.  
**Hū'm'drum**, *n.* A stupid fellow. — *a.* Dull; stupid.  
**Hū'm'er-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the shoulder.  
**Hū'mid**, *a.* Moist; damp.  
**Hu-mid'i-ty**, [*n.* Moisture;  
**Hū'mid-ness**,] dampness.  
**Hu-mil'i-ate**, *v. t.* To humble; to mortify; to abase.  
**Hu-mil'i-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being humbled. [*mind.*]  
**Hu-mil'i-ty**, *n.* Lowliness of heart.  
**Hū'm'ing-bird**, *n.* A very small bird noted for the swift motion and noise of its wings.  
**Hū'mor** (or *yū'mur*, 155), *n.* Moisture; any animal fluid; temper; disposition; a delicate kind of wit; pleasantry. — *v. t.* To gratify; to indulge by compliance.  
**Hū'mor-al** (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Pertaining to the humors.  
**Hū'mor-ist** (or *yū'mur-*), *n.* A wag; a droll.  
**Hū'mor-ous** (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Exhibiting humor; jocular; wagging; pleasant; playful.  
**Hū'mor-ous-ly** (or *yū'mur-*), *adv.* With pleasantry.  
**Hū'mor-some** (or *yū'mur-*), *a.* Influenced by humor; droll.  
**Hūmp**, *n.* A swelling, as of flesh; protuberance.  
**Hūmp'back**, *n.* A person with a crooked back.  
**Hūnch**, *n.* A protuberance. — *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to crook the back.

**Hūn'dred**, *a.* Ten times ten. — *n.* The sum of ten times ten; territorial division.  
**Hūn'dredth**, *a.* Ordinal of a hundred.  
**Hūng**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Hung*.  
**Hūn'ger** (79), *n.* Craving appetite. — *v. i.* To crave food.  
**Hūn'gered**, *a.* Hungry.  
**Hūn'gri-ly**, *adv.* In a hungry manner.  
**Hūn'gry**, *a.* Feeling distress from want of food.  
**Hūnks**, *n.* A miser.  
**Hūnt**, *v. t.* To chase, as game; to seek for. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit of game. — *n.* Chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.  
**Hūnt'er**, *n.* One who hunts.  
**Hūnt'ress**, *n.* A female hunter.  
**Hūnts'man** (143), *n.* A man who hunts.  
**Hūr'dle**, *n.* A texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge.  
**Hūrl**, *v. t.* To throw with violence. — *n.* Act of throwing with violence. [*bustle.*]  
**Hūrl'y-būrl'y**, *n.* Tumult.  
**Hū-rā'**, [*interj.* of joy or  
**Hū-rā'h'**,] triumph.  
**Hū'rri-cāne**, *n.* A violent storm or tempest.  
**Hūrr'y**, *v. t.* To hasten. — *v. i.* To move hastily. — *n.* Great haste.  
**Hūrt**, *n.* Whatever injures or harms. — **SYN.** Injury; harm; damage. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **HURT.**] To wound or bruise; to injure; to harm.  
**Hūrt'ful**, *a.* Injurious.  
**Hūrt'ful-ly**, *adv.* Injuri-ously.  
**Hūsb'and**, *n.* A man married to a woman. — *v. t.* To manage frugally. [*farmer.*]  
**Hūsb'and-man** (143), *n.* A husband.  
**Hūsb'and-ry**, *n.* Tillage; domestic economy.  
**Hūsh**, *a.* Still; silent; calm. — *v. t.* To silence; to quiet.  
**Hūsh'-mōn'ey** (-mūn's'), *n.* A bribe to secrecy.  
**Hūsk**, *n.* Covering of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To strip the husks from. [*harshness.*]  
**Hūsk'i-ness**, *n.* Dryness.  
**Hūsk'y**, *a.* Abounding with husks; hoarse; rough in tone; harsh.  
**Hūsg'ar'** (hōoz-zūr'), *n.* A mounted soldier.  
**Hūsg'y**, *n.* [*Contracted from huswife, housewife.*] A worthless woman.  
**Hūst'ings**, *n. pl.* A place where the election of a member of parliament is held.

**Hūst'le** (hūs/sl), *v. t.* To shake together in confusion.  
**Hūg'wife** (hūz/zif or hūz/wif), *n.* A female housekeeper.  
**Hūg'wife-ry** (hūz/zif-, or hūz-wif-), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.  
**Hūt**, *n.* A poor cottage or mean abode. — *v. t.* To furnish with huts.  
**Hūth**, *n.* A chest or box.  
**Hūz-zā'**, *interj.* expressing joy or exultation. — *n.* A shout of joy. — *v. i.* (137) To shout in joy. [*plant.*]  
**Hū'a-cīnth**, *n.* A flowering plant.  
**Hū'brid** or **Hūb'rid**, *n.* A mongrel.  
**Hū'brid**, or **Hūb'rid**, [*a.* Pro-  
**Hūb'rid-ous**,] duced by the mixture of two species; mongrel.  
**Hū'drā** (140), *n.* A fabulous monster with many heads.  
**Hū'drant**, *n.* A pipe to discharge water from an aqueduct. [*hydraulics.*]  
**Hū'draul'ic**, *a.* Relating to hydraulics.  
**Hū'draul'ics**, *n. sing.* The science which treats of fluids in motion.  
**Hū'dro-cēph'a-lūs**, *n.* Dropsy of the brain.  
**Hū'dro-gen**, *n.* An inflammable gas which is one of the elements of water.  
**Hū'drōg'ra-pher**, *n.* One versed in hydrography.  
**Hū'dro-grāph'ic**, *a.* Relating to hydrography.  
**Hū'drōg'ra-phy**, *n.* Description and representation by charts, of seas, lakes, rivers, &c. [*water.*]  
**Hū'drōl'o-gy**, *n.* Science of water.  
**Hū'drōm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument to determine the specific gravities, and thence the strength of liquids.  
**Hū'drōm'e-try**, *n.* Art of measuring the density of fluids. [*to hydrography.*]  
**Hū'dro-pāth'ic**, *n.* Relating to hydrotherapy.  
**Hū'drōp'a-thist**, *n.* One who practices, or who believes in, hydrotherapy.  
**Hū'drōp'a-ty**, *n.* The water-cure: use of water to cure diseases.  
**Hū'dro-phō'bi-ā**, *n.* Dread of water; canine madness.  
**Hū'drōp'ic-al**, *a.* Dropsical.  
**Hū'dro-stāt'ic**, [*a.* Re-  
**Hū'dro-stāt'ic-al**,] lating to hydrostatics.  
**Hū'dro-stāt'ics**, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

**Hÿ-ê'mal**, *a.* Pertaining to winter; wintry.

**Hÿ-ê'nâ**,

*n.* [Gr. *haina*, orig. a sow.] A carnivorous animal of



Hyena.

**Hÿ-ê'enc**, *n.* Science of the preservation of health.

**Hÿ-grôm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

**Hÿ-men**, *n.* The god of marriage.

**Hÿ-men-ê'al**, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

**Hÿ-men-ê'an**, } to marriage; an epithalamium.

**Hÿmn** (hîm), *n.* A song of praise. — *v. t.* (78) To praise in songs.

**Hÿp**, *n.* Melancholy.

**Hÿ-për'bo-lâ**, *n.* A curve formed by a certain section of a cone.



**Hÿ-për'bo-le**, *n.* Exaggeration.

Hyperbola.

**Hÿ-per-bôl'ie-al**, *a.* Exaggerating or extenuating.

**Hÿ-per-bô're-an**, *a.* Northern.

**Hÿ-per-erit'ie**, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason.

**Hÿ-per-erit'ie-al**, *a.* Critical

be, and use or reason.

**Hÿ-per-erit'i-çism**, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

**Hÿphen** (55), *n.* [Gr. *huphen*, for *huph' hen*, into one.] The mark (-) used to join syllables or the parts of some compound words.

**Hÿp'o-chôn'dri-â**, *n.* Gloomy depression of spirits.

**Hÿp'o-chôn'dri-âe**, *n.* One affected with low spirits.

**Hÿp'o-chôn'dri-âe-al**, *a.* Melancholy; dejected.

**Hÿ-pôe'ri-sy**, *n.* Dissimulation; insincerity.

**Hÿp'o-erite**, *n.* A dissembler; a false pretender to virtue or piety.

**Hÿp'o-erit'ie-al**, *a.* Insincere.

**Hÿp'o-erit'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Insincerely.

**Hÿ-po-stât'ie** } (or *hÿp'o-*);

**Hÿ-po-stât'ie-al** } *a.* Constitutive; elementary; distinctly personal.

**Hÿ-pôt'e-nûse**, or

**Hÿ-pôt'e-nûse**, *n.* Longest side

of a right-angled triangle.

**Hÿ-pôth'e-e-âte**, or

**Hÿ-pôth'e-e-âte**, *v. t.* To pledge for the security of a creditor.

**Hÿ-pôth'e-e-â'tion**, or **Hÿ-pôth'e-e-â'tion**, *n.* Act of pledging as security.

**Hÿ-pôth'e-sis**, or **Hÿ-pôth'e-sis** (*pl.* **Hÿ-pôth'e-sêg**, *hi- or hÿ-*), *n.* Supposition; proposition assumed.

**Hÿ-po-thêt'ie-al** (or *hÿp'o-*), *a.* Supposed.

**Hÿ-po-thêt'ie-al-ly** (or *hÿp'o-*), *adv.* Upon supposition.

**Hÿ'son** (hÿ'sun), *n.* [Chinese *hi-tshun*, lit. first crop.] A fragrant species of green tea.

**Hÿ'sop** (hÿ'sup or hÿ'zup), *n.* An aromatic plant.

**Hÿs-têr'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to hysteria;

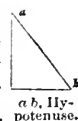
**Hÿs-têr'ie-al**, } convulsive; fitful.

**Hÿs-têr'ies**, } *n.* A nervous affection characterized by alternate laughing and crying.

**Hÿs-tê'ri-â**, } *a.* Pertaining to hysteria;

**Hÿs-tê'ri-â**, } convulsive; fitful.

**Hÿs-tê'ri-â**, } *n.* A nervous affection characterized by alternate laughing and crying.



## I.

**I**, *pron.* of the first person, used by a speaker of himself; one's self.

**I-âm'bie**, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, iambuses. — *n.* An iambus.

**I-âm'bus**, *n.* A poetic foot consisting of a long and a short, or an accented and an unaccented, syllable.

**Ibex** (140), *n.* A kind of goat

found in the mountainous parts of Europe.

**Ibis**, *n.* A wading bird formerly revered in Egypt.

**Ice**, *n.* [A.-S. *is*, fr. Goth. *eisan*, to shine.] Water congealed to



Ibex.



Ibis.

hardness; congealed sugar. — *v. t.* To cover with ice or congealed sugar.

**Içe'bêrg**, *n.* A mountain of floating ice.

**Içe'-crêam**, *n.* Cream flavored and frozen.

**Içe'-house**, *n.* A place for keeping ice.

**Ieh-neû'mon**, *n.* A small animal in Egypt which destroys eggs.

**Ieh-nôg'ra-phy**, *n.* Horizontal section of an object.

**I'êhôr** (i'kôr), *n.* A thin watery humor. [thin.]

**I'êhor-ôus**, *a.* Like ichor.

**Iêh'thy-ôl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

**Iêh'thy-ôl'o-gy**, *n.* Part of zoology which treats of fishes.

**I'çi-ele** (i'si-kl), *n.* A pendant mass of ice. [being icy.]

**I'çi-nôc** (135), *n.* State of ice.

**I'çi-nôc-elâst**, *n.* A breaker or destroyer of images.



Ichneumon.

**I'con-ôg'ra-phy**, *n.* Description of ancient statues.

**Ie-têr'ie**, } *a.* Affected with jaundice.

**Ie-têr'ie-al**, } *a.* Affected with jaundice.

**I'gy**, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, ice.

**I-dê'â** (45, 140), *n.* A mental image; conception; notion; thought.

**I-dê'al**, *a.* Existing in idea or in fancy. — *SYN.* Visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal. — *n.* The conception of a thing in its most perfect state.

**I-dê'al-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of ideal existence.

**I'de-âl'i-ty**, *n.* A lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful. [tion.]

**I-dê'al-ly**, *adv.* In imaginary manner.

**I-dên'tie-al**, *a.* Precisely the same. [identical manner.]

**I-dên'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In an identical manner.

**I-dên'ti-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* Act of proving to be the same.

**I-dên'ti-fy**, *v. t.* To prove to be the same.

**I-dên'ti-ty**, *n.* Sameness.

**I-des**, *n.* The 15th day of

March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

**Id'i-o-cy**, *n.* Deficiency of understanding; imbecility.

**Id'i-om**, *n.* An expression peculiar to a language.

**Id'i-om-at'ie**, *a.* Peculiar to a language.

**Id'i-o-syn'era-sy**, *n.* A peculiarity of bodily or mental constitution.

**Id'i-ot**, *n.* A natural fool.

**Id'i-ot'ie**, *a.* Like an idiot.

**Id'i-ot-ism**, *n.* An idiom; idiocy.

**Id'le**, *a.* Not occupied; trilling. — *v. t.* To spend idly.

**Id'le-ness**, *n.* Inaction.

**Id'ler**, *n.* One who idles.

**Id'ly**, *adv.* Sluggishly; vainly; lazily; carelessly.

**Id'ol**, *n.* An image worshiped.

**Id'ol'a-ter**, *n.* A worshiper of idols; a pagan.

**Id'ol'a-tress**, *n.* A female idolater. [idols.]

**Id'ol'a-trize**, *v. i.* To worship.

**Id'ol'a-troüs**, *a.* Given to, or consisting in, idolatry.

**Id'ol'a-try**, *n.* Worship of idols; excessive attachment.

**Id'ol-ize**, *v. t.* To love to excess or adoration.

**Id'yl**, or **Id'yl**, *n.* A short pastoral poem.

**If** (123), *v. t.* (but commonly classed among conjunctions.) Grant; allow; suppose; admit. [fire.]

**İg'ne-ous**, *a.* Consisting of

**İg'nis-Fat'u-us**, *n.* A kind of meteor seen after dark in marshy places.

**İg-nite'**, *v. t. or i.* To kindle.

**İg-nit'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

**İg-nition** (-nish'un), *n.* Act of kindling or taking fire.

**İg-no'ble**, *a.* Of low birth; not honorable; base; mean.

**İg-no'bly**, *adv.* Meanly; basely; dishonorably.

**İg'no-min'i-ous**, *a.* Very shameful; dishonorable.

**İg'no-min-y**, *n.* Public disgrace; infamy.

**İg'no-ra'mus**, *n.* An ignorant person; a blockhead.

**İg'no-rance**, *n.* Want of knowledge; illiteracy.

**İg'no-rant**, *a.* Wanting knowledge; illiterate.

**İg'no-rant-ly**, *adv.* Without knowledge.

**İg-nore'**, *v. t.* To declare ignorance of; to refuse to take notice of.

**İl'i-æc'**, *a.* Pertaining to the lower bowels.

**İll** (123), *a.* [Contracted from *evil*.] Bad; sick; indisposed. — *n.* Evil; harm; wickedness; misfortune. — *adv.* Not well; amiss.

**İl-lapse'**, *n.* Sudden entrance.

**İl-lä'tion**, *n.* An inference.

**İl-la-tive**, *a.* Capable of being inferred. [impolite.]

**İll'-bréd**, *a.* Not well-bred;

**İl-lë'gal**, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful. [ness.]

**İl-le-gäp'i-ty**, *n.* Unlawful.

**İl-lë'gal-ly**, *adv.* Unlawfully.

**İl-lëg'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being read. [be read.]

**İl-lëg'i-bly**, *adv.* So as not to

**İl-le-git'i-mä-cy**, *n.* Bastardy; want of genuineness.

**İl-le-git'i-mate**, *a.* Born out of wedlock; not genuine.

**İl-lä'vored**, *a.* Ill-looking; ugly; homely.

**İl-lib'er-al**, *a.* Not generous; mean; not candid.

**İl-lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.* Meanly; uncandidly.

**İl-lib'er-äl'i-ty**, *n.* Narrowness of mind; parsimony.

**İl-lig'it**, *a.* Unlawful.

**İl-lim'it-a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being bounded or limited.

**İl-lit'er-a-cy**, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance.

**İl-lit'er-ate**, *a.* Unlearned.

**İl-lä'türe**, *n.* Habitual badness of temper. [ish.]

**İll'-nä'tured**, *a.* Cross; peevishness, *n.* Indisposition; sickness; wickedness; evil.

**İl-lög'i-e-al**, *a.* Not according to, or violating the rules of, logic.

**İll-stärred'**, *a.* Fated to be unfortunate. [ceive.]

**İl-lüde'**, *v. t.* To mock or de-

**İl-lüme'**, *v. t.* To enlighten.

**İl-lü'mine**, *v. t.* To adorn.

**İl-lü'mi-näte**, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illustrate.

**İl-lü'mi-nät'ion**, *n.* Act of enlightening; display of light on festive occasions.

**İl-lü'sion** (119), *n.* An unreal image; false show; error.

**İl-lü'sive**, *a.* Deceiving by

**İl-lü'so-ry**, *a.* false show.

**İl-lüs'trate**, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear; to elucidate.

**İl-lüs-trät'ion**, *n.* Explanation; elucidation. [explain.]

**İl-lüs-tra-tive**, *a.* Tending to

**İ-lüs'tri-ous**, *a.* Distinguished for greatness or splendor. — **SYN.** Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated.

**İll'-will'**, *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling; enmity; malevolence.

**İm'age**, *n.* A likeness; statue; idol; idea. — *v. t.* To form a likeness in idea.

**İm-äg'i-na-ble**, *a.* Possible to be conceived.

**İm'age-ry**, *n.* Sensible representation or lively description; figures of speech.

**İm-äg'i-na-ry**, *a.* Fancied; existing only in imagination.

**İm-äg'i-nät'ion**, *n.* Faculty of forming mental images; conception; idea.

**İm-äg'i-nät'ive**, *a.* Gifted with, or pertaining to, imagination; fantastic.

**İm-äg'ine**, *v. t. or i.* To think; to conceive.

**İm-bä'nk'**, *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank.

**İm-bä'nk'ment**, *n.* Act of imbanking. [or body.]

**İm'be-cile**, *a.* Weak in mind

**İm'be-cil'i-ty**, *n.* Impotency; feebleness of mind or body.

**İm-béd'**, *v. t.* To sink or cover, as in a bed. [absorb.]

**İm-bibe'**, *v. t.* To drink in; to

**İm'bi-bit'ion** (-bish'un), *n.* Act of imbibing. [blitter.]

**İm-bit'ter**, *v. t.* To make

**İm-bos'om**, *v. t.* To embrace or hold in the bosom.

**İm'bri-eate**, *a.* Laid one

**İm'bri-eäted**, *a.* over another, as tiles.

**İm'bri-eät'ion**, *n.* An overlapping like that of tiles.

**İm-brown'**, *v. t.* To make brown. [wet.]

**İm-brue'**, *v. t.* To steep; to

**İm-brüte'**, *v. t. or i.* To degrade or sink to brutality.

**İm-büe'**, *v. t.* To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe.

**İm'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable or worthy of being imitated.

**İm'i-täte**, *v. t.* To follow as a pattern or model; to copy.

**İm'i-tät'ion**, *n.* Act of imitating; a copy; likeness.

**İm'i-tät'ive**, *a.* Tending to, or aiming at, likeness.

**İm'l-tä'tor**, *n.* One who imitates.

**İm-mäc'n-late**, *a.* Without blemish; morally spotless.

**İm'ma-nent**, *a.* Inherent; having permanent existence.

**İm'ma-të'ri-al**, *a.* Not consisting of matter; unimportant.

**İm'ma-të'ri-al-ism**, *n.* Doctrine of spiritual existence apart from matter.

**İm'ma-të'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who professes immateriality.

*Im-ma-tē-rī-āl'i-ty*, *n.* Quality of being distinct from matter. [seasonable.]

*Im-ma-tū-re'*, *a.* Unripe; un-  
*Im-ma-tū-re'ly*, *adv.* Unseasonably.

*Im-ma-tū-rī-ty*, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness.

*Im-mēas'ur-a-ble* (-mēzh'-ur-), *a.* Incapable of being measured.

*Im-mēas'ur-a-bly* (-mēzh'-ur-), *adv.* Beyond all measure. [a medium; instant.]

*Im-mō'di-ate*, *a.* Without  
*Im-mō'di-ate-ly*, *adv.* Without delay. [be cured.]

*Im-mēd'i-ea-ble*, *a.* Not to  
*Im-mē-mō'rī-al*, *a.* Of an origin which is beyond memory.

*Im-mēnsē'*, *a.* [Lat *immen-sus*, lit. not measured.] Vast in extent; without known limit. — *SYN.* Infinite; illimitable; monstrous.

*Im-mēnsē'ly*, *adv.* Vastly.  
*Im-mēn'si-ty*, *n.* Unlimited extension; vastness.

*Im-mērgē'*, *v. t.* To immerse.  
*Im-mērse'*, *v. t.* To put into a fluid; to engage deeply.

*Im-mēr'sion*, *n.* The act of immersing, or state of being immersed.

*Im-me-thōd'ic-al*, *a.* Having no method.

*Im-mi-grant*, *n.* One who immigrates.

*Im-mi-grāte*, *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence.

*Im-mi-grā'tion*, *n.* Removal into a country for residence.

*Im-mi-nent*, *a.* Impending.

*Im-mis'ci-ble*, *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

*Im-mis'sion* (-mish'un), *n.* Act of sending in.

*Im-mix'*, *v. t.* To mingle.

*Im-mo-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Resistance to motion; unmoveableness.

*Im-mōd'er-ate*, *a.* Excessive.

*Im-mōd'er-ate-ly*, *adv.* In an excessive degree.

*Im-mōd'est*, *a.* Unhaste; impudent.

*Im-mōd'est-ly*, *adv.* Without reserve. [modesty.]

*Im-mōd'est-y*, *n.* Want of  
*Im-mo-lāte*, *v. t.* To sacrifice.

*Im-mo-lā'tion*, *n.* Act of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

*Im-mōr'al*, *a.* Evil; wicked.

*Im-mō-rā'l'i-ty*, *n.* Any act contrary to the divine law.

*Im-mōr'al-ly*, *adv.* Viciously.

*Im-mōr'tal*, *a.* Never dying.

*Im-mor-tāl'i-ty*, *n.* Immortal existence.

*Im-mōr'tal-ize*, *v. t.* To make immortal.

*Im-mōv'a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Quality of being immovable.

*Im-mōv'a-ble* (-mōv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being moved.

*Im-mōv'a-bly*, *adv.* With firmness. [privilege.]

*Im-mū'rī-ty*, *n.* Peculiar

*Im-mū-re'*, *v. t.* To inclose within walls; to imprison.

*Im-mū'ta-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Unchangeableness.

*Im-mū'ta-ble*, *a.* Incapable of being changed; invariable. [changeably.]

*Im-mū'ta-bly*, *adv.* Un-

*Imp.* *n.* A young or inferior devil.

*Im-pāet'*, *v. t.* To drive close.

*Im-pāet*, *n.* Collision; force communicated.

*Im-pāir'*, *v. t.* To make worse; to injure; to weaken.

*Im-pāle'*, *v. t.* To fix on a stake. [paling.]

*Im-pāle'ment*, *n.* Act of im-

*Im-pāl'pa-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Quality of being impalpable.

*Im-pāl'pa-ble*, *a.* Incapable of being felt.

*Im-pān'el*, *v. t.* To form or enroll as a jury.

*Im-pār'i-ty*, *n.* Inequality.

*Im-pārt'*, *v. t.* To grant; to bestow on; to make known.

*Im-pār'tial*, *a.* Free from bias. — *SYN.* Unprejudiced; just; equitable.

*Im-pār'ti-āl'i-ty* (-shī-āl'- or -shāl'-), *n.* Freedom from bias; justice. [bly.]

*Im-pār'tial-ly*, *adv.* Equita-

*Im-pār'ti-ble*, *a.* Capable of being ruptured. [passed.]

*Im-pās-sa-ble*, *a.* Not to be

*Im-pās'si-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Exemption from suffering or pain. [of passion or pain.]

*Im-pās'si-ble*, *a.* Incapable

*Im-pās'sion* (-pāsh'un), *v. t.* To affect strongly with passion. [powerfully.]

*Im-pās'si-on-āte*, *v. t.* To affect

*Im-pās'sioned* (-pāsh'und), *a.* Actuated by passion; animated.

*Im-pās'sive*, *a.* Exempt from suffering or pain.

*Im-pās'sive-ly*, *adv.* Without sensibility to pain.

*Im-pā'tience*, *n.* Uneasiness under suffering; want; delay, &c.; restlessness.

*Im-pā'tient* (-pā'shent), *a.* Uneasy; not quiet; hasty.

*Im-pā'tient-ly*, *adv.* With uneasiness.

*Im-pēach'*, *v. t.* To accuse by a public body; to bring into question; to censure.

*Im-pēach'a-ble*, *a.* Liable to impeachment.

*Im-pēach'ment*, *n.* Accusation by authority; blame.

*Im-pēe'ea-bil'i-ty*, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin. [to sin.]

*Im-pēe'ea-ble*, *a.* Not liable

*Im-pēde'*, *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct; to retard. [tion.]

*Im-pēd'i-ment*, *n.* Obstruc-

*Im-pēl'* (129), *v. t.* To urge forward.

*Im-pēl'ent*, *n.* A power that drives. — *a.* Urging forward.

*Im-pēnd'*, *v. i.* To hang over; to menace; to be near.

*Im-pēnd'enge*, *n.* A hang-

*Im-pēnd'en-ty*, *n.* Ing over.

*Im-pēnd'ing*, *a.* Hanging over; imminent; menacing.

*Im-pēn'e-tra-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Quality of not being penetrable.

*Im-pēn'e-tra-ble*, *a.* Incapable of being penetrated.

*Im-pēn'i-tēnce*, *n.* Obdu-

*Im-pēn'i-tent*, *a.* Not repenting of sin. [out repentance.]

*Im-pēn'i-tent-ly*, *adv.* With-

*Im-pēr'a-tive*, *a.* Expressive of command. — [command.]

*Im-pēr'a-tive-ly*, *adv.* With

*Im-per-cept'i-ble*, *a.* Not to be perceived.

*Im-per-cept'i-bly*, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

*Im-pēr'fect*, *a.* Not perfect; having some defect; defective.

*Im-per'fec-tion*, *n.* Defect; want; blemish; fault.

*Im-pēr'fect-ly*, *adv.* Not fully. [perforated.]

*Im-pēr'fo-ra-ble*, *a.* Not to be

*Im-pēr'i-al*, *a.* Belonging to an empire or an emperor. — *n.* A tuft of hair on the lower lip.

*Im-pēr'i-al-ist*, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor.

*Im-pēr'il*, *v. t.* To endanger.

*Im-pēr'i-ōus*, *a.* Commanding; haughty; arrogant.

*Im-pēr'i-ōus-ly*, *adv.* Insolently.

*Im-pēr'i-ōus-ness*, *n.* Quality of being imperious.

*Im-pēr'ish-a-ble*, *a.* Not liable to perish.

*Im-pēr'me-a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Quality of not being permeable.

*Im-pēr'me-a-ble*, *a.* Incapable of being passed through.

*Im-pēr'son-al*, *a.* Not varied according to the persons.

Im-për'son-äl'i-ty, *n.* Want of distinct personality.  
 Im-për'son-äte, *c. i.* To personify.  
 Im-për'son-ä'tion, *n.* Act of impersonating.  
 Im-për'ti-nence, *n.* Irrelevance; rudeness; incivility.  
 Im-për'ti-nent, *a.* Irrelevant; rude; uncivil.  
 Im-për'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Officiously; rudely.  
 Im-per-tür'ba-ble, *a.* Not to be disturbed. [penetrated].  
 Im-për'vi-ous, *a.* Not to be imperturbed.  
 Im-për'u-ös'i-ty, *n.* Violence; vehemence.  
 Im-për'u-ös, *a.* Vehement; passionate; furious. [ously].  
 Im-për'u-ös-ly, *adv.* Furiously.  
 Im-pe-tus, *n.* Force of motion; momentum.  
 Im-pi'e-ty, *n.* Ungodliness; irreverence. [againt].  
 Im-pinge', *v. i.* To dash.  
 Im-pi-ous, *a.* Irreverent toward God; profane.  
 Im-pi-ous-ly, *adv.* With irreverence; profanely.  
 Im-plä'ea-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being implacable.  
 Im-plä'ea-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased. — SYN. Inexorable; unrelenting; irrecusable; stubborn.  
 Im-plä'ea-bly, *adv.* With unappeasable enmity. [infix].  
 Im-plänt', *v. i.* To insert; to implant.  
 Im-plan-tä'tion, *n.* Act of implanting. [law].  
 Im-pleäd', *v. i.* To sue at.  
 Im-ple-ment, *n.* [Lat. *implemen-tum*, from *implere*, to fill up.] A tool or instrument; utensil.  
 Im-plex, *a.* Infolded; intricate; complicated.  
 Im-pli-eäte, *v. i.* To involve.  
 Im-pli-cä'tion, *n.* Act of involving; entanglement; inference not expressed.  
 Im-pli'it, *a.* Tacitly implied.  
 Im-pli'it-ly, *adv.* By inference; unreservedly.  
 Im-plöre', *v. i.* To call upon in supplication; to beseech.  
 Im-ply', *v. i.* To contain by inference; to include virtually; to signify; to mean.  
 Im-poi'son (-pö'zn), *v. i.* To poison; to imbitter.  
 Im-pöli-cy, *n.* Inexpedience.  
 Im-po-lite', *a.* Not having politeness; uncivil; rude.  
 Im-po-lite'ly, *adv.* Uncivilly.  
 Im-po-lite'ness, *n.* Want of good manners; incivility.

Im-pöli-tie, *a.* Inexpedient.  
 Im-pön'dër-a-ble, } *a.* Having  
 Im-pön'dër-ous, } ing no  
 sensible weight. { pores.  
 Im-po-rös'i-ty, *n.* Want of pores; compact.  
 Im-pö'rois, *a.* Having no pores; compact.  
 Im-pört', *v. i.* To bring in from abroad or from another country; to signify; to mean.  
 Im-pört, *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment.  
 Im-pört'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imported.  
 Im-pört'ance, *n.* Weight; consequence.  
 Im-pört'ant, *a.* Weighty; momentous.  
 Im-pört-tä'tion, *n.* Act of importing; commodities imported.  
 Im-pört'er, *n.* One who brings goods from abroad.  
 Im-pört'u-nate, *a.* Pressing; urgent.  
 Im-pört'u-nate-ly, *adv.* With urgent solicitation.  
 Im-por-tune', *v. i.* To urge.  
 Im-por-tü-ni-ty, *n.* Urgency.  
 Im-pös'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being imposed.  
 Im-pöge', *v. i.* To put or lay on. — *v. i.* To deceive.  
 Im-pös'ing, *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.  
 Im-po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Act of laying on; deception.  
 Im-pös'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* That which can not be.  
 Im-pös'si-ble, *a.* Not to be or to be done.  
 Im-pöst, *n.* Duty on goods; part of a pillar on which the weight of an arch or building rests.  
 Im-pöst'hu-mäte, *v. i.* To gather into an abscess.  
 Im-pöst'hüme, *n.* An abscess.  
 Im-pös'tor, *n.* A deceiver.  
 Im-pöst'üre, *n.* Deception.  
 Im-po-ten-ty, } *n.* Weak-  
 Im-po-ten-cy, } ness; im-  
 becility.  
 Im-po-tent, *a.* Weak; want-  
 ing competent power.  
 Im-po-tent-ly, *adv.* Weakly.  
 Im-pound', *v. i.* To confine in a pound.  
 Im-pöv'er-ish, *v. i.* To reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust the fertility of.  
 Im-pöv'er-ish-ment, *n.* Reduc-tion to poverty; exhaustion of wealth or strength.  
 Im-präe'ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being not practicable.  
 Im-präe'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Inca-

pable of being done; impos-sible.  
 Im-pre-eäte, *v. i.* To invoke, as evil, on any one.  
 Im-pre-cä'tion, *n.* Invocation of evil. — SYN. Curse; execration; anathema.  
 Im-pre-ca-to-ry, *a.* Of the nature of an imprecation.  
 Im-prög'na-ble, *a.* Not to be taken; invincible.  
 Im-prög'näte, *v. i.* To make pregnant; to infuse.  
 Im-preg-nä'tion, *n.* The act of impregnating; saturation.  
 Im-pre-script'i-ble, *a.* Not to be lost, impaired, or alienated; not depending on external authority.  
 Im-präss', *v. i.* To stamp; to print; to force into service, as seamen.  
 Im-press, *n.* Mark; stamp.  
 Im-präss'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being impressive.  
 Im-präss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving impression.  
 Im-präss'sion (-präss'un), *n.* Stamp; edition; influence; effect. [effect; susceptible].  
 Im-präss'ive, *a.* Producing impression.  
 Im-präss'ive-ly, *adv.* So as to make a deep impression.  
 Im-präss'ment, *n.* The act of forcing men into service.  
 Im-präss'üre, *n.* Mark made by pressure. [place].  
 Im-pri'mis, *adv.* In the first.  
 Im-print', *v. i.* To mark by pressure; to fix deep; to print.  
 Im'print, *n.* The publisher's name with date and place of publication.  
 Im-pris'on (-priz'n), *v. i.* To put in a prison; to confine.  
 Im-pris'on-ment, *n.* Confinement in a prison.  
 Im-pröb'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Un-likelihood.  
 Im-pröb'a-ble, *a.* Not likely.  
 Im-pröb'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner not likely.  
 Im-pröb'i-ty, *n.* Dishonesty.  
 Im-prömp'tu, *adv.* Without previous study; off-hand.  
 Im-pröp'er, *a.* Not proper; unfit; unsuitable; unbecom-ing.  
 Im-pröp'er-ly, *adv.* Unsuita-bly; not fitly.  
 Im-prö'pri-ä'tion, *n.* Act of putting a benefice into the hands of a layman.  
 Im-pro-pri'e-ty, *n.* Unfit-ness; unsuitableness to time, place, or character.  
 Im-pröv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being improved.

- Im-prove'** (-prōv'), *v. t.* To make better; to use to advantage; to cultivate. — *v. i.* To grow better.
- Im-prove'ment** (132), *n.* Progress from good to better; instruction; (*pl.*) valuable additions. [foresight.]
- Im-prōv'i-dence**, *n.* Want of
- Im-prōv'i-dent**, *a.* Not making provision; careless.
- Im-prōv'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* Without forethought.
- Im-prōv'i-sā'tion**, *n.* Art or act of composing extemporaneously.
- Im'pro-vise'**, *v. t. or i.* To compose extemporaneously.
- Im-pru'dence**, *n.* Want of prudence; rashness.
- Im-pru'dent**, *a.* Indiscreet.
- Im-pru'dent-ly**, *adv.* Indiscreetly. [rudeness.]
- Im'pu-dence**, *n.* Effrontery;
- Im'pu-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *impudens*, from *in*, not, and *pudens*, modest.] Wanting modesty; shamelessly bold.
- Im'pu-dent-ly**, *adv.* With shameless effrontery; rudely.
- Im-pūgn'** (-pūn'), *v. t.* To contradict; to oppose.
- Im'pulse**, *n.* Force communicated; influence.
- Im-pūlsion**, *n.* Act of impelling; force communicated.
- Im-pūlsive**, *a.* Communicating force; acting from impulse.
- Im-pū-ni-ty**, *n.* Exemption from punishment or injury.
- Im-pūre'**, *a.* Not pure; foul; unholily; unchaste; lewd.
- Im-pūre'ly**, *adv.* With impurity.
- Im-pū-ri-ty**, *n.* Foulness.
- Im-pū-ri-ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being impured.
- Im'pu-tā'tion** (121), *n.* Act of imputing; censure.
- Im-pū-tā-tive**, *a.* Capable of being imputed.
- Im-pūte'**, *v. t.* To charge upon; to attribute.
- Im, prep.** Present; within. — *adv.* Within some place.
- Im'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of power, means, skill, &c.
- Im'a-e-çs'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being beyond reach.
- Im'a-e-çs'si-ble**, *a.* Not to be reached. [accuracy.]
- Im-æ'eu-ra-cy**, *n.* Want of
- Im-æ'eu-ra-ty**, *a.* Erroneous.
- Im-æ'eu-rate-ly**, *adv.* Not correctly; erroneously.
- Im-æ'tion**, *n.* Want of action; state of rest; idleness.
- In-æ'tive**, *a.* Unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.
- In'æ-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Want of activity; idleness. [leincy.]
- In-äd'e-qua-cy**, *n.* Insufficiency.
- In-äd'e-quate**, *a.* Not equal to the purpose. — **SYN.** Unequal; incompetent; insufficient; defective. [fully.]
- In-äd'e-quate-ly**, *adv.* Not
- In'ad-mis'si-ble**, *a.* Not proper to be admitted.
- In'ad-vért'en-ge**, (*n.* Negligence) **In'ad-vért'en-ge**, *g* gence; oversight.
- In'ad-vért'ent**, *a.* Heedless.
- In'ad-vért'ent-ly**, *adv.* With negligence. [being alienated.]
- In-äl'i-en-a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of
- In-ä-ne'**, *a.* Void; empty.
- In-än'i-mate**, *a.* Void of life or spirit.
- In'a-n'ktion** (-n'ish'un), *n.* Emptiness; exhaustion from lack of food.
- In-än'i-ty**, *n.* Emptiness.
- In-äp'pe-tence**, *n.* Want of appetite or appetite.
- In-äp'pli-ea-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of not being applicable.
- In-äp'pli-ea-ble**, *a.* Not suitable to be applied; unfit.
- In-äp'pli-eä'tion**, *n.* Want of application; indolence.
- In-äp'po-site**, *a.* Not opposite or appropriate.
- In'ap-prē'ci-a-ble** (-prē'sh'ä-a-), *a.* Not to be estimated.
- In'ap-prō'pri-ate**, *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable; unfit.
- In-äpt'**, *a.* Not fitted.
- In-äpt'i-tūde**, *n.* Unfitness.
- In-ärch'**, *v. t.* To graft by joining a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.
- In'ar-tie'u-late**, *a.* Not uttered with articulation.
- In'ar-tie'u-late-ly**, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables.
- In'ar-tie'u-late-ness**, (*n.* In-äpt'i-tūde) **In'ar-tie'u-lä'tion**, } distinctness of utterance.
- In-är'ti-fi'cial** (-fish'al), *a.* Not done by art; artless.
- In'as-mūch'**, *adv.* Seeing that; since.
- In-at-tén'tion**, *n.* Neglect.
- In-at-tén'tive**, *a.* Heedless.
- In-at-tén'tive-ly**, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.
- In-aud'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being heard; making no sound. [to be heard.]
- In-aud'i-bly**, *adv.* So as not
- In-au'gu-räl**, *a.* Relating to inauguration.
- In-au'gu-räte**, *v. t.* To in-
- duct into an office; to cause to begin; to consecrate or dedicate.
- In-au'gu-rä'tion**, *n.* Act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.
- In'au-spi'ciōus** (-spish'us), *a.* Unfortunate; unfavorable.
- In'au-spi'ciōus-ly** (-spish'us-), *adv.* With ill omens.
- In'börn**, *a.* Implanted by nature; innate.
- In-breäthe'**, *v. t.* To infuse by breathing. [nate.]
- In'bred**, *a.* Bred within; in-
- In-eäge'**, *v. t.* To confine in a cage, or as in a cage.
- In-eäl'eu-la-ble**, *a.* Not to be calculated. [heat.]
- In'ea-lēs'çence**, *n.* Incipient
- In'ean-dēs'çence**, *n.* A white heat. [with heat.]
- In'ean-dēs'çent**, *a.* Glowing
- In'ean-tä'tion**, *n.* A magical charm; enchantment.
- In-eä'pa-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Incapacity; want of power or of qualifications.
- In-eä'pa-ble**, *a.* Wanting power; disqualified. [cious.]
- In'ea-pä'ciōus**, *a.* Not capable.
- In'ea-päç'i-täte**, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify.
- In'ea-päç'i-ty**, *n.* Want of capacity. — **SYN.** Inability; incompetency. [prison.]
- In-eär'çer-äte**, *v. t.* To im-
- In-eär'çer-ä'tion**, *n.* Imprisonment. [flesh.]
- In-eir'nate**, *a.* Clothed in
- In'eär-nä'tion**, *n.* Act of clothing with flesh. [case.]
- In-eäse'**, *v. t.* To inclose in a
- In-eäu'tiōus**, *a.* Unwary; heedless; imprudent.
- In-eäu'tiōus-ly**, *adv.* Without caution; heedlessly.
- In-çen'di-a-rism**, *n.* Crime of house-burning.
- In-çen'di-a-ry**, *n.* One who maliciously burns a house or fomenters strife. — *a.* Relating to the malicious burning of buildings; inflammatory.
- In'çense**, *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire. — *v. t.* To perfume with incense or odors.
- In-çense'**, *v. t.* To irritate.
- In-çen'tive**, *a.* Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* That which encourages; incitement.
- In-çep'tion**, *n.* A beginning.
- In-çep'tive**, *a.* Beginning.
- In-çer'ti-tūde**, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
- In-çes'sant**, *a.* Unceasing.
- In-çes'sant-ly**, *adv.* Without intermission; continually.

**In'cest**, *n.* [Lat. *incestum*, fr. *in*, not, and *castus*, chaste.] Cohabitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.

**In-çest'u-ous**, *a.* Consisting in, or guilty of, incest. [foot.]

**Inch**, *n.* Twelfth part of a foot.

**In'cho-ate**, *a.* Begun.

**In'ci-dence**, *n.* The direction in which a ray of light falls on any surface.

**In'ci-dent**, *a.* Falling on; casual; liable to happen. — *n.* That which happens.

**In'ci-dent'al**, *a.* Happening occasionally. [ually.]

**In'ci-dent'al-ly**, *adv.* Casually.

**In-çin'er-ate**, *v. t.* To burn to ashes.

**In-çin'er-ation**, *n.* Act of burning to ashes.

**In-çip'i-en-cy**, *n.* Beginning.

**In-çip'i-ent**, *a.* Commencing.

**In-çise**, *v. t.* To cut in; to carve.

**In-çis'ion** (-sizh'un), *n.* A cut; a gash; a wound.

**In-çis'ive**, *a.* Cutting.

**In-çis'or**, *n.* A fore-tooth.

**In-çis'o-ry**, *a.* Having the quality of cutting. [cut.]

**In-çis'ure** (-sizh'jur), *n.* A cut; a gash; a wound.

**In-çite**, *v. t.* To move or rouse to action.

**In-çite'ment** (132), *n.* That which moves the mind; motive; inciting cause.

**In-çi-vil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of civility; disrespect; rudeness.

**In-clēm'en-cy**, *n.* Severity.

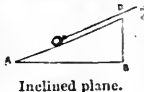
**In-clēm'ent**, *a.* Severe, as applied to weather. — *SYN.* Rough; stormy; boisterous; cold. [posed.]

**In-clin'a-ble** (133), *a.* Disinclined.

**In-clin'a-tion**, *n.* A leaning; tendency; disposition; slope.

**In-eline'**, *v. t. or i.* To lean; to bend; to feel disposed. — *Inclined*

**plane**, *a* sloping plane; one of the mechanical powers.



**In-clōse'** (150), *v. t.* To surround; to shut in; to fence.

**In-clōs'ure** (-klō'zhjur), *n.* A place inclosed.

**In-clūde'**, *v. t.* To comprehend; to comprise. [ing.]

**In-clū'sion**, *n.* Act of including.

**In-clū'sive**, *a.* Comprehended

in the calculation or statement; inclosing. [include.]

**In-clū'sive-ly**, *adv.* So as to include.

**In-cōg'**, *adv.* [Lat. *in-*

*cōg'ni-to*, } *cognitus*, unknown.] In disguise; in private.

**In-cōg'ni-to**, *a.* Unknown; in a disguise. — *n.* One in disguise; state of being in disguise.

**In-eo-hēr'ençe**, } *n.* Want

**In-eo-hēr'en-cy**, } of connection. [nected.]

**In-eo-hēr'ent**, *a.* Not connected.

**In-eo-hēr'ent-ly**, *adv.* Without connection.

**In-eom-būs'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incombustible.

**In-eom-būs'ti-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being burned.

**In'eōme** (19), *n.* Rent; revenue; profit from property, &c.

**In-eom-mēn'su-rate** }

**In-eom-mēn'su-ra-ble** }

(-shij-). *a.* Not of equal extent.

**In-eom-mēn'su-ra-bil'i-ty**

(-mēn'shij-), *n.* Quality or state of a thing when it has no common measure.

**In'eom-mōde'**, *v. t.* To give inconvenience to; to trouble.

**In'eom-mō'di-ous**, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable.

**In'eom-mū'ni-ca-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be communicated.

**In'eom-mū'ni-ca-tive**, *a.* Not communicative; unsocial.

**In'eom-mū'ta-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being commuted.

**In-eōm'pa-ra-ble**, *a.* Admitting no comparison.

**In-eōm'pa-ra-bly**, *adv.* Beyond comparison.

**In-eōm-pāt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Irreconcilable inconsistency.

**In'eōm-pāt'i-ble**, *a.* Irreconcilably inconsistent.

**In-eōm'pe-tence**, } *n.* In-

**In-eōm'pe-ten-cy**, } bility; want of means or of legal power; incapability.

**In-eōm'pe-tent**, *a.* Not competent; improper; unfit.

**In'eōm-plēte'**, *a.* Not finished; imperfect; defective.

**In'eōm-plēte'ly**, *adv.* Imperfectly. [finished state.]

**In'eōm-plēte'ness**, *n.* An un-

**In-eōm'pre-hēn'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being incomprehensible.

**In-eōm'pre-hēn'si-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being understood.

**In-eōm'pre-hēn'si-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be intelligible.

**In'eom-prēss'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of resisting compression.

**In'eom-prēss'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being reduced into a smaller compass.

**In'eōn-çēiv'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be conceived or comprehended.

**In'eōn-çēiv'a-bly**, *adv.* Beyond comprehension.

**In'eōn-clū'sive**, *a.* Not determining a question [polished.]

**In-eōn'dite**, *a.* Rude; unsu-

**In-eōn'gru-ent**, *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

**In'eōn-grū'i-ty**, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency.

**In-eōn'gru-ous**, *a.* Not consistent. — *SYN.* Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable.

**In-eōn'se-quent**, *a.* Without regular inference.

**In-eōn'se-quēnt'ial**, *a.* Not following; of no importance.

**In'eōn-sid'er-a-ble**, *a.* Of small amount or importance; trifling.

**In'eōn-sid'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In a small degree. [less.]

**In'eōn-sid'er-ate**, *a.* Heed-

**In'eōn-sid'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* Without thought; heedlessly; rashly.

**In'eōn-sid'er-ā-tion**, *n.* Want of consideration.

**In'eōn-sist'en-cy**, *n.* Want of agreement; incongruity.

**In'eōn-sist'ent**, *a.* Incongruous; unsuitable.

**In'eōn-sist'ent-ly**, *adv.* Incongruously.

**In'eōn-sōl'a-ble**, *a.* Not admitting comfort.

**In'eōn-spīe'u-ous**, *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible. [ness.]

**In-eōn'stan-cy**, *n.* Fickle-

**In-eōn'stant**, *a.* Subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform. — *SYN.* Incongruous; incompatible; variable; fickle.

**In'eōn-tēst'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be contested or disputed.

**In'eōn-tēst'a-bly**, *adv.* Beyond dispute. [ity.]

**In-eōn'ti-nence**, *n.* Unchaste-

**In-eōn'ti-nent**, *a.* Unchaste; licentious.

**In-eōn'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* Without self-control; licentiously; immediately.

**In-eōn'tro-vērt'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be controverted or disputed.

**In-eōn'tro-vērt'i-bly**, *adv.* Beyond dispute.

**In'eōn-vēn'fence**, *n.* Want



of convenience; unfitness; trouble.

**Īn'-con-ven'ient** (-vén'yent), *a.* Inconvenient; unfit; unsuitable; troublesome.

**Īn'-con-vért'i-ble**, *a.* Not convertible into another thing.

**Īn'-côr'po-ral**, *a.* Not con-  
**Īn'-côr'pô-re-al**, *sisting of*  
matter; not material.

**Īn'-côr'pô-re-al-ly**, *adv.* Immaterially.

**Īn'-côr'po-râ-te**, *v. t. or i.* To form into a body; to unite.

**Īn'-côr'po-râ-tion**, *n.* Act of incorporating.

**Īn'-côr-rêct**, *a.* Inaccurate; containing faults. [*rately.*]

**Īn'-côr-rêct'ly**, *adv.* Inaccurately.

**Īn'-côr-rêct'ness**, *n.* Want of accuracy. [*corrected.*]

**Īn'-côr'ri-gi-ble**, *a.* Not to be incorrigible.

**Īn'-côr'ri-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible.

**Īn'-côr'ri-gi-bly**, *adv.* Beyond hope of amendment.

**Īn'-côr-rûpt**, *a.* Free from corruption; honest; pure.

**Īn'-côr-rûpt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible. [*corrupted.*]

**Īn'-côr-rûpt'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be incorruptible.

**Īn'-côr-rûpt'ion**, *n.* Exemption from decay. [*thick.*]

**Īn'-erâs'sâ-te**, *v. t.* To make

**Īn'-erâs-sâ-tion**, *n.* Act of making thick.

**Īn'-erêase**, *v. i.* To grow greater. — *v. t.* To cause to grow.

**Īn'-erêase**, or **Īn'-erêase** (112), *n.* Augmentation; produce; growth; increment.

**Īn'-erêd'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being incredible.

**Īn'-erêd'i-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be believed. [*deserve belief.*]

**Īn'-erêd'i-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be believed.

**Īn'-ere-dû'i-ty**, *n.* Indisposition to believe. [*lieving.*]

**Īn'-erêd'u-loûs**, *a.* Not believable.

**Īn'-ere-ment**, *n.* Increase.

**Īn'-erûst**, *v. t.* To cover with a crust or hard coat.

**Īn'-erûs-tâ-tion**, *n.* Act of incrusting; a hard coat.

**Īn'-eu-bâ-te**, *v. i.* [*Lat. incubare, -batum, fr. ĩn, on, and cubare, to lie.*] To sit on, as eggs. [*ting on eggs.*]

**Īn'-eu-bâ-tion**, *n.* Act of sitting on.

**Īn'-eu-bus**, *n.* The nightmare.

**Īn'-eul'câ-te**, *v. t.* To enforce or urge. [*culcating.*]

**Īn'-eul-câ-tion**, *n.* Act of inculcating.

**Īn'-eul'pa-ble**, *a.* Not blamable; without fault.

**Īn'-eul'pâ-te**, *v. t.* To censure; to accuse of crime.

**Īn'-cûm'ben-cy**, *n.* Possession of an office.

**Īn'-cûm'bent**, *n.* One who has a benefice or an office. — *a.* Imposed as a duty; lying or resting upon.

**Īn'-cûm'brânce**, *n.* A burdensome load. [*liable to.*]

**Īn'-cûr'** (129), *v. t.* To become incurable.

**Īn'-cûr'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of being incurable.

**Īn'-cûr'a-ble** (133), *a.* Incapable of being cured. — *n.* A patient who is not to be cured.

**Īn'-cûr'a-bly**, *adv.* So as to be incurable. [*curiosity.*]

**Īn'-cûr'i-ôus**, *a.* Having no inward or outward.

**Īn'-cûr'sion**, *n.* An inroad; invasion. [*crooked.*]

**Īn'-cûrv'â-te**, *v. t.* To make inward or upward.

**Īn'-cûrv'ate**, *a.* Bent or curved inward or upward.

**Īn'-cûr-vâ-tion**, *n.* Act of bending; crookedness.

**Īn'-dêbt'ed** (-dêd'ed), *a.* Being in debt or under obligation.

**Īn'-dêbt'ed-ness** (-dêd'ed-), *n.* State of being in debt.

**Īn'-dê'gen-cy**, *n.* That which is unbecoming in manner or language; immodesty.

**Īn'-dê'gent**, *a.* Offensive to delicacy; immodest.

**Īn'-dê'gent-ly**, *adv.* So as to offend delicacy.

**Īn'-de-cîpher-a-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be deciphered.

**Īn'-de-cîs'ion** (-sîzh'un), *n.* Want of decision or firmness.

**Īn'-de-cî'sive**, *a.* Not decisive.

**Īn'-de-clîn'a-ble**, *a.* Not varied in termination.

**Īn'-de-cô'rous**, or **Īn'-dêc'o-rous**, *a.* Violating good manners. — *SYN.* Unbecoming; indecent; coarse; uncivil.

**Īn'-de-cô'rum**, *n.* Impropriety of conduct; rudeness; impoliteness. [*truth.*]

**Īn'-deed**, *adv.* In fact; in

**Īn'-de-fâ't'i-ga-ble**, *a.* Not yielding to fatigue.

**Īn'-de-fâ't'i-ga-bly**, *adv.* Without weariness.

**Īn'-de-fêa'gi-ble**, *a.* Not to be defeated or made void.

**Īn'-de-fêct'i-ble**, *a.* Not liable to defect or failure.

**Īn'-de-fên'si-ble**, *a.* Not to be defended.

**Īn'-de-fîn'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being defined.

**Īn'-dêf'i-nî-te**, *a.* Not precise.

**Īn'-dêf'i-nî-te-ly**, *adv.* Without limitation.

**Īn'-dêl'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be blotted out.

**Īn'-dêl'i-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be effaced. [*delicacy.*]

**Īn'-dêl'i-ca-cy**, *n.* Want of purity; indecent. [*cently.*]

**Īn'-dêl'i-eat-ly**, *adv.* Indecently.

**Īn'-dêm'nî-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* Reimbursement of loss.

**Īn'-dêm'nî-fy**, *v. t.* To secure against loss; to make good.

**Īn'-dêm'nî-ty**, *n.* [*Lat. indemnitas, from indemnus, uninjured.*] Security against loss or penalty.

**Īn'-dênt**, *v. t.* To notch; to bind to service by contract. — *n.* A notch in the margin.

**Īn'-den-tâ-tion**, *n.* A cut; notch in the margin.

**Īn'-dênt'û-re**, *n.* A mutual agreement in writing. — *v. t.* To bind by indentures.

**Īn'-de-pênd'ence**, *n.* Exemption from control.

**Īn'-de-pênd'ent**, *a.* Not relying on others; not subject to control; Congregational. — *n.* A Congregationalist.

**Īn'-de-pênd'ent-ly**, *adv.* Without dependence.

**Īn'-de-scrib'a-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be described.

**Īn'-de-strûe'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Incapability of being destroyed.

**Īn'-de-strûe'ti-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed.

**Īn'-de-têr'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being determined.

**Īn'-de-têr'mi-nate**, *a.* Indefinite; uncertain.

**Īn'-de-têr'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.* Without certainty.

**Īn'-dex**, *n.* (*pl.* **Īn'-dex-es**, or **Īn'-di-cês**, 127.) Something that points; table of contents.

**Īn'-diâ-man** (Īnd'yâ- or Īnd'i-â-), *n.* A large ship in the India trade.

**Īn'-dian** (Īnd'yan or Īnd'i-an), *a.* Relating to the Indies, or to the aborigines of America. — *n.* A native of the Indies; an aboriginal American.

**Īn'-diâ-rûb'ber** (Īnd'yâ- or Īnd'i-â-), *n.* Caoutchouc.

**Īn'-di-eant**, *a.* Showing.

**Īn'-di-câ-te**, *v. t.* To show; to be taken; to point out.

**Īn'-di-câ-tion**, *n.* Any thing indicative; token. [*out.*]

**Īn'-di-e-â-tive**, *a.* Pointing

**Īn'-di-e-â-tor**, *n.* He who, or that which, shows.

**Īn'-dîct** (Īnd'it'), *v. t.* To present for judicial trial.

**Īn'-dîct'a-ble** (-dî't'a-bl), *a.* Subject to indictment.

**In-dict'ment** (-dīv'-), *n.* Accusation by a grand jury.  
**In-dic'tion**, *n.* Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years.  
**In-dif'fer-ence**, *n.* Impartiality; unconcernedness; want of affection.  
**In-dif'fer-ent**, *a.* Of no account; impartial; passable; tolerable. [*ably*].  
**In-dif'fer-ent-ly**, *adv.* Tolerant.  
**In-di-gence**, *n.* State of destitution. — **SYN.** Poverty; want; need. [*a country*].  
**In-di-g'e-nous**, *a.* Native to.  
**In-di-gent**, *a.* Needy; poor.  
**In-di-gēs't-i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being digested.  
**In-di-gēs'tion** (-jēs't/yun), *n.* Want of digestive powers.  
**In-dig'nant**, *a.* Inflamed with anger and contempt.  
**In-dig-nā'tion**, *n.* Anger mingled with contempt.  
**In-dig'ni-ty**, *n.* Insult; contemptuous conduct.  
**In-di-go**, *n.* [From *India*.] A blue coloring matter.  
**In-dī-rēct'**, *a.* Not direct; crooked; unfair; dishonest.  
**In-dī-rēc'tion**, *n.* Oblique course or means. [*ly*].  
**In-dī-rēc't'ly**, *adv.* Not direct.  
**In-dī-rēc't-ness**, *n.* Obliquity.  
**In-dis-creet'**, *a.* Injudicious.  
**In-dis-creet'ly**, *adv.* Without prudence. [*or separated*].  
**In-dis-crēte'**, *a.* Not discrete.  
**In-dis-crē'tion** (-krēsh'uu), *n.* Imprudence; folly.  
**In-dis-erim'i-nate**, *a.* Not making a distinction.  
**In-dis-crim'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* Without distinction.  
**In-dis-pen'sa-ble**, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.  
**In-dis-pen'sa-bly**, *adv.* Necessarily. [*celine*].  
**In-dis-pōse'**, *v. t.* To dis-in.  
**In-dis-pōsed'**, *a.* Slightly ill or disordered; unwell.  
**In-dis-po-si'tion**, (-zish'un), *n.* Disinclination; illness.  
**In-dis-pu-ta-ble**, *a.* Not to be controverted.  
**In-dis-pu-ta-bly**, *adv.* Beyond question; undeniably.  
**In-dis-so-lu-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being dissolved or melted; binding.  
**In-dis-so-lu-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be dissolved.  
**In-dis-pōsed'**, *a.* Somewhat ill; disinclined. [*obscure*].  
**In-dis-tinet'**, *a.* Confused;  
**In-dis-tinet'ly**, *adv.* Not clearly; obscurely.

**In-dis-tinet'ness**, *n.* Want of distinctness or clearness.  
**In-dis-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Not to be distinguished.  
**In-dite'**, *v. t.* To compose in writing; to dictate.  
**In-dite'ment**, *n.* Act of inditing; that which is indited.  
**In-di-vid'u-al**, *a.* Single; numerically one. — *n.* A single person or thing.  
**In-di-vid'u-al-ism**, *n.* Individual existence or essence.  
**In-di-vid'u-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Separate existence.  
**In-di-vid'u-al-ize**, *v. t.* To select or mark as an individual.  
**In-di-vid'u-al-ly**, *adv.* Singly.  
**In-di-vis'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being indivisible.  
**In-di-vis'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of division.  
**In-dōc'ile**, *a.* Not teachable; dull; intractable. [*intellect*].  
**In-do-cil'i-ty**, *n.* Dullness of.  
**In-dōc'tri-nāte**, *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments or principles.  
**In-dōc'tri-nā'tion**, *n.* Instruction in principles.  
**In-dō-lence**, *n.* Habitual idleness; inaction; sloth.  
**In-do-lent**, *a.* Habitually idle; slothful; lazy.  
**In-do-lent-ly**, *adv.* Listlessly.  
**In-dōm'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Unconquerable; irrepressible.  
**In-dōrse'**, *v. t.* To write, as one's name, on the back; to assign by indorsement.  
**In-dor-see'**, *n.* One to whom a note is indorsed.  
**In-dōrs'er**, *n.* One who indorses a note or bill.  
**In-dōrse'ment**, *n.* A writing of one's name on the back of a note; sanction; approval.  
**In-dū'bi-ta-ble**, *a.* Admitting no doubt; perfectly certain.  
**In-dū'bi-ta-bly**, *adv.* Certainly. [*suasion*].  
**In-dūce'**, *v. t.* To lead by persuasion.  
**In-dūce'ment**, *n.* Any thing which induces. [*session*].  
**In-dūct'**, *v. t.* To put in position.  
**In-dūct'ile**, *a.* Not capable of being drawn into threads.  
**In-dūc'tion**, *n.* Introduction; inference or conclusion; a mode of reasoning from particular facts to general principles.  
**In-dūct'ive**, *a.* Leading to inference. [*duction*].  
**In-dūct'ive-ly**, *adv.* By inference.  
**In-dūe'**, *v. t.* To invest; to clothe; to furnish; to supply.  
**In-dūlge'**, *v. t.* To yield to

the wishes of; to gratify; to humor; to permit to enjoy; to favor.  
**In-dūl'gence**, *n.* Forbearance of restraint. [*wishes*].  
**In-dūl'gent**, *a.* Yielding to.  
**In-dūl'gent-ly**, *adv.* With indulgence.  
**In-du-rāte**, *v. i. or t.* To harden. [*hardening*].  
**In-du-rā'tion**, *n.* Act of.  
**In-dūs'tri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, industry.  
**In-dūs'tri-ous**, *a.* Habitually diligent. — **SYN.** Assiduous; active; laborious; careful.  
**In-dūs'tri-ous-ly**, *adv.* Diligently; assiduously.  
**In-dus-try**, *n.* Constant diligence; assiduity.  
**In-dwell-ing**, *a.* Residing within. — *n.* Residence within. [*drunk*].  
**In-ē'bri-āte**, *v. t.* To make.  
**In-ē'bri-ate**, *n.* An habitual drunkard; a sot; a toper.  
**In-ē'bri-ā'tion**, (*n.* Drunk-  
**In-e-bri'e-ty**, ) *ness*; intoxication.  
**In-ēd'it-ed**, *a.* Unpublished.  
**In-ēf'fa-ble**, *a.* Not to be expressed; unspeakable.  
**In-ēf'fa-bly**, *adv.* Inexpressibly. [*to be effaced*].  
**In-ēf'fāc'a-ble** (133), *a.* Not.  
**In-ēf'fēc'tive**, *a.* Producing no effect; useless.  
**In-ēf'fēc't-u-al**, *a.* Not producing the proper effect.  
**In-ēf'fēc't-u-al-ly**, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.  
**In-ēf-fi-cā'ci-ous**, *a.* Not producing the desired effect.  
**In-ēf-fi-ca-ry**, *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect.  
**In-ēf-fi-ci-en-cy** (-fish'en-), *n.* Want of power to produce the effect.  
**In-ēf-fi-cient** (-fish'ent), *a.* Not efficient; effecting nothing. [*elegance*].  
**In-ēl'e-gance**, *n.* Want of.  
**In-ēl'e-gant**, *a.* Wanting elegance. [*out elegance*].  
**In-ēl'e-gant-ly**, *adv.* Without.  
**In-ēl'i-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Incapacity of being elected to office.  
**In-ēl'i-gi-ble**, *a.* Not capable of being elected to office; not worthy to be chosen.  
**In-ēpt'**, *a.* Unsuitable.  
**In-e-qual'i-ty** (-kwōl'-), *n.* Want of equality; difference.  
**In-ēq'ui-ta-ble** (-ēk'wi-), *a.* Not equitable; not just.  
**In-ērt'**, *a.* Sluggish; inactive; slothful; dull.

**In-ër'ti-à** (-ër/sbî-à), *n.* That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.

**In-ër't/ness**, *n.* Quality of being inert; sluggishness.

**In-ës'ti-na-ble**, *a.* Above price; invaluable.

**In-ës'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be estimated.

**In-ëv'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Not to be avoided; unavoidable. [ably.]

**In-ëv'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* Unavoidable.

**In'ex-æ't'**, *a.* Not exact; incorrect.

**In'ex-eüs'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be excused or justified.

**In'ex-eüs'a-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be excusable.

**In'ex-häl'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being exhaled.

**In'ex-häust'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be exhausted. [existence.]

**In'ex-ist'ence**, *n.* Want of existence.

**In'ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Not existing; not having being.

**In'ex'o-ra-ble**, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty. — **SYN.** Inflexible; unyielding; relentless.

**In'ex-pë'di-enge**, } *n.* Want  
**In'ex-pë'di-en-çy**, } of fitness.

**In'ex-pë'di-ent**, *a.* Not fit or suitable. [experience.]

**In'ex-pë'ri-enge**, *n.* Want of experience.

**In'ex-pë'ri-ençed** (-eust), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled.

**In'ex-përt'**, *a.* Unskillful.

**In-ëx'pi-a-ble**, *a.* Admitting no atonement. [explained.]

**In-ëx'pli-ca-ble**, *a.* Not to be explained.

**In-ëx'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be explained.

**In'ex-prëss'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be expressed; unutterable.

**In'ex-prëss'i-bly**, *adv.* In an unutterable manner.

**In'ex-tin'guish-a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

**In-ëx'tri-ca-ble**, *a.* Not to be extricated or disentangled.

**In-ëx'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be extricable.

**In-ëye'** (in-i'), *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree.

**In-fäl'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error.

**In-fäl'i-ble**, *a.* Incapable of error or mistake.

**In-fäl'i-bly**, *adv.* Certainly.

**In'fa-möus**, *a.* Notoriously bad; detestable. [vilely.]

**In'fa-möus-ly**, *adv.* Most

**In'fa-my**, *n.* Public disgrace.

**In'fan-cy**, *n.* The first part of life; the beginning.

**In'fant**, *n.* [Lat. *infans*, *-fantis*, fr. *in*, not, and *fans*, speaking.] A young child.

— *a.* Pertaining to infants.

**In-fän'tä**, *n.* A princess in Spain and Portugal.

**In-fän'ti-çide**, *n.* The murder or the murderer of an infant.

**In'fant-ile**, or **In'fant-ile**, }  
**In'fant-ine**, or **In'fant-ine**, }

*a.* Pertaining to infants.

**In'fant-ry**, *n.* Foot-soldiers.

**In-fät'u-äte**, *v. t.* To make foolish; to besot.

**In-fät'u-ä'tion**, *n.* Deprivation of reason.

**In-fëa'si-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be done. [disease.]

**In-fëet'**, *v. i.* To taint with infection, *n.* Morbid matter that communicates disease.

**In-fëe'tious**, *a.* Having qualities that may communicate disease. [infection.]

**In-fëe'tious-ly**, *adv.* By infection.

**In'fe-eünd'i-ty**, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

**In'fe-liç'i-toüs**, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.

**In'fe-liç'i-ty**, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state.

**In-fër'** (129), *v. t.* To deduce as a fact or consequence.

**In-fër'a-ble**, } *a.* Capable of  
**In-fër'i-ble**, } being inferred.

**In'fer-enge**, *n.* Deduction from premises; consequence.

**In'fer-ën'tial**, *a.* Deducible by inferences.

**In-fër'i-or**, *a.* Lower in age or place or value; subordinate. — *n.* One who is lower in age or place; a subordinate.

**In-fë'ri-ör'i-ty**, *n.* A lower state or condition.

**In-fër'nal**, *a.* Pertaining to hell; hellish. — *n.* An inhabitant of hell.

**In-fër'tile**, *a.* Unfruitful.

**In'fer-til'i-ty**, *n.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness. [annoy.]

**In-fëst'**, *v. t.* To disturb; to trouble.

**In'fi-del**, *a.* Not believing the Scriptures; unbelieving. — *n.* One who rejects the Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever.

**In'fi-dël'i-ty**, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; unfaithfulness.

**In-fil'träte**, *v. t.* To enter by the pores.

**In'fil-trä'tion**, *n.* Act of entering a substance by the pores.

**In'fi-nite** (46), *a.* Without limits; boundless; immense.

**In'fi-nite-ly**, *adv.* Without limit or end.

**In-fin'i-tës'i-mal**, *a.* Infinitely divided.

**In-fin'i-tive**, *a.* Expressing action without limitation of person or number.

**In-fin'i-tude**, *n.* Infinity.

**In-fin'i-ty**, *n.* Unlimited extent or number.

**In-firm'**, *a.* Weak; sickly.

**In-firm'a-ry**, *n.* A place to lodge and nurse the sick.

**In-firm'i-ty**, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; failing. [plant.]

**In-fix'**, *v. t.* To fix deep; to immerse.

**In-fläme'**, *v. t.* To set on fire; to provoke; to excite. — *v. i.* To grow hot and painful.

**In-fläm'ma-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Susceptibility of taking fire.

**In-fläm'ma-ble**, *a.* Easily set on fire.

**In'fläm-mä'tion**, *n.* A setting on fire; a redness and swelling; febrile heat.

**In-fläm'ma-to-ry**, *a.* Showing inflammation.

**In-fläte'**, *v. t.* To swell with wind; to blow or puff up.

**In-flä'tion**, *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity.

**In-flëet'**, *v. t.* To bend; to vary; to modulate.

**In-flëe'tion** (149), *n.* Act of bending or turning; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice in speaking.

**In-flëet'ive**, *a.* Able to bend.

**In-flëx'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Unyielding stiffness; obstinacy.

**In-flëx'i-ble**, *a.* Immovably stiff or firm. [ness.]

**In-flëx'i-bly**, *adv.* With firmness.

**In-flïet'**, *v. t.* To lay on, as a punishment; to impose.

**In-flïe'tion** (149), *n.* The act of inflicting; punishment.

**In-flïet'ive**, *a.* Tending to inflict.

**In'flo-rës'çenge**, *n.* Mode of flowering.

**In'flu-enge**, *n.* Moving or directing power. — *v. t.* To move by moral power; to persuade; to act upon.

**In'flu ën'tial**, *a.* Exerting influence or power.

**In'flu-ën'zä**, *n.* A violent catarrh, often epidemic.

**In'flux**, *n.* Act of flowing in.

**In-föld'**, *v. t.* To involve; to involve; to inclose.

**In-förm'**, *v. t.* To tell; to acquaint with; to animate.

—SYN. To apprise; teach; instruct. — *v. i.* To give intelligence.

**In-fór'm'al**, *a.* Wanting form; without ceremony; irregular.

**In'for-mál'i-ty**, *n.* Want of usual forms.

**In-fór'm'al-ly**, *adv.* Without the usual forms.

**In-fór'm'ant**, *n.* One who tells; an informer.

**In'for-má'tion**, *n.* Notice given; intelligence; knowledge.

**In-fór'm'er**, *n.* One who tells.

**In-fráe'tion**, *n.* Breach; violation. [being broken.]

**In-frán'gi-ble**, *a.* Incapable of In-frén'quen-cy, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.

**In-fré'quent**, *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare.

**In-frínge'**, *v. t.* To break, as contracts; to violate.

**In-frínge'ment**, *n.* Violation.

**In-fú'ri-ate**, *v. t.* To enrage.

**In-fú'ri-ate**, *a.* Like a fury; violently enraged.

**In-fú'se'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *infundere*, -*fusum*: from *in*, in, and *funde-re*, to pour.] To pour in; to steep in liquor; to inspire.

**In-fú'si-bíl'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of being poured in; incapability of fusion.

**In-fú'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being infused; incapable of being made liquid.

**In-fú'sion**, *n.* Act of pouring in; liquor made by infusion.

**In-gén'er-ate**, *v. t.* To produce within. [innate.]

**In-gén'er-ate**, *a.* Inborn.

**In-gén'ioüs** (-jén'yus), *a.* Possessed of genius; skillful.

**In-gén'ioüs-ly**, *adv.* With ingeniousness.

**Ín'ge-nú'i-ty**, *n.* Ready invention; skill.

**In-gén'u-ous**, *a.* Free from reserve or dissimulation. — SYN. Open; frank; candid.

**In-gén'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* Candidly. [dor.]

**In-gén'u-ous-ness**, *n.* Candor.

**In-gló'ri-ous**, *a.* Bringing no glory; disgraceful.

**In-gló'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* Without glory.

**Ín'got** (140), *n.* A bar or wedge of metal.

**In-gráft'**, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion in a stock.

**Ín'gráin**, or **In-gráin'**, *v. t.* To dye before manufacture.

**Ín'gráte**, *n.* An ungrateful person.

**In-grá'ti-ate** (-grá'shí-), *v. t.* To get into favor.

**In-grát'i-túde**, *n.* Want of a sense of favors. [nient part.]

**In-gré'di-ent**, *n.* A component.

**In-gress**, *n.* Entrance.

**In-gúlf'**, *v. t.* To swallow up in a gulf.

**In-háb'it**, *v. t.* To dwell; to live in. — *v. i.* To dwell or abide.

**In-háb'it-a-ble**, *a.* Possible to be inhabited. [dence.]

**In-háb'it-an-cy**, *n.* Legal residence.

**In-háb'it-ant**, *n.* A dweller.

**In-háb'it-á'tion**, *n.* Act of residence. [haling.]

**Ín'ha-lá'tion**, *n.* Act of inhaling.

**In-hále'**, *v. t.* To draw into the lungs.

**In-hál'er**, *n.* One who inhales; an apparatus for inhaling medicated vapor.

**Ín'har-mó'ni-ous**, *a.* Unmusical.

**In-hère'**, *v. i.* To be fixed in.

**In-hér'ence**, } *n.* Existence

**In-hér'en-cy**, } in something else.

**In-hér'ent**, *a.* Existing in something; innate.

**In-hér'ent-ly**, *adv.* By inherence. [heritance.]

**In-hér'it**, *v. t.* To take by inheritance.

**In-hér'it-a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being inherited.

**In-hér'it-ance**, *n.* A hereditary estate. [inherit.]

**In-hér'it-or**, *n.* A man who inherits.

**In-hé'sion**, *n.* State of inhering; inherence. [forbid.]

**In-híb'it**, *v. t.* To restrain; to restrain; prohibition.

**Ín'hi-bí'tion** (-bísh'un), *n.* Restraint; prohibition.

**In-hós'pi-ta-ble**, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers.

**In-hós'pi-ta-bly**, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers.

**In-hós'pi-tál'i-ty**, *n.* Want of hospitality. [cruel.]

**In-hú'man**, *a.* Barbarous.

**Ín'hu-mán'i-ty**, *n.* Barbarity; cruelty. [ronslly.]

**In-hú'man-ly**, *adv.* Barbarously.

**Ín'hu-má'tion**, *n.* Act of burying.

**In-húme'**, } *v. t.* To bury;

**In-hú'máte**, } to inter.

**In-im'i-cal**, *a.* Unfriendly.

**In-im'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Not to be imitated. [imitation.]

**In-im'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* Beyond imitation.

**In-íq'ui-tous** (-ík'wí-), *a.* Characterized by great injustice. — SYN. Wicked; nefarious; criminal.

**In-íq'ui-ty**, *n.* Injustice; crime.

**In-í'tial** (-ish'al), *a.* First. — *n.* The first letter of a name.

**In-í'ti-ate** (-ish'i-at), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments; to introduce.

**In-í'ti-á'tion** (-ish'i-), *n.* Instruction in first principles.

**In-í'ti-a-tive** } (-ish'i-), *a.*

**In-í'ti-a-to-ry** } Serving to initiate.

**In-jéet'**, *v. t.* To throw in.

**In-jéet'ion**, *n.* Act of throwing in; any thing injected.

**Ín'ju-dí'cious** (-dích'us), *a.* Not judicious; unwise.

**Ín'ju-dí'cious-ly**, *adv.* Without judgment. [order.]

**In-júne'tion**, *n.* Command.

**Ín'jure**, *v. t.* To hurt; to damage; to harm.

**In-jú'ri-ous**, *a.* Hurtful.

**In-jú'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* Hurtfully.

**Ín'ju-ry**, *n.* Hurt; detriment.

**In-jús'tice**, *n.* Want of justice; wrong.

**Ínk**, *n.* A liquor used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with ink.

**Ínk'hórn**, *n.* A vessel to hold ink. [inky.]

**Ínk'i-ness**, *n.* State of being inclined. [Contracted from *inclining*, pron. *in'eli-ning*.]

**Ínk'ling**, *n.* A hint; desire. [ink.]

**Ínk'stand**, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.

**Ínk'y**, *n.* Consisting of, or like, ink. [sea.]

**Ín'land**, *a.* Remote from the sea.

**In-lá'y**, *v. t.* To diversify with other substances.

**Ín'lá'y**, *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.

**Ín'let**, *n.* Passage into a bay.

**Ín'ly**, *adv.* Internally; secretly.

**Ín'máte**, *n.* One who lives in the same house.

**Ín'móst**, *a.* Deepest within.

**Ínn** (125), *n.* A house of entertainment for travelers.

**Ín'náte**, or **In-náte'** (Ill), *a.* Inborn; natural.

**Ín'náte-ly**, or **In-náte'ly**, *adv.* Naturally.

**Ín'ner**, *a.* Interior; further inward.

**Ín'ner móst**, *a.* Deepest or furthest within.

**Ín'ning**, *n.* The turn for using the bat in cricket.

**Ínn'keep-er**, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or tavern.

**Ín'no-cence**, } *n.* Freedom

**Ín'no-cen-cy**, } from guilt; harmlessness.

**Īn'no-çent**, *a.* Free from guilt; pure; harmless.  
**Īn'no-çent-ly**, *adv.* Without guilt; harmlessly.  
**Īn'no-çu-ous**, *a.* Harmless.  
**Īn'no-vâte**, *v. t. or i.* To introduce as a novelty.  
**Īn'no-vât'ion**, *n.* Introduction of novelties.  
**Īn'no-vâ'tor**, *n.* One who innovates.  
**Īn'no-x'ioŭs**, *a.* Harmless; innocent.  
**Īn'nu-ën'do**, *n.* (*pl.* **Īn'nu-ën'doēs**, 140.) A distant hint.  
**Īn-nū'mer-a-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be numbered.  
**Īn-nū'mer-a-bly**, *adv.* Beyond number.  
**Īn'nu-tri'tious** (-trīsh/us), *a.* Not nourishing.  
**Īn-œ'u-lâte**, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock; to communicate, as disease, by inserting infectious matter.  
**Īn-œ'u-lât'ion**, *n.* Act or practice of inoculating.  
**Īn-œ'u-lâ'tor**, *n.* One who inoculates. [*smell.*]  
**Īn-ô'dor-oūs**, *a.* Destitute of  
**Īn'of-fên'sive**, *a.* Giving no offense; harmless.  
**Īn'of-fên'sive-ly**, *adv.* Without offense; harmlessly.  
**Īn'of-fi'cial** (-fīsh'al), *a.* Not official; in a private capacity.  
**Īn'of-fi'cious** (-fīsh/us), *a.* Contrary to duty.  
**Īn-ôp'er-a-tive**, *a.* Inactive.  
**Īn-ôp'por-tūne**, *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable.  
**Īn-ôp'por-tūne-ly**, *adv.* Unseasonably. [*late.*]  
**Īn-ôr'di-nate**, *a.* Immoderate.  
**Īn-ôr'di-nate-ly**, *adv.* Immoderately; excessively.  
**Īn'or-gân'ie**, *a.* Void of organs; unorganized.  
**Īn-ôs'eu-lâte**, *v. t.* To unite, as two vessels, a vein and an artery, at their extremities.  
**Īn-ôs'eu-lât'ion**, *n.* Union of two animal vessels by contact of the two extremities.  
**Īn'quest**, *n.* Judicial inquiry.  
**Īn-qui'e-tūde**, *n.* A restless state of mind; uneasiness.  
**Īn-quire'** (150), *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.  
**Īn-quir'er**, *n.* One who inquires.  
**Īn-quir'y** (141), *n.* Act of inquiring; a question.  
**Īn'qui-si'tion** (-zīsh/un), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court for punishing heresy.

**Īn'qui-si'tion-al** (-zīsh/un-), *a.* Pertaining to inquiry.  
**Īn-quis'i-tive**, *a.* Given to inquiry; curious.  
**Īn-quis'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* With curiosity to inquire.  
**Īn-quis'i-tive-ness**, *n.* Busy curiosity. [*the inquisition.*]  
**Īn-quis'i-tor**, *n.* A member of  
**Īn-quis'i-tô'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition.  
**Īn'rôad**, *n.* Sudden invasion; incursion; encroachment.  
**Īn'sa-lū'bri-oūs**, *a.* Not salubrious; unhealthy.  
**Īn'sa-lū'bri-ty**, *n.* Want of salubrity; unwholesomeness.  
**Īn-sâne'**, *a.* Unsound in mind; crazy; deranged.  
**Īn-sâne'ly** (132), *adv.* Madly; foolishly.  
**Īn-sân'i-ty**, *n.* Derangement of intellect; craziness.  
**Īn-sâ'ti-a-ble** (-sâ'shī-), *a.* Not to be satisfied.  
**Īn-sâ'ti-a-bly** (-sâ'shī-), *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied.  
**Īn-sâ'ti-ate** (-sâ'shī-ât), *a.* Not satisfied. [*ness.*]  
**Īn'sa-ti'e-ty**, *n.* Insatiable.  
**Īn-seribe'** (54), *v. t.* To write on; to dedicate.  
**Īn-serip'tion**, *n.* That which is written or printed on something; title; address.  
**Īn-seru'ta-bil'i-ty**, { *n.* The  
**Īn-seru'ta-ble-ness**, { quality of being inscrutable.  
**Īn-seru'ta-ble**, *a.* Unsearchable; undiscoverable.  
**Īn'sect**, *n.* [*Lat. insectum, fr. insectare, to cut in.*] A small animal with six legs, and breathing through tubes running through the body.  
**Īn'see-tiv'o-roūs**, *a.* Feeding on insects.  
**Īn'se-cūre'**, *a.* Unsafe; not confident of safety.  
**Īn'se-cūre-ly**, *adv.* Unsafely.  
**Īn'se-cū'ri-ty**, *n.* Want of safety; danger; hazard.  
**Īn'sen'sate**, *a.* Senseless; stupid; foolish.  
**Īn'sen-si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of emotion or affection; dullness.  
**Īn'sen-si-ble**, *a.* Destitute of feeling; imperceptible.  
**Īn'sen-si-bly**, *adv.* Imperceptibly; gradually.  
**Īn'sen'tient**, *a.* Not having perception.  
**Īn-sép'a-ra-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be separated.  
**Īn-sép'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* With indissoluble union.

**Īn-sért'**, *v. t.* To bring into or among; to introduce.  
**Īn-sér'tion**, *n.* Act of inserting; thing inserted.  
**Īn'side**, *n.* Inner part or place.  
**Īn-sid'i-oūs**, *a.* Deceitful; sly.  
**Īn-sid'i-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Deceitfully; slyly.  
**Īn'sight** (-sit), *n.* Sight of the interior; full knowledge.  
**†Īn-sig'ni-ā**, *n. pl.* Badges of distinction.  
**Īn'sig-nif'i-çance**, *n.* Want of meaning; unimportance.  
**Īn'sig-nif'i-cant**, *a.* Void of meaning; without weight of character. — *SYN.* Unimportant; trivial; immaterial.  
**Īn'sin-çère'**, *a.* Hypocritical; false. [*critically.*]  
**Īn'sin-çère-ly**, *adv.* Hypocritically.  
**Īn'sin-çeri'ty**, *n.* Deceitfulness; hypocrisy; falseness.  
**Īn-sin'ū-âte**, *v. t.* To creep in; to hint; to suggest.  
**Īn-sin'ū-ât'ion**, *n.* Act of insinuating; a hint.  
**Īn-sin'ū-â'tor**, *n.* One who insinuates. [*vapid.*]  
**Īn-sip'id**, *a.* Void of taste;  
**Īn-si-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Want of taste; want of life and spirit.  
**Īn-sip'id-ly**, *adv.* Without taste or spirit.  
**Īn-sist'**, *v. i.* To be persistent or urgent.  
**Īn-snâre'**, *v. t.* To catch by stratagem; to entrap. [*ance.*]  
**Īn'so-bri'e-ty**, *n.* Intemperance.  
**Īn'so-lâte**, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays.  
**Īn'so-lât'ion**, *n.* Exposure to the sun's rays.  
**Īn'so-lenge**, *n.* Haughtiness or pride joined with contempt; audacity.  
**Īn'so-lent**, *a.* Haughty; insulting; overbearing.  
**Īn'so-lent-ly**, *adv.* Haughtily.  
**Īn'so-lid'i-ty**, *n.* Want of solidity.  
**Īn'sôl'u-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being insoluble.  
**Īn'sôl'u-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved in a fluid.  
**Īn'sôl'v-a-ble**, *n.* Incapable of being solved or explained.  
**Īn'sôl'v-en-çy**, *n.* Inability to pay debts in full. [*debts.*]  
**Īn'sôl'v-ent**, *a.* Unable to pay  
**Īn'so-much'**, *adv.* So that.  
**Īn-spêct'**, *v. t.* To examine; to superintend; to view.  
**Īn-spêc'tion**, *n.* Examination; official view.  
**Īn-spêct'or**, *n.* An examiner; a superintendent.

**In-spēc'tor-shīp**, *n.* Office of inspector.

**In-spēr'sion**, *n.* The act of sprinkling on something.

**In-sphēre'**, *v. t.* To place in a sphere. [ing inspired.]

**In-spīr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being inspired.

**In-spīr'a-tion**, *n.* Act of drawing in the breath; divine influence on the mind.

**In-spīr'a-to-ry**, *a.* Relating to inspiration.

**In-spīr'e**, *v. i.* To draw in breath. — *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to animate or suggest supernaturally.

**In-spīr'it**, *v. t.* To animate.

**In-spīs'sāte**, *v. t.* To thicken, as liquids. [thickening.]

**In-spīs-sā'tion**, *n.* Act of thickening.

**In'sta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Want of stability; inconstancy.

**In-stall'**, *v. t.* To invest with office. [installing.]

**In'stal-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of installing; (131). *n.* Act in installment of installing; payment of part at particular times.

**In'stance**, *n.* Solicitation; example; a case occurring. — *v. i.* or *t.* To produce an example.

**In'stant**, *n.* [Lat. *instans*, *p. pr.* of *instare*, to stand or press upon.] A moment. — *a.* Present; urgent.

**In'stan-tā-ne-oūs**, *a.* Done in an instant.

**In'stan-tā-ne-oūs-ly**, *adv.* In an instant.

**In-stān'ter**, *adv.* Instantly.

**In'stant-ly**, *adv.* Immediately. [certain condition.]

**In-stāte'**, *v. t.* To place in a state.

**In'stāu-rā'tion**, *n.* Renewal; renovation; restoration.

**In-stēa'l'**, *adv.* In place of.

**In-steep'**, *v. t.* To steep.

**In'step**, *n.* The upper part of the foot. [ward; to set on.]

**In'sti-gāte**, *v. t.* To urge forward.

**In'sti-gā'tion**, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness.

**In'sti-gā'tor**, *n.* One who incites to evil.

**In-still'** (138), *v. t.* To infuse.

**In-stil'** } by or as by drops.

**In'stil-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of infusing by drops or slowly.

**In'stinct**, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action. — *a.* Moved from within; actuated.

**In-stinct'ive**, *a.* Prompted by instinct. [instinct.]

**In-stinct'ive-ly**, *adv.* By instinct.

**In'sti-tūte** (50), *v. t.* To establish. — *n.* Established law.

**In'sti-tū'tion**, *n.* Act of establishing; system or organization established.

**In'sti-tū'tive**, *a.* Tending or intended to institute.

**In-strūct'**, *v. t.* To teach; to form by precept; to direct.

**In-strūc'tion**, *n.* Act of teaching; direction; command.

**In-strūct'ive**, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct.

**In-strūct'ive-ly**, *adv.* In an instructive manner.

**In-strūct'or**, *n.* One who teaches [teacher.]

**In-strūct'ress**, *n.* A female teacher.

**In'stru-ment**, *n.* A tool; machine; a writing; an agent.

**In'stru-mēnt'al**, *a.* Conducive as a means to some end.

**In'stru-ment'al-i-ty**, *n.* Agency; subordinate means.

**In'stru-mēnt'al-ly**, *adv.* By way of instrument.

**In'sub-jec'tion**, *n.* State of disobedience.

**In'sub-ōr-di-nā'tion**, *n.* Disobedience to lawful authority.

**In-suff'er-a-ble**, *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable.

**In-suff'er-a-bly**, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

**In'suf-fi'ci-en-cy** (-fish'en-), *n.* Want of sufficiency.

**In'suf-fi'cient** (-fish'ent), *a.* Inadequate. [water.]

**In'su-lar**, *a.* Surrounded by water.

**In'su-lāte**, *v. t.* To place in a detached position, like an island; to make an isle.

**In'su-lā'ted**, *a.* Separated from other bodies, especially by non-conductors.

**In'su-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of insulating; state of being insulated.

**In'su-lā'tor**, *n.* One who, or that which, insulates.

**In'sult**, *n.* Intended contempt. — *SYN.* Outrage; insolence; affront; indignity.

**In'sult'**, *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt. [gross abuse.]

**In-sult'ing**, *a.* Containing insult.

**In-sū'per-a-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be overcome.

**In-sū'per-a-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be surmounted.

**In'sup-pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be endured.

**In'sup-pōrt'a-bly**, *adv.* Beyond endurance.

**In'sup-prēss'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be suppressed.

**In-sur'a-ble** (-shy'r-), *a.* Capable of being insured.

**In-syr'ance** (-shy'r-), *n.* Security against loss by paying a certain sum.

**In-sure'** (-shy'r', 150), *v. t.* To secure against loss.

**In-sur'er** (-shy'r-), *n.* One who insures.

**In-sūr'gent**, *a.* Exciting sedition; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises against lawful authority.

**In'sur-mount'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be surmounted, or overcome; insuperable.

**In'sur-rēc'tion**, *n.* Open opposition of members to lawful authority. — *SYN.* Sedition; revolt; rebellion.

**In'sur-rēc'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Relating to insurrection.

**In'sus-cēp'ti-ble**, *a.* Not capable of feeling.

**In-tāgl'io** (-tal'yo), *n.* A precious stone with a figure engraved on it.

**In-tān'gi-ble**, *a.* Not perceptible by touch. [ber.]

**In'te-ger**, *n.* A whole number.

**In'te-gral**, *n.* An entire thing. — *a.* Whole; entire.

**In'te-grant**, *a.* Necessary to constitute an entire thing.

**In'te-grāte**, *v. t.* To form one whole; to make up.

**In-tēg'r-i-ty**, *n.* Wholeness; uprightness; purity.

**In-tēg'u-ment**, *n.* A natural covering.

**In'tel-lect**, *n.* [Lat. *intellectus*, *fr. intelligere*, to understand.] Power to judge and comprehend; understanding.

**In'tel-lēc'tion**, *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas.

**In'tel-lēc't'ive**, *a.* Pertaining to the intellect.

**In'tel-lēc't'u-al**, *a.* Relating to the understanding; mental.

**In'tel-lēc't'u-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of the understanding.

**In-tēl'i-gēnce**, *n.* Understanding; information; news.

**In-tēl'i-gent**, *a.* Knowing; instructed; skillful.

**In-tēl'i-gent-ly**, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

**In-tēl'i-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being intelligible.

**In-tēl'i-gi-ble**, *a.* Capable of being comprehended; plain.

**In-tēl'i-gi-bly**, *adv.* So as to be understood; clearly.

**In-tēm'per-ance**, *n.* Excess; drunkenness; inebriation.

**In-tēm'per-ate**, *a.* Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

**In-tēnd'**, *v.* To purpose.  
**In-tēnd'ant**, *n.* An overseer.  
**In-tēnsē'**, *a.* Strained; close; vehement; extreme.  
**In-tēnsē'ly**, *adv.* To a high degree; extremely.  
**In-tēnsē'ness**, *n.* Intensity.  
**In-tēn'si-fy**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become intense. [*grec.*]  
**In-tēn'si-ty**, *n.* Extreme degree.  
**In-tēn'sive**, *a.* Giving force.  
**In-tēnt'**, *a.* Fixed closely. — *n.* Purpose; design; aim.  
**In-tēnt'ion**, *n.* Design; purpose; aim.  
**In-tēnt'ion-al**, *a.* Designed.  
**In-tēnt'ion-al-ly**, *adv.* Purposely. [*attention.*]  
**In-tēnt'ly**, *adv.* With close attention.  
**In-tēnt'ness**, *n.* Close application of mind.  
**In-tēr'** (129), *v. t.* To bury.  
**In-tēr-āct**, *n.* Performance between acts. [*added.*]  
**In-tēr'ea-lar-y**, *a.* Inserted.  
**In-tēr'ea-lāte**, *v. t.* To insert between others.  
**In-tēr'ea-lā'tion**, *n.* Insertion of a day in a calendar.  
**In-tēr-cēde'**, *v. i.* To interpose; to mediate.  
**In-tēr-cēd'ent**, *a.* Mediating.  
**In-tēr-cēpt'**, *v. t.* To seize on its passage; to cut off.  
**In-tēr-cēp'tion**, *n.* Act of intercepting; interruption.  
**In-tēr-cēs'sion** (-sēs'h/un), *n.* Mediation; interposition.  
**In-tēr-cēs'sor**, *n.* A mediator.  
**In-tēr-cēs'so-ry**, *a.* Containing, or relating to, intercession. — [*or link together.*]  
**In-tēr-chāin'**, *v. t.* To chain.  
**In-tēr-chānge'**, *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to reciprocate.  
**In-tēr-chānge**, *n.* Mutual exchange; barter; exchange.  
**In-tēr-chānge'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being given and taken mutually.  
**In-tēr-chānge'a-bly**, *adv.* With mutual exchange.  
**In-tēr-co-lūm'ni-ā'tion**, *n.* Clear space between two columns. [*tual communion.*]  
**In-tēr-com-mūn'ion**, *n.* Mu-  
**In-tēr-cōs'tal**, *a.* Placed or lying between the ribs.  
**In-tēr-cōurse**, *n.* Mutual dealings; fellowship.  
**In-tēr-cūr'rence**, *n.* A passing between.  
**In-tēr-diet'**, *v. t.* To forbid.  
**In-tēr-diet**, *n.* A prohibition.  
**In-tēr-die'tion**, *n.* Act of prohibiting or forbidding.

**In-tēr-die'tive**, } *a.* Serving  
**In-tēr-die'to-ry**, } to prohibit.  
**In-tēr-est**, *v. t.* To concern or relate to; to affect. — *n.* Concern; share; benefit; premium for the use of money.  
**In-tēr-est-ed**, *a.* Having an interest.  
**In-tēr-est-ing** (167), *a.* Exciting interest; pleasing.  
**In-tēr-fēre'**, *v. i.* To interpose; to clash; to intermeddle; to strike reciprocally.  
**In-tēr-fēr'enge**, *n.* Interposition; intermeddling.  
**In-tēr-im**, *n.* The mean time.  
**In-tēr-i-cr**, *a.* Internal; being within — *n.* The inward part; inland part of a country.  
**In-tēr-jā'cent**, *a.* Lying between; intervening.  
**In-tēr-jēc'tion**, *n.* A word of exclamation.  
**In-tēr-jēc'tion-al**, *a.* Thrown in between other words, as an interjection.  
**In-tēr-lāge'**, *v. t.* To intermix; to insert.  
**In-tēr-lārd'**, *v. t.* To insert between; to interpose.  
**In-tēr-lēave'**, *v. t.* To insert blank leaves in.  
**In-tēr-line'**, *v. t.* To write or print between the lines of.  
**In-tēr-lin'e-ar**, *a.* Written or printed between the lines.  
**In-tēr-lin'e-ā'tion**, *n.* A writing or printing between lines.  
**In-tēr-link'**, *v. t.* To connect by uniting links.  
**In-tēr-lōc'u-tor**, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.  
**In-tēr-lōc'u-to-ry**, *a.* Consisting of dialogue.  
**In-tēr-lōpe**, *v. t.* To forestall; to prevent right; to intrude.  
**In-tēr-lōp'er**, *n.* An intruder.  
**In-tēr-lūde**, *n.* [*Lat. inter*, between, and *ludus*, play.] An entertainment between the acts of a play; a piece of instrumental music between the parts of a song or hymn.  
**In-tēr-mā'rriage**, *n.* Reciprocal marriage between two families, tribes, &c.  
**In-tēr-mā'r-ry**, *v. i.* To become connected, as families, by a marriage between two of their members.  
**In-tēr-mēd'dle**, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others.  
**In-tēr-mēd'dler**, *n.* An officious person.  
**In-tēr-mē'di-al**, } *a.* Lying  
**In-tēr-mē'di-ate**, } between.

**In-tēr'ment**, *n.* Burial.  
**In-tēr'mi-na-ble**, *n.* Admitting of no end. — *SYN.* Boundless; endless; infinite.  
**In-tēr-ming'le**, *v. t.* To mingle or mix together.  
**In-tēr-mis'sion** (-mish'un), *n.* Cessation for a time.  
**In-tēr-mis'sive**, *a.* Coming at times; not continual.  
**In-tēr-mit'**, *v. i. or t.* To cease or cause to cease for a time.  
**In-tēr-mit'tent**, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — *a.* A disease that intermittes.  
**In-tēr-mix'**, *v. t. or i.* To mix.  
**In-tēr-mix'ture**, *n.* A mass formed by mixture.  
**In-tēr-nal**, *a.* Inward; interior; domestic.  
**In-tēr-nal-ly**, *adv.* Inwardly.  
**In-tēr-nā'tion-al** (-nāsh'un), *a.* Existing between nations.  
**In-tēr-nūn'ci-o** (-nūn'shī-o), *n.* A pope's representative.  
**In-tēr-plēad**, *v. t.* To discuss or try a previous point incidentally happening.  
**In-tēr-po-lāte**, *v. t.* To insert, as spurious matter, in a writing; to foist.  
**In-tēr-po-lā'tion**, *n.* The act of inserting spurious words in a writing, words inserted.  
**In-tēr-po-lāt'or**, *n.* One who interpolates. [*posing.*]  
**In-tēr-pōs'al**, *n.* Act of interposing.  
**In-tēr-pōse'**, *v. i.* To step in between. — *v. t.* To place between; to interfere; to mediate.  
**In-tēr-po-si'tion** (-zish'un), *n.* Act of mediating; intervention.  
**In-tēr'pret**, *v. t.* To explain.  
**In-tēr'pret-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being interpreted.  
**In-tēr'pret-ā'tion**, *n.* Explanation; exposition; version.  
**In-tēr'pret-er**, *n.* One who expounds; an expositor.  
**In-tēr-rēg'num**, *n.* The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.  
**In-tēr-rō-gāte**, *v. t.* To examine by question.  
**In-tēr-rō-gā'tion**, *n.* A question; an inquiry; a point (?) denoting a question.  
**In-tēr-rō-gā'tive**, *a.* Denoting a question. — *n.* A word that indicates a question.  
**In-tēr-rō-gā'tor**, *n.* One who asks questions.  
**In-tēr-rōg'a-to-ry**, *n.* A question. — *a.* Containing a question.

**In-ter-rũpt'**, *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to divide.  
**In-ter-rũp-tion**, *n.* Interposition; stop; hindrance.  
**In-ter-sẽet'**, *v. t.* To divide; to cross. — *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.  
**In-ter-sẽction**, *n.* Act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other.  
**In-ter-spãce**, *n.* An intervening space.  
**In-ter-spẽrse'**, *v. t.* To scatter among or here and there.  
**In-ter-spẽr-sion**, *n.* Act of scattering here and there.  
**In-ter-stẽllar**, *a.* Being among the stars.  
**In-ter-stice**, or **In-tẽr-stice**, *n.* An empty space between things closely set.  
**In-ter-stĩ-tial** (-stish'al), *a.* Containing interstices.  
**In-ter-tẽxt-ũre**, *n.* State of being interwoven.  
**In-ter-twĩne'**, } *v. t.* To unite  
**In-ter-twist'**, } by twining.  
**In-ter-val** (140), *n.* A space between things; time between events. [between.]  
**In-ter-vẽne'**, *v. i.* To come.  
**In-ter-vẽn'tion**, *n.* Act of intervening; interposition.  
**In-ter-view**, *n.* A formal meeting; conference.  
**In-ter-wẽave'**, *v. t.* To weave one into another of.  
**In-tẽs'tate**, *a.* Dying without a will. — *n.* One who dies without leaving a will.  
**In-tẽs'ti-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels.  
**In-tẽs'tine**, *a.* [Lat. *intestinus*, *fr. intus*, within.] Internal; domestic; not foreign.  
**In-tẽs'tĩncs**, *n. pl.* Bowels.  
**In-thrall'** (133), *v. t.* To reduce to bondage; to enslave.  
**In-thrall'ment** } (131), *n.* Sla-  
**In-thrall'ment** } very.  
**In'ti-ma-çy**, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.  
**In'ti-mãte**, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out.  
**In'ti-mate**, *a.* Inmost; near; familiar. — *n.* A familiar associate or friend. [ly.]  
**In'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* Familiar.  
**In'ti-mãtion**, *n.* A hint; suggestion; notice.  
**In-tĩm'i-dãte**, *v. t.* To inspire with fear. — *SYN.* To dispirit; abash; deter.  
**In-tĩm'i-dãtion**, *n.* The act of intimidating.  
**In'to**, *prep.* Noting entrance.  
**In-tõl'er-a-ble**, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.

**In-tõl'er-a-bly**, *adv.* Beyond endurance. [toleration.]  
**In-tõl'er-ãnce**, *n.* Want of  
**In-tõl'er-ãnt**, *a.* Unable to bear; illiberal; bigoted.  
**In'to-nãtion**, *n.* Manner of utterance; modulation.  
**In-tõne'**, *v. t.* or *i.* To read with a musical accentuation and tone.  
**In-tõx'i-cãte**, *v. t.* To inebriate; to make drunk.  
**In-tõx'i-cãtion**, *n.* State of drunkenness; inebriation.  
**In-trãct-a-ble**, *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate; unruly.  
**In-trãct-a-bĩl'i-ty**, *n.* Obstinance; indocility.  
**In-trãn'si-tive**, *a.* Expressing an action or state that does not pass over to an object.  
**In-trẽnch'**, *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to encroach.  
**In-trẽnch'ment**, *n.* A ditch and parapet for defense.  
**In-trẽp'id**, *a.* Fearless; bold.  
**In-tre-pĩd'i-ty**, *n.* Undaunted bravery; fearlessness.  
**In-trẽp'id-ly**, *adv.* Fearlessly.  
**In'tri-ea-çy**, *n.* Entanglement; perplexed state; complexity; obscurity.  
**In'tri-eate**, *a.* Entangled or involved; complicated.  
**In'tri-eate-ly**, *adv.* With entanglement or perplexity.  
**In-trigue'** (-treeg'), *n.* Stratagem; amour. — *v. t.* To carry on secret designs.  
**In-trĩgu'er** (-treeg'-), *n.* One who intrigues.  
**In-trĩn'sie**, *a.* Internal; true; real; inherent; essential.  
**In-trĩn'sie-al-ly**, *adv.* Internally; really; essentially.  
**In'tro-dũce'**, *v. t.* To bring in; to make known.  
**In'tro-dũc'tion**, *a.* Act of introducing; a preface.  
**In'tro-dũc'tive**, } *a.* Serving  
**In'tro-dũc'to-ry**, } to introduce.  
**In'tro-mĩs'sion** (-mĩsh'mn), *n.* Act of sending or conveying in. [let in; to admit.]  
**In'tro-mĩt'**, *v. t.* To send or  
**In'tro-spẽc'tion**, *n.* A view of the inside.  
**In'tro-vẽr'sion**, *n.* A turning, or being turned, inward.  
**In'tro-vẽrt'**, *v. t.* To turn inward.  
**In-trũde'**, *v. i.* To come unwelcomely. — *v. t.* To thrust in without invitation.  
**In-trũs'ion**, *n.* Entrance without right or invitation.  
**In-trũs'ive**, *a.* Apt to intrude.

**In-trũst'**, *v. t.* To commit to the care of.  
**In'tu-'ĩtion** (-ish'un), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception.  
**In-tũ'i-tive**, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately.  
**In-tũ'i-tive-ly**, *adv.* By immediate perception.  
**In'tu-mẽs'gẽnce**, *n.* A swelling with heat; a tumid state.  
**In-twĩne'**, } *v. t.* To twist to-  
**In-twist'**, } gether.  
**In-ũn'dãte**, *v. t.* To overflow; to deluge; to flood.  
**In-ũn-dãtion**, *n.* An overflow of water; a flood.  
**In-ũro'**, *v. t.* or *i.* To accustom; to serve to the use or benefit of. [turn.]  
**In-ũrn'**, *v. t.* To put in an  
**In-ũ-tĩl'i-ty**, *n.* Uselessness.  
**In-vãde'**, *v. t.* To enter in a hostile manner; to attack.  
**In-vãd'er**, *n.* One who invades. [void.]  
**In-vãl'id**, *a.* Weak; null;  
**In'va-lid**, *n.* One disabled by wounds or sickness. — *a.* In ill-health; feeble; infirm.  
**In-vãl'i-dãte**, *v. t.* To make void; to weaken.  
**In'va-lĩd'i-ty**, *n.* Weakness; want of legal force.  
**In-vãl'u-a-ble**, *a.* Beyond valuation; priceless.  
**In-vã'ri-a-ble**, *a.* Unchangeable; uniform.  
**In-vã'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* Without change; uniformly.  
**In-vã'sion**, *n.* Hostile entrance; infringement.  
**In-vã'sive**, *a.* Entering with hostile purpose.  
**In-vẽc'tive**, *a.* Abusive; satirical. — *n.* A harsh or reproachful accusation.  
**In-veĩgh'** (in-vã'), *v. i.* To rail against; to reproach.  
**In-veĩgh'er** (in-vã'er), *n.* One who inveighs.  
**In-vẽĩgle** (-vẽ'gl), *v. t.* To seduce; to entice; to wheedle; to entrap.  
**In-vẽĩgle-ment**, *n.* Act of inveighing, or state of being inveigh'd.  
**In-vẽn't**, *v. t.* [Lat. *invenire*, *inventum*, to come upon; to find.] To discover by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive; to fabricate; to feign.  
**In-vẽn'tion**, *n.* Act of finding out; that which is invented.  
**In-vẽn'tive**, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious. [vents.]  
**In-vẽn'tor**, *n.* One who in-



**In'ven-to-ry**, *n.* A list of articles. — *v. t.* To make a list of. [trary.]  
**In-verse**, *a.* Inverted; con-  
**in-verse**ly, *adv.* In a con-  
 trary order or manner.  
**In-vër'sion**, *n.* A complete  
 change of order or place.  
**In-vër't**, *v. t.* To turn upside  
 down; to change the order of  
 completely.  
**In-vër't'ed**, *a.* Reversed.  
**In-vest**, *v. t.* To clothe; to  
 besiege; to vest in something  
 else. [into.]  
**In-vës'ti-gätë**, *v. t.* To search  
**In-vës'ti-gä'tion**, *n.* A search-  
 ing for truth; examination;  
 inquiry. [searches for truth.]  
**In-vës'ti-gä'tor**, *n.* One who  
**In-vest'i-türe**, *n.* Act or right  
 of giving possession.  
**In-vest'ment**, *n.* A vestment;  
 conversion into property less  
 fleeing than money.  
**In-vët'er-a-cy**, *n.* Obstinacy  
 confirmed by time. [fixed.]  
**In-vët'er-ate**, *a.* Old; firmly  
**In-vët'er-ate-ly**, *adv.* With  
 obstinate fixedness; violently.  
**In-vid'i-öus**, *a.* Likely to ex-  
 cite envy. [excite envy.]  
**In-vid'i-öus-ly**, *adv.* So as to  
**In-vid'i-öus-ness**, *n.* Quality  
 of provoking envy or hatred.  
**In-vig'or-äte**, *v. t.* To  
 strengthen; to give vigor to.  
**In-vig'or-ä'tion**, *n.* Act of in-  
 vigorating.  
**In-vin'ci-ble**, *a.* Not to be  
 conquered. — **SYN.** Insu-  
 perable; insurmountable.  
**In-vin'ci-bly**, *adv.* Uncon-  
 querable.  
**In-vi'o-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State or  
 quality of being inviolable.  
**In-vi'o-la-ble**, *a.* Not to be  
 broken. [breach or failure.]  
**In-vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.* Without  
**In-vi'o-late**, *a.* Not broken;  
 entire; uninjured.  
**In-vi's-i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State of  
 being invisible. [seen.]  
**In-vi's-i-ble**, *a.* Not to be  
**In-vi's-i-bly**, *adv.* So as not  
 to be seen; obscurely.  
**In-vi-tä'tion**, *n.* Act of in-  
 viting; request to attend.  
**In-vite**, *v. t.* To request the  
 company of; to allure.  
**In-vit'ing**, *p. a.* Attractive.  
**In-vit'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a man-  
 ner to invite or allure.  
**In-vo-cäte**, *v. t.* To invoke.  
**In-vo-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of in-  
 voking; judicial order.  
**In'voice** (140), *n.* A bill of  
 goods, with the prices an-

nexed. — *v. t.* To make a  
 list of, with the prices.  
**In-vöke**, *v. t.* To address in  
 prayer; to implore; to pray  
 to; to supplicate.  
**In-völ'un-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.* Not  
 by choice; against the will.  
**In-völ'un-ta-ry**, *a.* Opposed  
 to, or independent of, the will.  
**In'vo-lüt'ion**, *n.* Action of in-  
 volving; complication.  
**In-völ've**, *v. t.* To envelop;  
 to infold; to comprise.  
**In-vül'ner-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* State  
 or quality of being invulner-  
 able.  
**In-vül'ner-a-ble**, *a.* Incapa-  
 ble of being wounded.  
**In-wall**, *v. t.* To iaclose with  
 a wall.  
**In'ward**, *a.* Being within; in-  
 ternal. — *adv.* Within.  
**In'ward-ly**, *adv.* In the inner  
 part; internally; secretly.  
**In'wards**, *n. pl.* Intestines.  
**In-weäve**, *v. t.* [imp. IN-  
 WOVE; p. p. INWOVE, IN-  
 WOVEN.] To weave to-  
 gether; to intertwine.  
**In-wrap** (-räp'), *v. t.* To in-  
 volve; to infold.  
**In-wreäthe**' (-rëth'), *v. t.* To  
 surround as with a wreath.  
**In-wrought**' (in-rawt'), *a.*  
 Worked in.  
**I-on'ic**, *a.* Relating to an or-  
 der of architecture.  
**I-ötä**, *n.* [Name of the small-  
 est letter (i) of the Gr. alpha-  
 bet.] A titlle; a jot.  
**Ip'e-cäcë**, *n.* A drug  
**Ip'e-cäcë-u-än'hä**, } used as  
 an emetic.  
**I-räs'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality  
 of being easily provoked.  
**I-räs'ci-ble**, *a.* Irritable;  
 easily angered or provoked.  
**Ire** (84), *n.* Anger; wrath.  
**Ire'ful** (139), *a.* Angry; wrath;  
 furious with anger.  
**Ir'i-dës'cënce**, *n.* Exhibition  
 of colors like those of the  
 rainbow.  
**Ir'i-dës'cent**, *a.* Having col-  
 ors like the rainbow.  
**Iris** (140, 86), *n.* The rain-  
 bow; the colored circle  
 round the pupil of the eye.  
**Irish**, *a.* Pertaining to Ire-  
 land. — *n.* The native lan-  
 guage of the Irish.  
**Irk**, *v. t.* To weary; to tire.  
**Irk'söme** (16), *a.* Tedious;  
 tiresome. [ness.]  
**Irk'söme-ness**, *n.* Tedious-  
 ness.  
**Iron** (i'urn), *n.* The most  
 common and useful of the  
 metals. — *a.* Made of iron;

like iron; hard; firm. — *v. t.*  
 To smooth with a hot iron.  
**Iron-cläd** (i'urn-), *n.* A vessel  
 for warfare protected or cov-  
 ered with iron. [irony.]  
**I-rön'ic-al**, *a.* Spoken in  
**I-rön'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* By way,  
 or by the use, of irony.  
**Irön-mön'ger** (i'urn-), *n.* A  
 dealer in iron.  
**Iron-y**, *n.* Speech intended to  
 convey a contrary significa-  
 tion; a species of ridicule.  
**Iron-y** (i'urn-), *a.* Made of,  
 or like, iron; hard.  
**Ir-rä'di-änce**, *n.* Beams of  
 light; splendor.  
**Ir-rä'di-äte**, *v. t. or i.* To  
 emit rays; to illuminate.  
**Ir-rä'di-ä'tion**, *n.* Emission  
 of rays of light; illumination.  
**Ir-rä'tion-al-ly** (-räsh'un-), *a.*  
 Void of reason; absurd.  
**Ir-rä'tion-al-ly** (-räsh'un-)  
*adv.* Absurdly. [reclaimed.]  
**Ir're-cläim'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be  
**Ir-rë-on-cil'a-ble**, *a.* Im-  
 possible to be reconciled.  
**Ir're-cöv'er-a-ble**, *a.* Incap-  
 able of being recovered. —  
**SYN.** Irreparable; irretriev-  
 able; incurable.  
**Ir're-cöv'er-a-bly**, *adv.* Be-  
 yond recovery.  
**Ir're-deem'a-ble**, *a.* Not to  
 be redeemed. [reduced.]  
**Ir're-düg'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be  
**Ir-rëf'ra-ga-ble**, *a.* Impos-  
 sible to be refuted.  
**Ir-rëf'u-ta-ble**, or **Ir-rë-füt'**-  
**a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being  
 refuted.  
**Ir-rëg'u-lar**, *a.* Not according  
 to rule; immethodical.  
**Ir-rëg'u-lär'i-ty**, *n.* Devia-  
 tion from rule; anomaly.  
**Ir-rëg'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* Without  
 method, rule, or order.  
**Ir-rël'a-tive**, *a.* Having no  
 relation; unconnected.  
**Ir-rël'e-van-cy**, *n.* State of  
 being irrelevant.  
**Ir-rël'e-vant**, *a.* Not applica-  
 ble or pertinent.  
**Ir're-lig'ion** (-lij'un), *n.* Want  
 of religion; impiety.  
**Ir-re-li-giöus** (-lij'us), *a.* Un-  
 godly; wicked.  
**Ir're-më'di-a-ble**, *a.* Admit-  
 ting of no remedy.  
**Ir-rëp'a-ra-ble**, *a.* Impossible  
 to be repaired.  
**Ir-rëp'a-ra-bly**, *adv.* So as not  
 to admit of repair.  
**Ir-re-pëäl'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be  
 repealed.  
**Ir-rëp're-hën's-i-ble**, *a.* Not  
 to be blamed.

**Ir'-re-préss'i-ble**, *a.* Not to be repressed.  
**Ir'-re-próach'a-ble**, *a.* Beyond reproach; blameless.  
**Ir'-re-próv'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be reprovéd.  
**Ir'-re-síst'i-ble**, *a.* Impossible to be resisted with success.  
**Ir'-re-síst'i-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be resisted.  
**Ir-rés'o-lúte**, *a.* Not firm in purpose. — **SYN.** Wavering; vacillating; unsettled; unsteady; undecided.  
**Ir-rés'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* Without resolution.  
**Ir-rés'o-lú'tion**, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.  
**Ir'-re-spéct'ive**, *a.* Without regard to circumstances.  
**Ir'-re-spéct'ive-ly**, *adv.* Without regard.  
**Ir-rés'p'i-ra-ble**, *a.* Unfit for respiration.  
**Ir'-re-spón'si-ble**, *a.* Not responsible.  
**Ir'-re-triév'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.  
**Ir'-re-triév'a-bly**, *adv.* Irrecoverably.  
**Ir-rév'er-énce**, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration.  
**Ir-rév'er-ent**, *a.* Wanting in reverence or veneration.  
**Ir-rév'er-ent-ly**, *adv.* With want of reverence.  
**Ir'-re-vér'si-ble**, *a.* Not to be reversed or recalled.  
**Ir'-re-vér'si-bly**, *adv.* So as to preclude reversal or repeal.  
**Ir-rév'o-ca-ble**, *a.* Not to be recalled.  
**Ir-rév'o-ca-bly**, *adv.* So as not to admit of recall.  
**Ir'-ri-gáte**, *v. t.* To wet; to

moisten; to water, as land, by means of a stream made to flow over it. [gating.  
**Ir'-ri-gá'tion**, *n.* Act of irrigating.  
**Ir-ríg'u-ous**, *a.* Watery; wet.  
**Ir'-ri-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of being irritated.  
**Ir'-ri-ta-ble**, *a.* Easily irritated or provoked.  
**Ir'-ri-tant**, *n.* That which excites or irritates.  
**Ir'-ri-táte**, *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in; to anger.  
**Ir'-ri-tá'tion**, *n.* Act of irritating; exasperation.  
**Ir'-ri-ta-tive**, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.  
**Ir-rúp'tion**, *n.* Sudden invasion: violent inroad. [upon.  
**Ir-rúp'tive**, *a.* Rushing in or **Is** (123, 124). Third person singular of the substantive verb *To be*.  
**Is'in-gláss** (i'zing-gláss), *n.* [That is *ice-glass*, fr. *icing*, *ice*, and *glass*.] A kind of gelatine prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; nilca.  
**Is'lám**, } *n.* Religion of  
**Is'lám-ísm**, } the Moham-  
 medans.  
**Is'land** (i'-), } *n.* Land which  
**Isle** (il), } is surrounded  
 by water. [land.  
**Is'lét** (i'let), *n.* A little is-  
**Is-sóch'ro-nous**, *a.* Performed  
 in equal times.  
**Is'so-láte**, *v. t.* To place in a  
 detached situation; to place  
 by itself. [isolated.  
**Is'so-lá'tion**, *n.* State of being  
**Is-sós'ce-lés**, *a.* Having only  
 two sides that are equal, as  
 triangles.

**Is'o-thérm'al**, *a.* Having equal temperature.  
**Is'-ra-el-ite**, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.  
**Is'su-a-ble** (ish/shj-), *a.* Capable of being issued.  
**Is'sue** (ish/shj), *n.* Offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open. — *v. i.* To come or send out; to result. — *v. t.* To put in circulation.  
**Isth'mus** (is'mus or ist'mus), *n.* A neck of land connecting larger portions of land.  
**It**, *pron.* That thing.  
**Itál'ian**, *a.* Pertaining to Italy. — *n.* A native of Italy; language of Italy.  
**Itál'ie**, *a.* Relating to Italy or to the letters called *Italics*.  
**Itál'i-qúze**, *v. t.* To print in Italian letters.  
**Itál'ies**, *n. pl.* Letters inclining as these do.  
**Itch**, *n.* A cutaneous disease. — *v. i.* To have irritation in the skin; to long. [lar.  
**Ítem**, *n.* A separate particu-  
**Íter-áte**, *v. t.* To repeat.  
**Íter-á'tion**, *n.* Act of repeating; repetition.  
**I-tin'er-ant**, *n.* One who travels from place to place. — *a.* Wandering; traveling; unsettled.  
**I-tin'er-a-ry**, *n.* A book of travels. — *a.* Traveling; done on a journey.  
**I-tin'er-áte**, *v. i.* To travel.  
**Ít-séif**, *pron.* emphatic from *it*.  
**I'vo-ry**, *n.* The tusk of an elephant, or any substance closely resembling it. — *a.* Made of ivory; like ivory.  
**I'vy**, *n.* A climbing plant.

J.

**JÁB'BER**, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly. — *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk.  
**Jáb'ber-er**, *n.* One who talks fast and indistinctly.  
**Jā'cinth**, *n.* A pellucid gem.  
**Jáck**, *n.* A mechanical con-

trivance of various kinds; an engine; a small flag; male of some animals.

**Jáck'al**, *n.*

A wild animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf.



Jackal.

**Jáck'a-nápes**, *n.* A monkey; an ape; a coxcomb.

**Jáck'áss**, *n.* Male of the ass; a dolt; a fool.

**Jáck'-boóts**, *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee.

**Jáck'daw**,

*n.* A European bird allied to the crows.



Jackdaw.

**Jáck'et**, *n.*

A kind of short coat.

**Jáck'-knife** (-níf), *n.* A large pocket-knife.

**Jáck'o-bín**, *n.* A violent revolutionist; a turbulent or factious demagogue.

**Jáck'o-bín'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs against government.



American Jack.



English Jack.



**Jōs'tle** (jōs'l), *v. t.* To run against and shake.

**Jōt**, *n.* An iota; a tittle. — *v. t.* To make a note of.

**Jōurn'al**, *n.* An account of daily transactions; a diary.

**Jōurn'al-ism**, *n.* Profession of editing or writing for journals.

**Jōurn'al-ist**, *n.* One who keeps a journal. [journal.

**Jōurn'al-ize**, *v. t.* To enter in a

**Jōurn'ey** (141), *n.* Travel by land; passage; excursion. — *v. i.* To travel by land.

**Jōurn'ey-man** (143), *n.* A hired workman.

**Jōist**, *n.* A tournament; a mock encounter on horse-back.

**Jōi'val**, *a.* Merry; jolly; gay. **Jōwl**. See **Jowl**.

**Jōwl'er**, or **Jowl'er**, *n.* A hunting-dog, or other dog.

**Joy** (136), *n.* Gladness; exultation. — *v. i.* or *t.* To rejoice; to be or make glad.

**Joy'ful**, *a.* Full of joy; glad. **Joy'ful-ly**, *adv.* With joy.

**Joy'ful-ness**, *n.* Great joy. **Joy'less**, *a.* Void of joy.

**Joy'ous**, *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful. [gladness.

**Joy'ous-ly**, *adv.* With joy or

**Joy'ous-ness**, *n.* State of being joyous.

**Jū'bi-lant**, *a.* Uttering songs of triumph.

**Jū'bi-lec**, *n.* A periodical festivity; season of joy.

**Ju-dā'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining

**Ju-dā'ie-al**, } to the Jews.

**Jū'da-ism**, *n.* Religion of the Jews; Jewish tenets and rites.

**Jū'da-ize**, *v. t.* To conform to the religious doctrine and rites of the Jews.

**Jūdge**, *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court; one skilled in deciding. —

**SYN.** Umpire; arbitrator; referee. — *v. i.* To compare

facts and distinguish truth; to form an opinion; to pass sentence. — *v. t.* To hear

and decide concerning a cause, a subject, or a party.

**Jūdge'ship**, *n.* Office of a judge.

**Jūdg'ment** (132), *n.* Sentence; opinion; discernment.

**Jū'di-ca-to-ry**, *n.* A court of justice. — *a.* Dispensing justice.

**Jū'di-ca-tūre**, *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.

**Ju-di'cial** (-dīsh'al), *a.* Per-

taining to courts of justice; inflicted as a penalty.

**Ju-di'cial-ly** (-dīsh'al), *adv.* In the forms of justice.

**Ju-di'ci-a-ry** (-dīsh'i-), *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice. — *n.* Courts of justice.

**Ju-di'cious** (-dīsh'us), *a.* Prudent; acting with judgment.

**Ju-di'cious-ly** (-dīsh'us-), *adv.* Wisely; prudently.

**Jūg**, *n.* A vessel for liquors, with a protuberant belly.

**Jūg'gle**, *n.* A trick by legerdemain. — *v. i.* To play tricks by slight of hand.

**Jūg'gler**, *n.* One who juggles.

**Jūg'gler-y**, *n.* Sleight of hand.

**Jū'gu-lar**, *a.* Belonging to the throat.

**Jūice**, *n.* Sap of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances.

**Jūi'ci-ness**, *n.* Abundance of juice; succulence.

**Jūi'cy**, *a.* Full of juice; succulent.

**Jū'jūbe**, *n.* A plant and its sweet pulpy fruit; a paste of gum-arabic sweetened.

**Jū'lep**, *n.* A liquor or sirup.

**Ju-l'y**, *n.* Seventh month of the year.

**Jūm'ble**, *v. t.* To mix confusedly. — *n.* A confused mixture; a small cake.

**Jūmp**, *v. i.* To spring by raising both feet. — *n.* A leap with two feet, as by a man.

**Jūn'ct-ion**, *n.* Act of joining.

**Jūn'ct'ure**, *n.* A joining; critical point of time. [year.

**Jūne**, *n.* Sixth month of the

**Jūn'gle** (jūng'gl), *n.* A thick cluster of small trees.

**Jūn'ior** (jūn'yur), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* One younger or of lower standing. [of being junior.

**Jūn-iōr'i-ty** (-jōr'i-), *n.* State

**Jū'ni-per**, *n.* An evergreen cone-bearing shrub or tree.

**Jūnk**, *n.* A Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.



Junk.

**Jūnk'et**, *n.* A private entertainment.

**Jūn'to**, *n.* (*pl.* Jūn'tōs.) [Sp., from Lat. *junctus*, joined.] A

cabal; a faction.

**Jū'pi-ter**, *n.* A heathen deity; the largest of the planets.

**Ju-rid'ie-al**, *a.* Relating to a judge; used in courts of law.

**Ju-rid'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* With legal authority or forms.

**Jū'ris-cōn'sult**, *n.* A man learned in the law; a jurist.

**Jū'ris-dic'tion**, *n.* Legal authority, or the space over which it extends.

**Jū'ris-dic'tion-al**, *a.* According to legal authority.

**Jū'ris-prū'den'ce**, *n.* Science of law.

**Jū'rist**, *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.

**Jū'rōr** } (140, 143), *n.* One

**Jū'ry-man** } who serves on a jury.

**Jū'ry**, *n.* A body of men selected and sworn to investigate matters of fact and decide according to the evidence in court.

**Jū'ry-māst**, *n.* A temporary mast.

**Jūst**, *a.* Appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth. —

**SYN.** Exact; accurate; equitable; fair; deserved. —

*adv.* Closely; nicely; exactly; barely. — *n.* A mock encounter on horse-back.

**Jūst'ice** (54), *n.* The giving to every one his due; a civil officer.

**Jus-ti'ci-a-ry** (-tīsh'i-), *n.* One who administers justice.

**Jūst'i-fi'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being justified; defensible.

**Jūst'i-fi'a-bly**, *adv.* So as to be justified.

**Jūst'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of justifying; vindication.

**Jūst'i-fi-cā'to-ry**, *a.* Tending to justify; vindicatory.

**Jūst'i-fy**, *v. t.* To prove to be just; to absolve from guilt.

**Jūst'ly**, *adv.* Equitably; honestly. [truth.

**Jūst'ness**, *n.* Conformity to Jūst, *v. i.* To shoot out or project.

**Jū've-nēs'cent**, *a.* Becoming young. [ful.

**Jū've-nile**, *a.* Young; youth-

**Jū've-nil'i-ty**, *n.* Youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.

**Jūx'ta-po-si'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* Nearness in place.

## K.

**KĀLE**, *n.* A kind of cabbage.

**Kā-lei'do-seōpe**, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and forms.

**Kāl'mi-ā**, *n.* [Named for *Peter Kalm.*] An evergreen shrub having showy flowers.

**Kān'ga-roō'**, *n.* A singular quadruped found in Australia.



Kangaroo.

**Kā'o-lin**, *n.* A kind of clay of which porcelain is made.

**Kēdge**, *n.* A small anchor.

**Keel**, *n.* Bottom timber of a ship from stem to stern.

**Keel'haul**, *v. t.* To haul under the keel as a punishment.

**Kēel'son** (kēl'sun), *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor timbers of a ship.

**Keen**, *a.* Eager; sharp; penetrating; piercing; acute.

**Keen'ly**, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; bitterly.

**Keen'ness** (106), *n.* The quality of being keen.

**Keep**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **KEPT.**] To preserve; to save; to hold. — *v. i.* To stay; to endure; to dwell. — *n.* A stronghold; support.

**Keep'er**, *n.* One who keeps or preserves; a custodian.

**Keep'ing**, *n.* Custody; care.

**Keep'sake**, *n.* A token of remembrance; a souvenir.

**Kēg**, *n.* A small eask.

**Kēlp**, *n.* Calcinced ashes of sea-weed, used for making glass.

**Kēn**, *v. t.* To see; to descry; to know. — *n.* Reach of sight; cognizance.

**Kēn'nel** (130), *n.* A cot for dogs; a pack of hounds. — *v. t.* or *i.* (130) To lodge in a kennel.

**Kēpt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of **Keep**.

**Kēr'chief**, *n.* A cloth to cover the head or neck.

**Kēr'n**, *a.* A vagabond; part of a type which overhangs the body, as the dot in the letter f.

**Kēr'nel**, *n.* The substance in the shell of a nut; seed of a pulpy fruit; a grain. — *v. i.* To form into a kernel.

**Kēr'sey**, *n.* A woolen cloth.

**Kēr'sey-mēre**, *n.* A thin woolen cloth; cassimere.

**Kēтч**, *n.* A kind of two-masted vessel.

**Kēt'tle**, *n.* A metallic vessel for boiling water, &c.

**Kēt'tle-drum**, *n.* A kettle-shaped metallic drum covered with parchement.



**Kēy** (141), *n.* An instrument to fasten and open locks; a quay; a ledge of rocks near the surface of water; an explanatory index.

**Kēy'stōne**, *n.* The top-stone of an arch.

**Kick**, *n.* Blow with the foot. — *v.* To strike with the foot.

**Kid**, *n.* A young goat.

**Kid'nap** (130), *v. t.* To steal and secrete, as persons.

**Kid'nap'er**, *n.* One who

**Kid'nap-per**, *n.* steals a human being.

**Kid'ney** (141), *n.* That part of the viscera which secretes the urine; sort; kind. [rel.]

**Kil'der-kin**, *n.* A small bar-

**Kill** (123), *v. t.* To slay; to destroy; to deprive of life.

**Kiln** (kīl), *n.* A fabric for drying or burning any thing.

**Kiln'-dry** (kīl'-), *v. t.* To dry in a kiln. [pettecoat.]

**Kilt**, *n.* A Highlander's short

**Kim'bo**, *a.* Bent; crooked.

**Kin**, *n.* Kindred; relation; thing related. — *a.* Of the same nature or kind.

**Kind** (69), *a.* Having, or showing, a humane disposition. — **SYN.** Benevolent;

gracious; mild; indulgent. — *n.* A genus; race; sort.

**Kind'le**, *v. t.* To set on fire. — *v. i.* To ignite; to take fire.

**Kind'li-ness**, *n.* Affectionate disposition; benevolence.

**Kind'ly**, *adv.* With good will. — *a.* Mild; favorable.

**Kind'ness**, *n.* Sympathizing benevolence; goodness; favor.

**Kin'dred**, *n.* People related

to each other; relatives. — *a.* Allied by birth.

**Kine**, *n.* Old *pl.* of *Cow*.

**Kine'pōx**, *n.* The vaccine disease. [foreign.]

**King**, *n.* A monarch; a sovereign.

**King'dōm**, *n.* Territory subject to a king; a region; a division in natural history.

**King'fisher**, *n.* A bird living on fresh water fish.



Kingfisher.

**King'ly**, *a.* Royal; regal; like, or relating to, a king.

**King'-pōst**, *n.* A beam in the frame of a roof.

**King's'-ē'vāl**, *n.* Scrofula.

**King'wōm-an** (143), *n.* A female relation.

**Kink**, *n.* The twist of a rope spontaneously formed. — *v. t.* or *i.* To twist into a kink.

**Kins'fōlk** (-fōk), *n.* Relations.

**Kins'man** (143), *n.* A relation.

**Kip'per**, *n.* A salmon in a state of spawning.

**Kip'-skin**, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.

**Kirk**, *n.* The church, as in Scotland.

**Kir'tle**, *n.* A short jacket.

**Kiss** (124), *n.* A salute with the lips. — *v. t.* To salute with the lips.

**Kit**, *n.* A wooden tub; an outfit, as of tools, &c., or that which contains it; a small violin. [cooking.]

**Kitch'en** (55), *n.* A room for

**Kite**, *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a toy for flying.



Kite.

**Kit'ten**, *n.* The young of a cat.

**Knāb** (nāb), *v. t.* To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of; to nab.

**Knäck** (nāk), *n.* Dexterity.

**Knāg** (nāg), *n.* A knot in wood; a peg. [rough.]

**Knāg'gy** (nāg'-), *a.* Knotty;

**Knäp'sack** (näp'-); *n.* A soldier's sack.

**Knär** (när), *n.* A knot in wood.

**Knäve** (näv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnafa*, a boy, lad, servant, rogue.] A dishonest person; a rascal.

**Knäv'er-y** (näv'-), *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy.

**Knäv'ish** (näv'-), *a.* Dishonest; rascally; fraudulent.

**Knēad** (need), *v. t.* To work and mix with the hands.

**Knee** (nee), *n.* The joint between the leg and thigh.

**Kneel** (neel), *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* **KNELT** or **KNEELED**.] To fall on the knees.

**Knell** (nēl), *n.* Sound of a bell, rung at a funeral or death.

**Knee'-pān** (nee'-), *n.* The round bone of the knee.

**Knew** (nū), *imp. of Know.*

**Knick'knäck** (nik'näk), *n.* A trifle or toy.

**Knife** (nif, 142), *n.* An instrument for cutting, usually having a steel blade.

**Knight** (nit), *n.* A title. — *v. t.* To dub a knight.

**Knight'-ēr-rant** (nit'-, 146), *n.* A roving knight.

**Knight'-ēr-rant-ry** (nit'-), *n.* Practice of wandering in quest of adventures, as a knight-errant.

**Knight'hōöd** (nit'-), *n.* The dignity of a knight.

**Knight'ly** (nit'-), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a knight.

**Knit** (nit), *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* **KNIT**, **KNITTED**.] To unite as threads by means of needles; to join closely.

**Knit'ting-nee'dle** (nit'-), *n.* A needle used for knitting.

**Knöb** (nōb), *n.* A knot; a protuberance; a bunch.

**Knöck** (nōk, 127), *v. i. or t.* To hit; to strike; to dash. — *n.* A blow; a dashing; a rap.

**Knöck'er** (nōk'er), *n.* A hammer to rap on a door.

**Knöll** (nōl), *n.* A little hill.

**Knöt** (nōt), *n.* A tie; joint of a plant; bond of union. — *v. t.* To form knots in.

**Knöt'ted** (nōt'-), *a.* Full of knots; intricate.

**Knout** (nowt or nōt), *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment; a kind of whip.

**Know** (nō), *v. t.* [imp. **KNEW**; *p. p.* **KNOWN**.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize.

**Know'a-ble** (nō'-), *a.* Capable of being known.

**Knowl'edge** (nōl'ej), *n.* Clear perception; truth ascertained; information; cogitance; learning. [**Know**.

**Known** (nōn), *p. p.* from **Knück'le** (nük'l), *n.* A joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf. — *v. i.* To submit in a contest.

**Knurl** (nūrl), *n.* A knot.

**Knurl'y** (nūrl'-), *a.* Knotty.

**Kō'ran**, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.

**Ky'an-ize**, *v. t.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To prevent from rotting, as wood, by the use of corrosive sublimate.

## L.

**L** (*law*), *interj.* Look; be-bold.

**Lā'bel**, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., containing a name or title, fastened to any thing; contents. — *v. t.* (130) To affix a label to.

**Lā'bi-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, the lips. — *n.* A letter uttered with the lips.

**Lā'bi-ate**, *a.* Having parts resembling lips.

**Lā'bor** (155), *n.* Work; toil; travail. — *v. i. or t.* (130) To work; to work at; to toil.

**Lāb'o-ra-to-ry**, *n.* A place for chemical operations.

**Lā'bor-er**, *n.* A workman.

**Lā-bō'ri-ōus**, *a.* Diligent in work; requiring labor.

**Lā-bō'ri-ōus-ly**, *adv.* With great toil.

**Lāb'y-rinth**, *n.* A place full of windings. — **SYN.** Maze.

**Lāc** (127), *n.* A resinous substance.

**Lāce** (140), *n.* Work composed of fine threads; a plaited string. — *v. t.* To fasten or trim with lace. [**tear**.]

**Lāc'er-āte**, *v. t.* To rend; to

**Lāc'er-ā-tion**, *n.* Act of tearing; a rent.

**Lāc'er-ā-tive**, *a.* Tending, or having power, to tear. [**tears**.]

**Lāch'ry-mal**, *a.* Generating tears.

**Lāch'ry-ma-to-ry**, *n.* A vessel for collecting tears in.

**Läck**, *v. t. or i.* To need; to want. — *n.* Want; need; failure. [**edly pensive**.]

**Läck'a-dā'sic-al**, *a.* Affecting.

**Läck'ey** (141), *n.* A footman. — *v. t.* To attend, as a footman.

**La-eōn'ie**, *a.* Brief; pithy; concise. [**cisely**.]

**La-eōn'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* Concisely.

**Lā'eon-ism**, *n.* A brief, pithy phrase or expression.

**Lāc'quer** (läk'er), *n.* A kind of varnish. — *v. t.* To varnish.

**Lāc'te-al**, *a.* Pertaining to milk or chyle. — *n.* One of the vessels of the body that convey chyle.

**Lae-tēs'cent**, *a.* Producing milk or a white juice.

**Lae-tif'er-ōus**, *a.* Conveying milk.

**Lād**, *n.* A boy; a young man.

**Lād'der**, *n.* A frame with round steps; gradual rise.

**Lāde**, *v. t.* [imp. **LADED**; *p. p.* **LADED**, **LADEN**.] To load; to throw out with a dipper.

**Lād'ing**, *n.* Load; cargo.

**Lād'le**, *n.* A dipper with a handle; a kind of deep spoon.

**Lā'dy** (141), *n.* [A. S. *hlæf-dige*, lit. bread-keeper.] A mistress; a well-bred woman; a title of respect. [**lady**.]

**Lā'dy-ship** (135), *n.* Title of a lady.

**Lāg** (129), *v. t.* To move slowly; to stay behind. — **SYN.** To linger; to loiter; delay.

**La-gōon'**, *n.* A shallow lake.

**Lā'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to a layman, or to the laity. [**Lay**.]

**Lāid** (136), *imp. & p. p.* of **Lie**.

**Lāin**, *p. p.* of **Lie**.

**Lāir**, *n.* Couch of a wild beast.

**Lāird**, *n.* In Scotland, a lord, or a landed proprietor.

**Lā'i-ty**, *n.* The people, as distinct from the clergy.

**Lāke**, *n.* A body of water surrounded by land; a red color.

**Lāmb** (läm), *n.* A young sheep. — *v. i.* To bring forth lambs.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, *y*, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, *y*, short; cäre, cār, äsk, all, what; êre, veil, tûrm; pique, firm;

**Lám'bent**, *a.* Playing over the surface. [young lamb.  
**Lám'b'kin** (lám'kin), *n.* A  
**Láme**, *a.* Disabled in a limb;  
 crippled; imperfect. — *v. t.*  
 To make lame; to cripple.  
**†Lá-mêl'ná**, *n.* A very thin  
 plate or scale.  
**Lám'el-lar**, *a.* Formed in thin  
 plates or scales.  
**Lám'e'ly**, *adv.* In a lame or  
 crippled manner; imperfect-  
 ly. [lame.  
**Lám'e'ness**, *n.* State of being  
**Lá-mént'**, *v. t. or i.* To weep;  
 to mourn; to bewail. [ful.  
**Lám'ent-a-ble**, *a.* Mourn-  
**Lám'ent-a-bly**, *adv.* Mourn-  
 fully; with sorrow.  
**Lám'en-tá'tion**, *n.* Expres-  
 sion of sorrow.  
**†Lám'i-ná**, *n. (pl. Lám'i-næ*  
 147.) A thin plate or scale  
 lying over another.  
**Lám'i-nar**, *a.* Consisting of  
 thin plates or scales.  
**Lám'i-ná'ted**, *a.* Laminar.  
**Lám'mas** (139), *n.* The first  
 day of August.  
**Lámp**, *n.* A vessel with oil  
 and a wick, for giving light.  
**Lámp'-black**, *n.* A fine soot  
 from the smoke of resinous  
 substances.  
**Lám-poon'**, *n.* A personal  
 satire. — *v. t.* To abuse with  
 satire. [an cel.  
**Lám'prey** (141), *n.* A fish like  
 Lance, *n.* A long spear. —  
*v. t.* To pierce with or as  
 with a lance.  
**Lán'get**, *n.* A surgical instru-  
 ment to let blood.  
**Lánc'h**, *v. t.* To cast; to dart.  
**Lánd**, *n.* Earth; ground;  
 country; region; soil; an  
 estate. — *v. t.* To put on  
 shore. — *v. i.* To come or go  
 on shore.  
**Lán'dau**, *n.* A kind of coach  
 with 4 top to be thrown back.  
**Lánd'ed**, *a.* Having land;  
 consisting in land. [of land.  
**Lánd'-hóld'er**, *n.* An owner  
**Lánd'ing**, *n.* A place to land  
 on; top of a flight of stairs.  
**Lánd'lá-dy**, *n.* Mistress of an  
 inn or lodging-house; a  
 woman who owns houses oc-  
 cupied by tenants.  
**Lánd'lócked** (-lók't), *p. a.* In-  
 closed by land.  
**Lánd'lórd**, *n.* Lord or owner  
 of land; master of an inn or  
 lodging-house; owner of  
 houses having tenants.  
**Lánd'márk**, *n.* Mark of  
 bounds to land; an elevated

object on land serving as a  
 guide to ships at sea.  
**Lánd'-óf'fice**, *n.* Office for  
 the disposal of public lands.  
**Lánd'scápe**, *n.* Prospect or  
 picture of a portion of  
 country.  
**Lánd'-slide**, } *n.* A portion of  
**Lánd'-slip**, } land sliding  
 down a mountain.  
**Lánds'man** (143), *n.* One who  
 lives on the land; a sailor  
 serving for the first time at  
 sea. [traveling  
**Láne**, *n.* A narrow passage for  
**Lán'gráge**, } *n.* A kind of  
**Lán'grel**, } shot for tearing  
 sails and rigging.  
**Lán'guage**, *n.* [Low Lat. *lin-*  
*gagium*, from Lat. *lingua*,  
 tongue.] Human speech;  
 tongue; dialect; style or ex-  
 pression of ideas or feelings.  
**Lán'guid** (läng'gwid, 99), *a.*  
 Weak; faint; feeble.  
**Lán'guid-ly**, *adv.* Faintly;  
 weakly; feebly.  
**Lán'guish**, *v. i.* To droop;  
 to become weak or dull.  
**Lán'guish-ment**, *n.* State of  
 languishing.  
**Lán'guor** (läng'gwor), *n.*  
 Faintness; lassitude.  
**Lá-níg'ter-óus**, *a.* Producing  
 wool. [and slender.  
**Lánk**, *a.* Loose or lax; weak  
**Lánk'ness**, *n.* State of being  
 lank; want of flesh.  
**Lán'tern**, *n.* A transparent  
 case for a candle. [of rope.  
**Lán'yard**, *n.* A short piece  
**Láp** (140), *n.* The loose part of  
 a coat; part of a dress that  
 covers the knees. — *v. t.* (129)  
 To lay over or on; to lick.  
**Láp'-dóg**, *n.* A small dog  
 fondled in the lap. [laps over.  
**Lá-pél'**, *n.* Part of a coat that  
**Láp'i-dá-ry**, *n.* One who cuts  
 and polishes precious stones.  
 — *a.* Pertaining to the art  
 of cutting stones.  
**Láp'i-dés'cence**, *n.* A harden-  
 ing into stone; a stony con-  
 cretion. [stone.  
**Láp'i-dés'cent**, *a.* Turning to  
**Lá-pid'i-fy**, *v. t.* To form into  
 stone. — *v. i.* To become  
 stone or stony.  
**Láp'pet**, *n.* Part of a garment  
 hanging loose.  
**Lápsé**, *v. i.* To slip; to slide;  
 to fall to another. — *n.* A  
 slip; a fall; a passing.  
**Láp'stone**, *n.* A stone on  
 which shoemakers beat  
 leather.  
**Láp'wing**, *n.* A wading bird.

**Lár'board** (lär'búrd), *n.* Left-  
 hand side of a ship when  
 facing the head. [theft.  
**Lár'ce-ny**, *n.* Theft; petty

**Lárch**, *n.* A  
 deciduous  
 cone-bear-  
 ing tree.

**Lárd**, *n.*  
 The fat of  
 swine. —  
*v. t.* To  
 stuff or  
 mix with  
 lard.



**Lárd'er**, *n.* Larch.  
 A place where meat is kept.  
**Lárgé**, *a.* Of great size;  
 bulky; wide; liberal; copious.  
**Lárgé'ly**, *adv.* Extensively.  
**Lárgé'ness**, *n.* Great size.  
**Lárg'ess**, *n.* A gift; a present.  
**Lárk**, *n.* A singing bird; a  
 frolic. [showy flowers.  
**Lárk'spur**, *n.* A plant with  
**Lárv'a** (147), *n.* An insect in  
 the caterpillar state.  
**Lár'um**, *n.* An alarm.  
**Lár'ynx**, *n.* Upper part of the  
 windpipe. [lewd.  
**Lás-cív'i-óus**, *a.* Wanton;  
**Lás-cív'i-óus-ly**, *adv.* In a  
 lascivious manner.  
**Lás-cív'i-óus-ness**, *n.* Wan-  
 tonness; lustfulness.  
**Lásh** (140), *n.* Thong of a  
 whip; a cut. — *v. t.* To  
 strike with a lash; to satirize.  
**Láss** (124), *n.* A young maiden.  
**Lás'si-túde**, *n.* Languor of  
 body; weariness.  
**Lás'so** (140), *n.* A rope with a  
 noose, for catching wild  
 horses, &c.  
**Lást**, *a.* Latest; hindmost. —  
*v. t.* To continue; to endure.  
 — *v. t.* Form on or with a  
 last. — *adv.* In the last place.  
 — *n.* A form to shape a shoe  
 on.  
**Lást'ing**, *a.* Continuing long;  
 durable. — *n.* A durable kind  
 of woollen stuff.  
**Lást'ly**, *adv.* In the last  
 place; at last.  
**Láth** (140), *n.* A catch for a  
 door. — *v. t.* To fasten with  
 a latch. [shoe.  
**Láth'et**, *n.* A fastening for a  
**Láte**, *a.* Coming after the  
 time; recent, or recently de-  
 ceased. — *adv.* Far in the day  
 or night; long delayed.  
**Láte'ly**, *adv.* Not long ago.  
**Lá'ten-cy**, *n.* State of being  
 concealed. [late.  
**Lá'te'ness**, *n.* State of being  
**Lá'tent**, *a.* Hidden; secret.

**Lăt'er-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the side.  
**Lăt'er-al-ly**, *adv.* On one side; by the side.  
**Lăth**, *n.* (*pl.* **Lăths**, 96.) A thin strip of wood to support plaster. — *v. t.* To cover with laths.  
**Lăthe**, *n.* A turner's machine for turning wood, ivory, &c.  
**Lăth'er**, *n.* Froth of soap and water; sweat. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather. — *v. i.* To become foam.  
**Lăth'y**, *a.* Thin as a lath.  
**Lăt'in**, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman language. — *n.* Language of the ancient Romans.  
**Lăt'in-ism**, *n.* A Latin idiom.  
**Lăt'in'i-ty**, *n.* Latin style.  
**Lăt'in-ize**, *v. t.* To turn into Latin.  
**Lăt'ish**, *a.* Somewhat late.  
**Lăt'i-tűd** (118), *n.* Distance from the equator; breadth.  
**Lăt'i-tű'di-nal**, *a.* In the direction of latitude.  
**Lăt'i-tű'di-nă'ri-an**, *n.* One who indulges freedom in thinking. — *a.* Unrestrained; lax in religious views.  
**Lăt'i-tű'di-nă'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Laxity in religious principles or views.  
**Lă'trant**, *a.* Barking.  
**Lăt'ten** (55), *n.* Iron plate covered with tin.  
**Lăt'ter**, *a.* The last of two.  
**Lăt'ter-ly**, *adv.* Of late; lately; recently.  
**Lăt'tice**, *n.* [*Fr.* **lattis**, lath-work, from **lattu**, lath.] A kind of net-work of cross-bars. — *v. t.* To form with cross-bars.  
**Lăud**, *n.* Commendation; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to extol.  
**Lăud'a-ble**, *a.* Praiseworthy.  
**Lăud'a-bly**, *adv.* So as to deserve praise.  
**Lău'da-num**, *n.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine.  
**Lăud'a-to-ry**, *a.* Containing or bestowing praise.  
**Lăugh** (lăf), *v. i.* To manifest mirth by a chuckling of the voice. — *n.* An audible expression of mirth.  
**Lăugh'a-ble** (lăf'a-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.  
**Lăugh'ing-stöck**, *n.* An object of ridicule.  
**Lăugh'ter** (lăf'ter), *n.* Convulsive expression of mirth.  
**Lăunch** (lănch), *v. t.* To cause to slide into water; to dispatch. — *v. i.* To expatiate.

— *n.* The sliding of a ship into water. [woman].  
**Lăun'dress**, *n.* A washer.  
**Lăun'dry**, *n.* A place where clothes are washed.  
**Lău're-ate**, *a.* Invested with a laurel wreath.  
**Lău'rel**, *n.* The bay-tree; an evergreen shrub.  
**Lă'vā**, or **Lă'vā**, *n.* Melted matter flowing from a volcano.  
**Lăv'a-to-ry**, *n.* A place for washing; a wash or lotion.  
**Lăve**, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe.  
**Lăv'en-der**, *n.* An aromatic plant with grayish-blue flowers. [ing].  
**Lăv'er**, *n.* A vessel for washing.  
**Lăv'ish**, *a.* Expending with wasteful profusion. — *SYN.* Prodigal; wasteful. — *v. t.* To expend profusely; to squander; to waste.  
**Lăv'ish-ly**, *adv.* With wasteful profusion.  
**Lăv'ish-ness**, *n.* Prodigality.  
**Lăw**, *n.* Rule of action or motion; statute; decree; edict.  
**Lăw'ful** (33), *a.* Conformable to law; legal; rightful.  
**Lăw'ful-ly**, *adv.* Legally.  
**Lăw'ful-ness**, *n.* Legality.  
**Lăw'-giver**, *n.* A legislator.  
**Lăw'less**, *a.* Not restrained by, or contrary to, law.  
**Lăw'less-ly**, *adv.* In a lawless manner.  
**Lăw'less-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.  
**Lăwn**, *n.* An open, grassy space; a sort of fine linen.  
**Lăw'sűit**, *n.* A process in law; an action.  
**Lăw'yer**, *n.* One who is versed in, or who practices, law; an attorney.  
**Lăx**, *a.* Loose; vague; slack.  
**Lăx'a-tive**, *a.* Having the quality of relieving costiveness. — *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels. [ness].  
**Lăx'i-ty**, *n.* Slackness; looseness.  
**Lăy** (133), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **LĂID**.] To put; to wager; to produce eggs. — *n.* A song; a stratum; a row. — *a.* Pertaining to the laity.  
**Lăy'er**, *n.* A stratum; a bed; a strig. [clergyman].  
**Lăy'mān** (143), *n.* One not a Lă'zar.  
**Lă'zar**, *n.* A person with a pestilential disease.  
**Lăz'a-răt'to**, *n.* A pest-house for diseased persons.  
**Lă'zi-ly**, *adv.* In a lazy manner; slothfully.

**Lă'zi-ness** (135), *n.* Habitual inactivity; sloth.  
**Lă'zy**, *a.* Slothful; sluggish.  
**Lăa**, *n.* A meadow; a plain.  
**Lăach**, *v. t.* To wash, as ashes, by percolation. — *n.* Wood-ashes washed by percolation of water.  
**Lăad**, *n.* A soft metal. — *v. t.* To cover with lead; to separate, as lines in printing.  
**Lăad**, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **LĒD**.] To go before; to guide; to pass. — *n.* Guidance; direction.  
**Lăad'en** (lăd'n), *a.* Consisting of lead; dull.  
**Lăad'er**, *n.* One who leads.  
**Lăaf** (142), *n.* Part of a plant, or something resembling it; part of a book; one side of a double door. — *v. i.* To put forth leaves.  
**Lăaf'i-ness**, *n.* State of being full of leaves. [leaves].  
**Lăaf'less**, *a.* Destitute of Lăaf'let, *n.* A little leaf.  
**Lăaf'y**, *a.* Full of leaves.  
**Lăague** (leeg), *n.* Alliance of states; three miles. — *SYN.* Confederacy; compact; coalition; union. — *v. i.* To unite in a confederacy.  
**Lăak**, *n.* A crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass. — *v. i.* To let a fluid in or out.  
**Lăak'age**, *n.* A leaking; allowance for waste by leaking.  
**Lăak'y**, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out; apt to leak.  
**Lăan**, *a.* Wanting flesh or fat; thin; slender. — *n.* Flesh without fat. — *v. i.* To incline; to bend.  
**Lăan'ness**, *n.* Want of flesh.  
**Lăap**, *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to jump. — *n.* A jump; a bound; a skip.  
**Lăap'-yēar**, *n.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years.  
**Lăarn**, *v.* To gain knowledge or skill. [ing].  
**Lăarn'ed** (57), *a.* Having learned.  
**Lăarn'er**, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.  
**Lăarn'ing**, *n.* Knowledge acquired by study; erudition.  
**Lăase**, *n.* A letting for hire. — *v. t.* To let for use by hire.  
**Lăase'höld**, *n.* A tenure held by lease. — *a.* Held by lease.  
**Lăash**, *n.* A leather thong; three creatures of any kind; a band.  
**Lăast**, *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.  
**Lăath'er**, *n.* Hide of an an-



imal dressed and prepared for use.

**Léath'ern, a.** Made of leather.

**Léath'er-y, a.** Like leather.

**Léave, n.** Liberty granted; a parting visit.—*SYN.* Permission; license.—*v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **LEFT.**] To quit; to forsake; to bequeath.

**Léav'en** (lěv'n), *n.* A mass of sour dough for making other dough light.—*v. t.* To raise and make light.

**Léaves, n.; pl. of Leaf.**

**Léav'ings, n. pl.** Things left.

**Léch'er, n.** A man given to lewdness and debauchery.

**Léch'er-ús, a.** Lustful.

**Léch'er-y, n.** Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

**Léc'tion, n.** A reading.

**Léct'üre, n.** A discourse; a formal reproof.—*v.* To read lectures; to reprove. [*ures.*]

**Léct'ür-er, n.** One who lect-

**Léd, imp. & p. p. of Lead.**

**Lédge, n.** A shelf; a ridge of rocks; a small molding.

**Lédg'er, n.** A chief book of accounts. [*wind.*]

**Lee, n.** Side opposite to the leech (40). A blood-sucking worm; a physician.

**Leek, n.** A plant with edible leaves.

**Leer, n.** An oblique or affected look.—*v. i.* (130) To look obliquely. [*of liquor.*]

**Lees, n. pl.** Dregs; sediment

**Leef-shóre, n.** The shore toward which the wind blows.

**Lee'ward** (*colloq.*, lū'ard), *adv.* Toward the lee.—*a.* Relating to the part on the lee.

**Lee'wáy, n.** Movement toward the lee.

**Léft, imp. & p. p. of Leave.**—*a.* Opposite to the right.

**Léft'hánd'ed, a.** Using the left hand with most skill.

**Lég, n.** A limb to support the body or other thing.

**Lég'a-cy, n.** A bequest by will.

**Lé'gal, a.** [*lat. legalis, from lex, legis, law.*] According to law; permitted by law.

**Le-gál'i-ty, n.** Lawfulness.

**Lé'gal-ize, v. t.** To make lawful; to authorize. [*law.*]

**Lé'gal-ly, adv.** According to

**Lég'ate, n.** An ambassador or envoy. [*a legacy.*]

**Lég'a-tee', n.** One who has

**Le-gát'ion, n.** An embassy; suite of an ambassador.

**Lég'a-tór', n.** One who bequeaths or leaves a legacy.

**Lég'b-áil, n.** A clandestine running away; flight.

**Lég'end, or Lég'end, n.** A remarkable story; inscription; motto.

**Lég'end-a-ry, a.** Traditional; fabulous. [*of hand.*]

**Lég'er-de-máin', n.** Sleight

**Lég'er-line, n.** (*Music.*) A line above or under the staff.

**Lég'gin, } n.** A covering for  
**Lég'ging, }** the leg.

**Lég'i-bil'i-ty, n.** State or quality of being legible.

**Lég'i-ble, a.** Capable of being read. [*be read.*]

**Lég'i-bly, adv.** So that it can

**Lég'ion, n.** A body of foot-soldiers; a military force; a multitude; a vast number.

**Lég'ion-a-ry, a.** Pertaining to legions.—*n.* One of a legion.

**Lég'is-láte, v. i.** To make laws. [*making laws.*]

**Lég'is-lát'ion, n.** Act of

**Lég'is-lát'ive, a.** Pertaining to the enactment of laws.

**Lég'is-lát'or, n.** One who makes laws; a lawgiver.

**Lég'is-lát'üre, n.** A body of men having authority to make laws. [*ness.*]

**Le-gít'i-ma-cy, n.** Lawful-

**Le-gít'i-mate, a.** Lawful; lawfully begotten; genuine.

**Le-gít'i-máte, v. t.** To make lawful. [*fully.*]

**Le-gít'i-mate-ly, adv.** Law-

**Le-gít'i-mát'ion, n.** Act of rendering legitimate.

**Le-gít'i-mist, n.** One who supports lawful authority or hereditary rights.

**Lég'üme, or Le-güme', n.** A pod splitting into two valves; (*pl.*) pulse; peas, beans, &c.

**Le-gü'mi-noüs, a.** Consist-

ing of pulse.

**Leis'üre** (lě'zhür), *n.* Free-

dom from occupation.—*a.* Deliberate; slow; unoccupied.

**Leis'üre-ly, adv.** Slowly; del-

iberately.—*a.* Deliberate; slow.

**Lém'má, n.** An auxiliary and previously demonstrated proposition.

**Lém'on, n.** An acid fruit and the tree that bears it.

**Lém'on-áde', n.** Sugar, wa-

ter, and lemon-juice mixed.

**Lénd, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* **LENT.**] To grant on con-

dition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent.

**Léngth, n.** Extent from end to end; extension.

**Léngth'en** (lěngth'n), *v. t.* To

make longer —*v. i.* To grow longer.

**Léngth'wíse, adv.** In direc-

tion of the length.

**Léngth'y, n.** Somewhat long.

**Lě'ni-en-gy, n.** Lenity.

**Lě'ni-ent, a.** Mild; merciful.

**Lě'n'i-tive, a.** Assuasive; easing; softening.

**Lě'n'i-ty, n.** Mildness; mercy.

**Lěns, n.** A

glass by which rays of light are changed in direction, and objects are magnified and diminished.

**Lěnt, imp. & p. p. of**

**Lend.** —*n.* Lenses.

The time of fasting forty days before Easter.

**Lēn-tic'u-lar, a.** Having the form of a lens.

**Lěn'til, n.** A plant sometimes used as food.

**Lě'o-nīne, a.** Having the qualities of a lion.

**Lěop'ard** (lěp'-), *n.*

A spotted wild beast of India and Africa.

**Lěop'ard.**

**Lěp'er, n.** One who is infected with leprosy.

**Lěp'o-rīne** (or -rīn), *a.* Pertaining to a hare.

**Lěp'ro-sy, n.** [*Gr. lepros, scaly.*] A cutaneous disease, marked by scaly spots.

**Lěp'rouš, a.** Infected with leprosy.

**Lě'sion, n.** A hurt; an injury; a morbid change.

**Lěss, } a.** Smaller; not so

**Lěss'er, }** large.

**Lěss** (124), *adv.* In a smaller degree.—*n.* A smaller portion; the younger or inferior.

**Lěs-see', n.** One to whom a lease is made.

**Lěss'en, v. i. or t.** To diminish.

**Lěs'son, n.** A portion of a book to be read or learned; reproof; rebuke. [*lease.*]

**Lěs'sor, n.** One who grants a

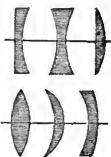
**Lěst, conj.** That not, for fear that.

**Lět, v. t.** [*imp. & p. p.* **LET.**]

To give leave; to permit; to allow; to lease.—*n.* Hin-

drance; delay; impediment.

**Lě'thal, a.** Mortal; deadly.



**Lē-thār'gic**, *a.* Unnaturally sleepy; drowsy.

**Lēth'ar-gy**, *n.* Morbid or unnatural drowsiness; dullness.

**Lē'the**, *n.* Oblivion; death.

**Lē-thē'an**, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion.

**Lē-thif'er-ōus**, *a.* Deadly; destructive; mortal.

**Lēt'ter**, *n.* One who leases; a written message; an epistle; a printing type; (*pl.*) learning; literature. — *v. t.* To stamp with letters. [*type*]

**Lēt'ter-prēss**, *n.* Print from a type.

**Lē'ttuce** (*lēt'tis*), *n.* A plant used for salad.

**Lē'vant**, *a.* Eastern; oriental.

**Lē-vānt'**, *n.* The eastern countries along the Mediterranean.

**Lē-vānt'ine**, or **Lēv'an-tine**, *n.* A kind of silk cloth.

**Lēv'ee**, *n.* [*Fr. lever*, from *lever*, to rise.] Assembly of people on a morning or evening visit to a great personage; a bank of earth along a river.

**Lēv'el** (*lāv*), *a.* Even; flat plain. — *v.* To make even; to aim. — *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equality.

**Lēv'el-er** (*lāv*), *n.* One who levels.

**Lēv'el-ler** } levels.

**Lē'ver**, or **Lēv'er**, *n.* One of the mechanical powers.



Lever.

**Lēv'i-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being leveled.

**Lē-vī'a-than**, *n.* A large sea-animal; the whale.

**Lēv'i-gā'tion**, *n.* Reduction to a fine powder.

**Lēv'i-gāte**, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to polish.

**Lēv'ite**, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; an attendant on a Hebrew priest.

**Lē-vit'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to the Levites.

**Lēv'i-ty**, *n.* Lightness; want of seriousness; vanity; flightiness.

**Lēv'y**, *v. t.* To raise; to collect, as an army. — *n.* Act of raising money or troops: a small coin worth 12½ cents.

**Lēwd** (*lūd*), *a.* Given to the indulgence of lust; licentious; lecherous.

**Lēwd'ly**, *adv.* Lustfully; licentiously.

**Lēwd'ness**, *n.* Unlawful in-

dulgence of lust; unchastity; lechery.

**Lēx'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.

**Lēx'i-eōg'ra-pher** (*līf*), *n.* The writer of a dictionary.

**Lēx'i-co-grāph'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

**Lēx'i-eōg'ra-phy**, *n.* The art of composing dictionaries.

**Lēx'i-cōl'o-gy**, *n.* Science of the derivation and meaning of words.

**Lēx'i-con**, *n.* A dictionary.

**Lī'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* A state of being liable; responsibility; tendency.

**Lī'a-ble**, *a.* Exposed; responsible; subject.

**Lī'ar**, *n.* One who lies.

**Lī-bā'tion**, *n.* An offering of wine.

**Lī'bel**, *n.* A defamatory writing; a written statement of the cause of a legal action and of the relief sought. — *v. t.* (130). To defame by writing; to proceed against by filing a libel.

**Lī'bel-ant**, } *n.* One who

**Lī'bel-lant**, } brings a libel.

**Lī'bel-er** (130), *n.* One who

**Lī'bel-ler** } libels.

**Lī'bel-ōus**, } *a.* Defamatory.

**Lī'bel-lōus**, } *a.* Defamatory.

**Līb'er-al**, *a.* Free in giving; generous; bountiful; candid.

**Līb'er-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Generosity.

**Līb'er-al-ize**, *v. t.* To free from narrow views.

**Līb'er-al-ly**, *adv.* Generously.

**Līb'er-ate**, *v. t.* To set free.

**Līb'er-ā'tion**, *n.* A setting free; release. [*free*]

**Līb'er-ā'tor**, *n.* One who sets free.

**Līb'er-tine**, *n.* A dissolute man. — *a.* Licentious.

**Līb'er-tin-ism**, *n.* Licentiousness of doctrine or life.

**Līb'er-ty**, *n.* Freedom; permission; immunity.

**Lī-bid'i-nōus**, *a.* Lustful; lewd; licentious.

**Lī'brā**, *n.* The Balance; a sign of the zodiac.

**Lī-brā'ri-an**, *n.* One who has charge of a library.

**Lī'bra-ry**, *n.* A collection of books; a place for books.

**Lī'brāte**, *v. t.* To balance.

**Lī-brā'tion**, *n.* Act of balancing. [*balance*]

**Lī'bra-to-ry**, *a.* Moving like a *Lice*. *pl.* of *Louse*.

**Lī'cense**, *n.* Permission; excess of liberty. — *v. t.* To permit by legal warrant; to authorize.

**Lī-cēn'ti-ate** (*-shī-āt*), *n.* One who has a license to exercise a profession.

**Lī-cēn'tiōus** (*-sēn'shūs*), *a.* Loose in morals; dissolute.

**Lī-cēn'tiōus-ness**, *n.* Contempt for self restraint.

**Lī'chen** (*or lich'en*, 55), *n.* A cellular flowerless plant, of a scaly form.

**Lick** (127), *v. t.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap. — *n.* A stroke; a blow; a place where beasts lick for salt.

**Lick'er-ish**, *a.* Nice; delicate; dainty; tempting.

**Līc'or-ice**, *n.* A plant and its sweet, medicinal root.

**Līd**, *n.* A cover.

**Lie** (11, 134), *n.* A false statement uttered to deceive; a falsehood. — *v. i.* (134) To utter falsehood with intent to deceive. — *v. t.* [*imp.* LAY; *p. p.* LAIN] To rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.

**Līēf**, *adv.* Willingly; gladly.

**Līēg**, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. — *n.* A vassal; a lord or superior.

**Lī'en** (*lī'en* or *lī'en*), *n.* A legal claim.

**Līcū** (*lū*), *n.* Stead; place.

**Līeu-tēn'an-cy** (*lu- or lef-*), *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant.

**Līeu-tēn'ant** (*lu- or lef-*), *n.* [*Fr. lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding.] A deputy; an officer next below a captain.

**Līēve**, *adv.* Willingly. See *Līēf*.

**Līfe** (142), *n.* Vitality; existence; energy; spirit; animation; conduct; biography.

**Līfe'-blōd** (*-blūd*), *n.* Blood necessary to life.

**Līfe'boat**, *n.* A boat rendered buoyant by air-tight chambers, &c. [*guard*]

**Līfe'-guārd**, *n.* A body

**Līfe'less**, *a.* Without life, spirit, or energy. — *SYN.* Dull; inanimate; dead.

**Līfe'less-ly**, *adv.* In a lifeless manner.

**Līft**, *v. t.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt. — *n.* Act of raising; that which is to be raised.

**Līg'a-ment**, *n.* Any thing which unites, esp. the bones.

**Līg'a-mēn'tōus**, *a.* Composing, or of the nature of, a ligament.

**Lī-gā'tion**, *n.* Act of binding.

**Līg'a-tūre**, *n.* A band or bandage; two or more letters united, as *ffi*.

**Light** (lit), *n.* That by which we see; illumination; illustration; a candle, &c.; daytime. — *a.* Bright; clear; nimble; not heavy. — *v. t.* To illuminate: to kindle. — *v. i.* To come by chance; to dismount; to descend; to settle.

**Light'en** (lit'n), *v. i.* To flash with light; to grow less dark. — *v. t.* To make light; to alleviate.

**Light'er** (lit'-), *n.* One who lights: a large open boat for unloading vessels.

**Light'-head'ed** (lit'-), *a.* Delirious; volatile.

**Light'-heart'ed** (lit'-), *a.* Cheerful; gay.

**Light'-horse** (lit'-), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

**Light'-house** (lit'-), *n.* A tower with a light to direct seamen.

**Light'ly** (lit'-), *adv.* Nimble; with levity; easily.

**Light'-mind'ed** (lit'-), *a.* Volatile; unsteady.

**Light'ness** (lit'-), *n.* Brightness; want of weight; levity.

**Light'ning** (lit'-), *n.* A flash of electricity.

**Lights** (lits), *n. pl.* Lungs.

**Light'some** (lit'sum), *a.* Luminous: lively; cheering.

**Lig'ne-ous**, *a.* Wooden; resembling wood. [wood.]

**Lig'ni-form**, *a.* Formed like

**Lig'num-vitæ**, *n.* [Lat., wood of life.] A hard wood, used for wheels, &c.

**Like**, *a.* Equal; similar; probable. — *n.* That which resembles. — *adv.* In the same manner. — *v. t.* To be moderately pleased with; to approve; to enjoy. — *v. i.* To choose.

**Like'li-hood**, *n.* Probability.

**Like'li-ness**, *n.* Probability; qualities that please.

**Like'ly**, *a.* Probable. — *adv.* Probably.

**Lik'en**, *v. t.* To compare.

**Like'ness**, *n.* Resemblance.

**Like'wise**, *adv.* In like manner; moreover; also.

**Lik'ing** (133), *n.* Inclination; pleasure; desire.

**Lil'ae**, *n.* A flowering shrub.

**Lil'i-ā-ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a lily.

**Lil'i-pū'tian**, *a.* Diminutive.

**Lil'y**, *n.* A beautiful flower.

**Limb** (lim), *n.* An extremity of the body: a branch of a tree; an edge. — *v. t.* To dismember.

**Lim'ber**, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant. — *n.* Forward part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached. [pliancy.]

**Lim'ber-ness**, *n.* Flexibility.

**Lim'bo** (140), *n.* The borders of hell; a place of restraint.

**Lime**, *n.* A calcareous earth; a tree; an acid fruit.

**Lime'-kiln** (-kil), *n.* A kiln for burning lime. [stone.]

**Lime'stone**, *n.* A calcareous

**Lim'it**, *n.* A bound: border. — *v. t.* To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds.

**Lim'it-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bounded.

**Lim'it-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of limiting; that which limits; restriction. [infinite.]

**Lim'it-less**, *a.* Without limit.

**Limm** (lim), *v. t.* To draw or paint. [er.]

**Lim'ner**, *n.* A portrait painter.

**Limp**, *v. i.* To walk lamely.

**Limp'pet**, *n.* A small shell-fish.

**Limp'id**, *a.* Transparent.

**Limp'id-ness**, *n.* Clearness.

**Limp'sy**, *a.* Weak; flexible.

**Lim'y**, *a.* Containing lime.

**Linch'-pin**, *n.* A pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.

**Lin'den**, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

**Line**, *n.* A string or cord: an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; business; a verse; a limit; the equator; the twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* To cover or put on the inside of.

**Lin'e-age**, *n.* A race; descent.

**Lin'e-al**, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line. [line.]

**Lin'e-al-ly**, *adv.* In a direct

**Lin'e-a-ment**, *n.* Outline; feature; form.

**Lin'e-ar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines.

**Lin'en**, *a.* Made of flax or hemp. — *n.* Cloth of flax or hemp. [deals in linen.]

**Lin'en-drā'per**, *n.* One who

**Ling**, *n.* A fish something like the cod.

**Ling'er**, *v. i.* To remain long; to delay; to loiter.

**Ling'er-ing**, *a.* Slow; tardy.

**Ling'go**, *n.* Language. [Vulgar.]

**Ling'ual** (ling'gwai), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.

**Ling'ui-st** (ling'gwist), *n.* One skilled in languages.

**Ling'ui-st'ic**, *a.* Relating to the affinities of languages.

**Lin'i-ment**, *n.* A soft ointment. [inner surface.]

**Lin'ing**, *n.* Covering of any

**Link** (79), *n.* One of the parts of a chain; a kind of torch. — *v. t.* To connect by links.

**Lin'net**, *n.* A small song-bird.

**Lin'seed**, *n.* Seed of flax.

**Lin'sey-wool'sey**, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

**Lin'stock**, *n.* A cannoneer's staff to hold a match.

**Lint**, *n.* Soft scrapings of linen.

**Lin'tel**, *n.* Upper horizontal part of a door-frame, &c.

**Lion**, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa; an object of interest or curiosity.

**Lion'ess**, *n.* A female lion.

**Lip**, *n.* Border of the mouth; edge of any thing. [melting.]

**Li'que-fac'tion**, *n.* Act of

**Li'que-fi'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being melted.

**Li'que-fy** (-we-), *v. t. or i.* To make or become fluid.

**Li-quē'scent**, *a.* Dissolving.

**Li'uid** (lik'uid), *a.* Flowing; fluid. — *n.* A flowing substance. [pay.]

**Li'uid-ate**, *v. t.* To adjust; to

**Li'uid-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of liquidating.

**Li-uid'i-ty**, } *n.* Quality of

**Li'uid-ness**, } being liquid.

**Li'quor** (lik'ur), *n.* A liquid; strong drink.

**Lisp**, *v. i.* To sound *s* and *z* as *th*; to speak imperfectly. — *n.* A defective articulation.

**List**, *v. t.* To enroll for service. — *v. i.* To hearken; to attend. — *n.* A roll; a strip of cloth.

**List'el**, *n.* A fillet; a little square molding.

**List'en** (lis'n, 93), *v. i.* To hear watchfully; to attend.

**List'en-er** (lis'n-), *n.* One who listens.

**List'less**, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.

**List'less-ly**, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

**List'less-ness**, *n.* Indifference to what is passing.

**Lit'a-ny**, *n.* A solemn form of supplication and prayer.

**Lit'er-al**, *a.* Word for word.



Lion.

**Lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.* With strict adherence to words.

**Lit'er-a-ry**, *a.* Relating to literature.

**Lit'er-ate**, *a.* Learned.

**Lit'er-ā'ti**, *n. pl.* Men of letters; literary men.

**Lit'er-a-tūre**, *n.* Acquaintance with books; literary productions. — **SYN.** Learning; erudition.

**Lith'ar-gē**, *n.* An oxide of lead.

**Lith'e**, *a.* Easy to be bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

**Lith'e-ness**, *n.* Flexibility.

**Lith'o-graph**, *n.* [*Gr. lithos*, store, and *graphein*, to write.] A print from a drawing on stone. — *v. t.* To print from a drawing on stone.

**Lith'og-ra-pher**, *n.* One who practices lithography.

**Lith'o-graph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to lithography.

**Lith'og-ra-phy**, *n.* The art of printing on stone.

**Lith'ol'o-gy**, *n.* The science or natural history of stones.

**Lith'ot'o-mist**, *n.* One who cuts for stone in the bladder.

**Lith'ot'o-my**, *n.* The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

**Lit'i-gant**, *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit. — *a.* Contesting in law. [*lawsuit*.]

**Lit'i-gāte**, *v.* To contest by a lawsuit.

**Lit'i-gā'tion**, *n.* Contention in law; a lawsuit.

**Lit'ig'i-ous** (-tj'us), *a.* Inclined to go to law.

**Lit'ter**, *v. t.* To bring forth; to strew with scraps. — *n.* A carriage with a bed in it; a brood of pigs; loose matter strewed about.

**Lit'tle**, *a.* Small; not much; diminutive. — *n.* A small quantity, amount, or space, &c. — *adv.* In a small degree.

**Lit'tle-ness**, *n.* Smallness; meanness.

**Lit'to-ral**, *a.* Belonging to a shore, as of the sea.

**Lit-tur'gic-al**, *a.* Relating to a liturgy.

**Lit'ur-gy**, *n.* A formulary of public prayers; a ritual.

**Live** (liv'), *v. i.* To have life; to pass one's time; to abide; to dwell; to last; to feed.

**Live**, *a.* Having life; active.

**Live'li-hood**, *n.* Means of living; support of life.

**Live'li-ness**, *n.* Sprightliness.

**Live'long**, *a.* Long in passing.

**Live'ly**, *a.* Living; brisk;

active. — *adv.* In a brisk manner.

**Liv'er**, *n.* One who lives; an organ which secretes bile.

**Liv'er-wort** (-wurt), *n.* A plant between the liehens and mosses.

**Liv'er-y**, *n.* A giving of possession; peculiar dress of servants.

**Lives**, *n. : pl. of Life.* [*&c.*]

**Live'-stock**, *n.* Cattle; horses,

**Liv'id**, *a.* Discolored by a bruise; lead-colored.

**Liv'id-ness**, *n.* A livid color.

**Liv'ing**, *n.* Subsistence; support; a benefice.

**Lix-iv'i-al**, *a.* Made from

**Lix-iv'i-ous**, *a.* Impreg-

**Lix-iv'i-ate**, *v. t.* To impreg-

**Lix-iv'i-um**, *n.* Water im-

**Liz'ard**, *n.* A kind of

**Lo**, *interj.* Look!

**Loach**, *n.* A small

**Load** (lō), *n.* That which is

**Loaf** (lōf), *n.* A quantity or

**Loaf'cr**, *n.* A low idler.

**Loam**, *n.* A rich, friable soil.

**Loam'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or

**Loan**, *n.* Act of lending; the

**Loath**. See *Loth*.

**Loathe**, *v. t.* To hate; to be

**Loath'some**, *a.* Exciting dis-

**Loath'some-ness**, *n.* Quality

**Lōaves**, *n. : pl. of Loaf.*

**Lōb**, *v. t.* To let fall heavily.

**Lōb'by**, *n.* An anteroom; a

**Lōbe**, *n.* A roundish part, as

**Lōb'ster**, *n.* A crustaceous

**Lō'cal**, *a.* Pertaining or limited

**Lo-eāl'i-ty**, *n.* Existence in a

**Lō'eal-ly**, *adv.* With respect

**Lō'eate**, *v. t.* To place or set.

**Lō-eā'tion**, *n.* Act of placing;

**Lōeh** (lōk), *n.* A lake; a bay

**Lōck** (lōk), *n.* Fastening for a

**Lōck'et**, *n.* A catch; a small

**Lōck'smith**, *n.* A maker or

**Lō'e-mō'tion**, *n.* Act of mov-

**Lō'e-mō'tive**, *a.* Having

**Lō'eust**, *n.* A jumping insect,

**Lōde**, *n.* A metallic or other

**Lōdge**, *n.* A small house; an

**Lōdg'er**, *n.* One who lodges.

**Lōdg'ing**, *n.* A place of rest

**Lōdg'ment** (lōdz), *n.* Act of

**Lōft**, *n.* [Allied to *lift*.] An

**Lōft'i-ly**, *adv.* In a lofty man-

**Lōft'i-ness**, *n.* Altitude;

**Lōft'y**, *a.* Elevated; high;

**Lōg**, *n.* A bulky piece of wood;

**Lōg'a-rith'mic**, *a.* Per-

**Lōg'a-rith'mic-al**, *a.* Pertain-

**Lōg'a-rithm**, *n.* An auxiliary

**Lōg'-book**, *n.* Register of a

**Lōg'ger-head**, *n.* A dunce.

**Lōg'-house**, *n.* A house made

**Lōg'ic** (lōz), *n.* Science and

**Lōg'ic-al**, *a.* According to



**Lôg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.  
**Lo-gi'cian** (-jish'an), *n.* A person versed in logic.  
**Lôg'-line**, *n.* A line to measure a ship's way.  
**Lôg'wood**, *n.* A kind of wood used in dyeing.  
**Loin**, *n.* Part of an animal just above the hip; reins.  
**Loi'ter**, *v. i.* To linger on the way. — **SYN.** To lag; delay; saunter. [ters.  
**Loi'ter-er**, *n.* One who loi-lôll (l23), *v. i.* To lie at ease. — *r. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.  
**Lône**, *a.* Single; solitary.  
**Lône'li-ness**, *n.* Solitude; want of company.  
**Lône'ly**, *a.* Solitary; retired.  
**Lône'some**, *a.* Secluded from society; wanting company.  
**Lông**, *a.* Extended; protracted; tedious. — *adv.* To a great extent. — *v. i.* To desire earnestly.  
**Lông'-boat**, *n.* A ship's largest and strongest boat.  
**Lônge** (lunj), *n.* A thrust.  
**Lon-gév'i-ty**, *n.* Length of life. [ing.  
**Lông'-head'ed**, *a.* Discerning.  
**Lông'ing**, *n.* An earnest desire; eager wish.  
**Lôn'gi-tùde**, *n.* Distance from east to west; length.  
**Lôn'gi-tù'di-nal**, *a.* Being in the direction of the length.  
**Lôn'gi-tù'd'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* In the direction of the length.  
**Lông'-lived**, *a.* Living or enduring long.  
**Lông'-prim'er**, *n.* A kind of printing type.  
**Long-primer Type.**  
**Lông-suff'er-ing**, *n.* Patience.  
**Lông-wind'ed**, *a.* Tedious.  
**Lôo**, *n.* A game at cards.  
**Lôok**, *v. i.* To behold; to appear; to search; to watch; to expect. — *n.* Cast of countenance; appearance; view.  
**Lôok'ing-glass**, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.  
**Loom**, *n.* A weaver's frame. — *v. i.* To appear above the surface, as a distant object  
**Lôon**, *n.* A simple fellow; a kind of bird. [string.  
**Lôop**, *n.* A noose in a rope or  
**Lôop'hôle**, *n.* A small opening in a wall; means of escape.  
**Lôose**, *v. t.* To untie; to re-

lax; to release; to open. — *v. i.* To set sail. — *a.* Unbound; wanton. [wantonly.  
**Lôose'ly**, *adv.* Negligently;  
**Lôos'en** (lôos'n), *v. t.* To make loose; to relax.  
**Lôose'ness**, *n.* Freedom; flux.  
**Lôp**, *v. t.* To cut short.  
**Lo-quâ'ciou's**, *a.* Addicted to talking; talkative; garrulous. [ness.  
**Lo-quâ'ci-ty**, *n.* Talkative-  
**Lôrd**, *n.* [A.-S. hlâford, lûfôrd, lit. bread-keeper.] A master; husband; ruler; nobleman; God; the Supreme Ruler. — *v. i.* To domineer; to rule despotically.  
**Lôrd'li-ness**, *n.* Haughtiness.  
**Lôrd'ling**, *n.* A petty lord.  
**Lôrd'ly**, *a.* Proud; haughty.  
**Lôrd'ship**, *n.* Dominion of a lord; a title given to a lord.  
**Lôre**, *n.* Learning; knowledge; erudition.  
**†Lorgnette** (lorn-yët'), *n.* An opera-glass.  
**Lôri-câte**, *v. t.* To plate over.  
**Lôri-cât'ion**, *n.* Act of plating over.  
**Lôse** (lôoz), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. LOST.] To suffer loss; to miss; to let slip. — *v. i.* Not to win; to incur a forfeit.  
**Lôs'er**, *n.* One who loses.  
**Lôss**, *n.* Privation; destruction or ruin; waste.  
**Lôst**, *imp. & p. p.* of Lose.  
**Lôt**, *n.* Hazard; fortune; state; portion; share; chance; a field. — *v. t.* To allot; to share.  
**Lôte**, *n.* A tree that bears a cherry-like fruit.  
**Lôth**, *a.* Unwilling; reluctant.  
**Lôt'ion**, *n.* A medicinal wash.  
**Lôt'ter-y**, *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.  
**Loud**, *a.* Noisy; boisterous; vociferous. [ously.  
**Loud'ly**, *adv.* Noisily; clamorously.  
**Loud'ness**, *n.* Force of sound.  
**Lough** (lôk), *n.* A lake.  
**Lounge**, *v. i.* To spend time lazily; to loiter; to loll.  
**Loun'ger**, *n.* An idle person.  
**Louse** (lûz), *n.* An insect.  
**Lous'y**, *a.* Infested with lice.  
**Lout**, *n.* An awkward person.  
**Lôv'a-ble** (l23), *a.* Deserving of love; amiable.  
**Lôv'age**, *n.* An aromatic plant.  
**Lôve** (lûv), *v. t.* To regard with affection. — *n.* An affection excited by beauty, or whatever is pleasing. — **SYN.** Attachment; fondness; yearning.

**Lôve'-feast**, *n.* A religious festival.  
**Lôve'li-ness** (lûv'nôt), *n.* A knot emblematic of love.  
**Lôve'lê'ter**, *n.* A letter of courtship.  
**Lôve'li-ness**, *n.* Qualities that excite love; gentle beauty.  
**Lôve'lôrn**, *a.* Forsaken by one's love. [amiable.  
**Lôve'ly**, *a.* Worthy of love;  
**Lôv'er**, *n.* One who loves.  
**Lôve'-sick**, *a.* Languishing through love.  
**Lôve'-song**, *n.* A song expressing love. [kindness.  
**Lôv'ing**, *a.* Expressing love or  
**Lôv'ing-kind'ness**, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.  
**Lôw**, *a.* [Allied to lie.] Deep; not high; humble; poor; cheap; mean. — *adv.* With a low voice; cheaply. — *v. i.* To bellow as an ox.  
**Lôw'-bôrn**, *a.* Born in low life.  
**Lôw'-brêd**, *a.* Bred in low condition; vulgar; rude.  
**Lôw'er** (lô'er), *v. t.* or *i.* To let down; to sink.  
**Lôw'er** (lou'er), *v. i.* To appear dark; to threaten.  
**Lôw'er-môst**, *a.* Lowest.  
**Lôw'er-y** (lou'er-y), *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain.  
**Lôw'land**, *n.* Land low and flat; a low, level country.  
**Lôw'li-ness**, *n.* State of being low; humility; meanness.  
**Lôw'ly**, *a.* Humble; meek; mean. — *adv.* Humbly; meekly.  
**Lôw'ness**, *n.* Depression.  
**Lôw-spir'it-ed**, *a.* Dejected.  
**Lôw'-wines**, *n. pl.* The first run of the still.  
**Loy'al**, *a.* Faithful to the lawful government, to a lover, or a friend.  
**Loy'al-ist**, *n.* One who adheres to his king or to the government.  
**Loy'al-ly**, *adv.* With fidelity.  
**Loy'al-ty**, *n.* Fidelity.  
**Lôz'enge**, *n.* A rhomb; a diamond-shaped figure; a small cake of confectionery.  
**Lûb'ber**, *n.* A heavy, lazy fellow; a gawky.  
**Lûb'ber-ly**, *a.* Bulky; lazy; awkward.  
**Lû'bri-câte**, *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery.  
**Lu-bric'i-ty**, *n.* Smoothness  
**Lû'bri-coûs**, *a.* Slippery.  
**Lû'cent**, *a.* Shining; bright.  
**Lû'cid**, *a.* Clear; shining; transparent; sane.



Lū'cid-ness, *n.* Brightness; clearness; transparency.

Lū'ci-fer, *n.* [Lat., light-bringing.] The planet Venus when morning star; Satan.

Lūck (127), *n.* Chance; accident; fortune; fate.

Lūck'i-ly, *adv.* By good chance; fortunately.

Lūck'less, *a.* Unfortunate.

Lūck'y, *a.* Fortunate; successful; favored by luck.

Lū'era-tive, *a.* Profitable; gainful. [gain.]

Lū'ere (lū'ker, 151), *n.* Profit.

Lū'eu-brāte, *v. i.* To study by candle-light or a lamp.

Lū'eu-brā'tion, *n.* Nocturnal study or composition.

Lū'eu-lent, *a.* Clear; bright; evident.

Lū'di-erōūs, *a.* Exciting laughter. — *SYN.* Laughable; ridiculous.

Lū'di-erōūs-ly, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

Lūff (123), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

Lūg, *v. t.* To carry with labor. — *n.* A heavy load; a kind of sail. [trunks, &c.]

Lūg'gage, *n.* A traveler's luggage.

Lū-gū'bri-ōūs, *a.* Mournful.

Lūke'warm, *a.* Moderately warm; indifferent.

Lūke'warm-ness, *n.* Want of zeal; indifference.

Lūll (123), *v. t. or i.* To put to rest; to quiet; to subside.

Lūll'a-bŷ, *n.* A song to quiet infants. [sing to lumbago.]

Lūm-bāg'i-noūs, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

Lūm-bā'go, *n.* A rheumatic pain in the small of the back.

Lūm'bar, *a.* Pertaining to, or near, the loins.

Lūm'ber, *n.* Things useless and cumbrous; sawed timber. — *v. t.* To heap carelessly together.

Lūm'ber-rōom, *n.* A place for useless things.

Lū'mi-na-ry, *n.* Any body that gives light.

Lū'mi-noūs, *a.* Shining; bright; light; clear.

Lūmp, *n.* A small, shapeless mass; the whole; the gross. — *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.

Lūmp'ish, *a.* Bulky; inactive; stupid.

Lūmp'y, *a.* Full of lumps.

Lū'nā-ry, *n.* Mental derangement; madness in general.

Lū'nar, { *a.* Pertaining to  
Lū'nā-ry, } the moon.

Lū'nā-tic (120), *a.* Affected with lunacy. — *n.* A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon.

Lū'nā'tion, *n.* Revolution of the moon about the earth.

Lūnch, *n.* Food taken between breakfast and dinner; an eating-house. — *v. i.* To take a slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

Lūnch'eon (-un), *n.* Food taken between any meals.

Lū-nētte', *n.* A detached bastion.

Lūng, *n.* Organ of respiration in air-breathing animals.

Lūnge, *n.* A sudden push or thrust. [for firing cannon.]

Lūnt, *n.* The match cord used in fireworks.

Lū'nu-lar, { *a.* Shaped like  
Lū'nu-late, } a new moon.

Lū'pine, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.

Lūrch, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; deserted condition. — *v. i.* To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea; to dodge; to play tricks.

Lūre, *n.* That which allures. — *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to allure. [mal.]

Lū'rid (86), *a.* Gloomy; dispirited.

Lūrk, *v. t.* To lie in wait; to lie close or out of sight.

Lūrk'ing-plāce, *n.* A hiding-place.

Lū'sciōūs (lūsh'us), *a.* [A corruption of *luxurious*.] Sweet or rich, so as to cloy.

Lūst, *n.* Longing desire; carnal appetite. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly or improperly; to have carnal appetite.

Lūst'er (151), *n.* Brightness; lustre.

Lūst're, { *a.* kind of lamp.

Lūst'ful, *a.* Flaming irregular or evil desires; inviting to lust.

Lūst'i-ly, *adv.* Stoutly; boldly; with vigor.

Lūst'i-ness, *n.* Vigor; strength and spirit; energy.

Lūst'ral, *a.* Used in, or pertaining to, purification.

Lūst'rāte, *v. t.* To purify; to survey.

Lūst'rā'tion, *n.* Purification.

Lūst'ring, *n.* A kind of glossy silk cloth.

Lūst'rōūs, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous. [years.]

Lūst'rum, *n.* Space of five years.

Lūst'y, *a.* Able of body; full of vigor; hearty; robust.

Lūte (27), *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a compo-

sition resembling

elay. — *v. t.*

To coat with lute.

Lūte'string, *n.* String of a lute; a plain, stout kind of silk.

Lūther-an, *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the Reformer. — *n.* A follower of Luther. [window.]

Lū'thern, *n.* A dormer.

Lū'xāte, *v. t.* To put out of joint; to dislocate. [joint.]

Lūx-ā'tion, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.

Lūx-ū'ri-ānce (lūgz-yŷ' or lūks-yŷ'-), *n.* Rank or vigorous growth; exuberance.

Lūx-ū'ri-ant (lūgz-yŷ' or lūks-yŷ'-), *a.* Exuberant in growth.

Lūx-ū'ri-āte (lūgz-yŷ' or lūks-yŷ'-), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly or to excess; to live luxuriously; to delight exceedingly.

Lūx-ū'ri-ōūs (lūgz-yŷ' or lūks-yŷ'-), *a.* Given to luxury; voluptuous.

Lūx-ū'ri-ōūs-ly (lūgz- or lūks-), *adv.* Voluptuously; exuberantly.

Lūx'u-ry (lūk'shp-rŷ, 92), *n.* Excess in eating, or dress, &c. — *SYN.* Voluptuousness; effeminaey; sensuality; delicacy.

Lŷ-gē'um, *n.* A literary association, or the place where they meet; a seminary.

Lŷc (lŷ), *n.* A solution of alkaline salt. [less animal fluid.]

Lŷmph, *n.* A certain color.

Lŷm-phāt'ie, *a.* Pertaining to lymph. — *n.* A vein-like vessel, in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.

Lŷnx, *n.* A wild animal much like a cat.

Lŷre, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.

Lŷr'ie, { *a.*

Lŷr'ie-al, } Pertaining or adapted to a lyre. — *n.* A song.

Lŷrist, *n.* One who plays on the harp or lyre.



Lute.



Lynx.



Lyre.



preserve; to support with food, &c.; to uphold.  
**Māin'te-nance**, *n.* Sustenance; support.  
**Māize**, *n.* Indian corn.  
**Ma-jēs'tie**, *a.* Stately; grand; august.  
**Ma-jēs'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* With dignity or grandeur.  
**Māj'es-ty**, *n.* Exalted dignity; grandeur; title of a king or queen.  
**Mā'jor-dō'mo**, *n.* A steward.  
**Mā'jor**, *a.* Greater; elder. — *n.* A military officer above a captain.  
**Ma-jōr'i-ty**, *n.* The greater number; more than half; full age; rank of a major.  
**Māke**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* MADE.] To create; to produce; to form; to compel; to cause to be; to gain. — *v. i.* To tend; to contribute; to increase. — *n.* Form; structure. [or creates].  
**Māk'er**, *n.* One who forms.  
**Māke'-shift**, *n.* A temporary expedient.  
**Māke'-weight** (-wāt), *n.* Something thrown into a scale to make weight.  
**Māl'a-chite**, *n.* A beautiful ore of copper, usually green.  
**Māl'ad-min'is-trā'tion**, *n.* Bad management of affairs.  
**Māl'a-dy**, *n.* Sickness; disease; bodily ailment.  
**Māl'a-pert**, *a.* Bold; saucy.  
**Māl'ap'ro-pōs'(-pō')**, *a.* Unseasonably; unsuitable.  
**Ma-lā'ri-ā**, *n.* Noxious exhalation.  
**Māl'con-tēt'**, *a.* Discontented; dissatisfied.  
**Māle**, *a.* Belonging to the male sex. — *n.* One of the sex that begets young.  
**Māl'e-dic'tion**, *n.* A curse.  
**Māl'e-fāc'tor**, *n.* One guilty of a great crime; a felon; a convict.  
**Ma-lēv'o-lence**, *n.* Ill-will.  
**Ma-lēv'o-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *malevolens*, fr. *male*, ill, and *volens*, disposed.] Ill-disposed; spiteful.  
**Mal-fēa'gance**, *n.* Evil doing.  
**Māl'for-mā'tion**, *n.* Irregular formation or structure.  
**Māl'ice**, *n.* Extreme enmity; unprovoked spite.  
**Ma-lī'cious** (-lish'us), *a.* Ill-disposed; malignant.  
**Ma-lī'cious-ly** (-lish'us-ly), *adv.* With malice or evil intention.  
**Ma-lign'(-lin')**, *v. t.* To tra-

duce; to slander; to vilify. — *a.* Malicious; malignant.  
**Ma-lig'nan-cy**, *n.* Malice; malevolence; virulence.  
**Ma-lig'nant**, *a.* Malicious; dangerous to life.  
**Ma-lign'er** (-lin'-), *n.* One who maligns.  
**Ma-lig'ni-ty**, *n.* Extreme or virulent enmity; malice.  
**Ma-lign'ly** (-lin'-), *adv.* With extreme ill-will.  
**Māl'i-son** (-zon), *n.* Malediction; curse.  
**Mall** (123), *n.* A kind of hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with something heavy.  
**Māl'l** (māl'), *n.* A public walk.  
**Māl'le-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Susceptibility of extension by beating.  
**Māl'le-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being extended by beating.  
**Māl'let**, *n.* A wooden hammer.  
**Māl'lōw**, *n.* A plant.  
**Māl'm'gey** (mām'zē), *n.* A sort of sweet grape and wine.  
**Māl-prāc'tice**, *n.* Evil practice; professional misconduct of a physician.  
**Malt**, *n.* Grain steeped and dried, for use in brewing. — *v. i.* To become malt.  
**Malt'ster**, *n.* A malt-maker.  
**Māl'treat'**, *v. t.* To treat ill.  
**Māl'treat'ment**, *n.* Ill-treatment; abuse.  
**Māl'ver-sā'tion**, *n.* Evil conduct; fraudulent practice.  
**Mām-mā'**, *n.* Mother; — a word used by children.  
**Mām'mal**, *n.* An animal that suckles its young.  
**Mām'mi-fer**, *n.* A mammal.  
**Mām-mif'er-ōus**, *a.* Nourishing young by breasts.  
**Mām'mil-la-ry**, *a.* Belonging to the breasts. [wealth].  
**Mām'mon**, *n.* Riches.  
**Mām'moth**, *n.* A huge quadruped, now extinct.  
**Mān** (143), *n.* The human race; an adult male; a husband; a servant. — *v. t.* To furnish with men.  
**Mān'a-ele**, *v. t.* To shackle the hands of.  
**Mān'a-eles**, *n. pl.* Shackles for the hands; handcuffs.  
**Mān'age**, *v. t.* To conduct; to transact; to husband. — *v. i.* To direct affairs.  
**Mān'age-a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable of being managed.  
**Mān'age-ment**, *n.* Conduct.  
**Mān'a-ger**, *n.* A conductor; an economist. [writ].  
**†Mān-dā'mus**, *n.* A kind of

**Mān'da-rin'**, *n.* A Chinese public officer.  
**Mān'dāte**, *n.* An official order or command.  
**Mān'da-to-ry**, *a.* Containing a command. [lower jaw].  
**Mān'di-ble**, *n.* The jaw or Man-dib'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. [strutment].  
**Mān'drel**, *n.* A turner's instrument.  
**Mān'du-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of chewing. [neck of a beast].  
**Māne** (140), *n.* Long hair on the  
**†Ma-nege'** (ma-nāzh'), *n.* Art of horsemanship; a school for horsemanship.  
**†Mā'nēs**, *n. pl.* Departed souls.  
**Ma-neū'ver** (151), *n.* Evolution; stratagem. — *v. t.* To change position; to manage with address. [stout].  
**Mān'ful**, *a.* Bold; brave.  
**Mān'ful-ly**, *adv.* Like a man.  
**Mān'ga-nēge'**, *n.* A very hard and refractory metal.  
**Mānge**, *n.* The itch on cattle.  
**Mān'gel-wūr-zel** (58), *n.* A plant of the beet kind.  
**Mān'ger**, *n.* An eating-trough for cattle.  
**Mān'gle**, *v. t.* To cut roughly or coarsely; to mutilate; to smooth, as linen. — *n.* A mangle for smoothing linen.  
**Mān'go** (140), *n.* A pickled muskmelon.  
**Mān'grove**, *n.* A tropical tree.  
**Mān'gy**, *a.* Scabby, as a beast. [men].  
**Mān'hōod**, *n.* Adult years in mā'ni-ā, *n.* Madness.  
**Mā'ni-āe** (107, 127), *a.* Raving with madness. — *n.* A madman.  
**Ma-nī'ae-al**, *a.* Raving; mad.  
**Mān'i-fest**, *a.* Not concealed, obscure or difficult. — *SYN.* Clear; plain; obvious; apparent. — *v. t.* To make known; to show. — *n.* An invoice of a cargo.  
**Mān'i-fest-ā'tion**, *n.* Exhibition; display; revelation.  
**Mān'i-fest-ly**, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.  
**Mān'i-fēs'to**, *n. (pl. Mān'i-fēs'tōes, 140.)* A public declaration.  
**Mān'i-fōld**, *a.* Many; diverse.  
**Mān'i-kin**, *n.* A dwarf; a model of a man.  
**Mā'ni-ōe** (127), *n.* The plant from which tapioca is made.  
**Mān'i-ple**, *n.* A handful; a small band of soldiers; a scarf worn by Roman Catholic priests.



Ma-nip'u-lâ-te, *v. t.* To treat or labor with the hands.

Ma-nip'u-lâ'tion, *n.* Manual operation; a working over.

Man-kind', *n.* The human race.

Mân'like, *a.* Becoming a man. Mân'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being manly.

Mân'tly, *a.* Having the attributes of a man; brave; noble. [tion from many trees.

Mân'nâ, *n.* A sweetish secretion.

Mân'ner, *n.* Form; way; mode; air or mien; (*pl.*) deportment; behavior.

Mân'ner-ism, *n.* Studied uniformity of manner.

Mân'ner-ist, *n.* One addicted to mannerism. [well-behaved.

Mân'ner-ly, *a.* Civil; decent; Ma-nœu'vere (*ma-nâ'v'er*). See *Maneuver*. [sel.

Mân'-of-war', *n.* A war vessel.

Mân'or, *n.* A lord's estate in lands. [a manor.

Ma-nô'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to Mânse, *n.* A parsonage-house; a farm.

Mân'sion (89), *n.* A large dwelling-house; place of abode.

Mân'slaugh-ter (-slaw-), *n.* The killing of a person in passion, without malice.

Mân'tel (58), *n.* The piece of timber or stone over the fireplace. [worn by women.

Mân'te-lê't', *n.* A small cloak.

Man-tillâ (140), *n.* A light covering to throw over a lady's dress.

Mân'tle, *n.* A loose garment or cloak; a cover. — *v. t.* or *i.* To cloak; to suffuse.

Mân'tu-â (or mân'tu), *n.* A woman's gown.

Mân'tua-mâk'er (mân'tu-), *n.* A dress-maker.

Mân'u-al, *a.* [*Lat. manualis*, from *manus*, a hand.] Performed by the hand. — *n.* A small book.

Mân'u-fâc'to-ry, *n.* A place where goods are made.

Mân'u-fâc'tû-re, *n.* Any thing made by the hand or by machinery. — *v. t.* To form by the hand or by art into forms convenient for use.

Mân'u-fâc'tû-rer, *n.* One who manufactures.

Mân'u-mis'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Act of freeing slaves.

Mân'u-mit', *v. t.* To release from slavery; to set free.

Ma-nû-re', *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land. — *v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to.

Mân'u-script, *n.* Any writing done by hand.

Ma'ny (mên'y'), *a.* Numerous. — *n.* A great number.

Mâp, *n.* A delineation of the earth or any part of it. — *v. t.* To draw or delineate.

Mâ'ple, *n.* A certain tree.

Mâr (129), *v. t.* To hurt; to impair; to injure the looks of.

Mâr'a-nâth'â, or Mâr'a-nâ-thâ, *n.* A curse.

Ma-râs'tmus, *n.* A wasting of flesh without fever.

Ma-raud', *v. i.* To rove for plunder.

Ma-raud'er, *n.* A plunderer.

Mâr'ble, *n.* A kind of calcareous stone, or any thing made of it. — *v. t.* To vein or variegate like marble.

Mâr'ch, *n.* The third month of the year; regulated movement of troops; a procession. — *v. i.* To move in military order. — *v. t.* To cause to march, as an army. [finer.

Mâr'ch'es, *n. pl.* Borders; con-

Mâr'ch-ion-ess (mâr'shun-64), *n.* The wife of a marquis.

Mâr'e, *n.* The female of the horse kind.

Mâr'gin, *n.* An edge; border.

Mâr'gin-al, *a.* Placed in the margin.

Mâr'i-gôld, *n.* A plant having a yellow flower.

Ma-rine', *a.* Pertaining to the sea. — *n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; shipping. [sailor.

Mâr'i-ner, *n.* A seaman; a

Mâr'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a husband.

Mâr'i-time (46), *a.* Pertaining to the sea; marine; nautical.

Mâr'jo-ram, *n.* An aromatic plant.

Mâr'k, *n.* A coin; a token; indication; note. — *v. t.* To draw a mark upon; to write on; to note; to observe.

Mâr'ket, *n.* A place or time of sale; emporium. — *v. i.* '130. To deal in market.

Mâr'ket-a-ble, *a.* Fit for market or sale; merchantable.

Mâr'ket-man (142), *n.* One who sells provisions at market.

Mâr'ks'man (143), *n.* A man skillful in shooting.

Mâr'l, *n.* A species of earth.

Mâr'l-â-ceous, (*a.* Consisting

Mâr'ly, in, like, or abounding with, marl.

Mâr'line, *n.* A small line of two strands.

Mâr'ma-lâde, *n.* A preserve made of quinces, or apples, &c., boiled with sugar.

Mar-mô're-an, *a.* Relating to marble. [small monkey.

Mâr'mo-sêt', *n.* A kind of

Ma-roôn', *n.* A free black on the West India mountains; a kind of claret color. — *v. t.* To put ashore on a desolate

isle as a punishment.

Mâr'que (mâr'k), *n.* A license to make reprisal at sea on an enemy. [field-teut.

Mar-quee' (-kê'), *n.* A large

Mâr'quet-ry (-ket-ry), *n.* Inlaid work of shells, &c.

Mâr'quis (-kwis), *n.* A title of nobility.

Mâr'quis-ate, *n.* Dignity or lordship of a marquis.

Mâr'riage (mâr'rij), *n.* State or condition of being married. — *SYN.* Matrimony; wedlock.

Mâr'riage-a-ble (133), *a.* Of a fit age to be married.

Mâr'rôw, *n.* A soft substance in bones; essence of a thing.

Mâr'rôw-bône, *n.* A bone containing marrow.

Mâr'rôw-fât, *n.* A large, delicious pea. [row.

Mâr'rôw-y, *a.* Full of mar-

Mâr'try, *v. i.* To be joined in wedlock. — *v. t.* To join in wedlock. [ground.

Mâr'sh (140), *n.* Low, wet

Mâr'shal, *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, &c. — *v. t.* (130). To arrange in due order. [marshal.

Mâr'shal-ship, *n.* Office of a

Mâr'shy, *a.* Wet; boggy.

Mâr't, *n.* A place of public sale; market; emporium.

Mâr'ten (55), *n.* An animal allied to the weasel; a martin.

Mâr'tial, *a.* Warlike; bold.

Mâr'tin, *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [plupianian.

Mâr'ti-nêt', *n.* A strict dis-

Mâr'tin-mas (139), *n.* Festival of Saint Martin, November 11th.

Mâr'tin-gal, *n.* A strap to hold down the head of a horse.

Mâr'tyr, *n.* One who suffers death for the truth. — *v. t.* To make a martyr of; to torment. [of a martyr.

Mâr'tyr-dôm, *n.* The death

Mâr'tyr-ô'lo-gist, *n.* An historian of martyrs.

Mâr'tyr-ô'lo-gy, *n.* History or register of martyrs.

**Mär'vel** (130), *v. i.* To be struck with surprise; to wonder. — *n.* A wonder; a prodigy.

**Mär'vel-öüs**, *a.* Wonderful.

**Mär'vel-öüs-ly**, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

**Mäs'eu-line**, *a.* Male; like a man; not effeminate.

**Mäsh**, *n.* A mixture of things; bran and water. — *v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass; to crush.

**Mask**, *n.* A cover for the face; disguise. — *v. t.* To disguise.

**Mäs'in**, *n.* Different sorts of grain mixed.

**Mä'son** (mä'sn), *n.* An artificer in brick and stone.

**Ma-sön'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to masonry.

**Mä'son-ry**, *n.* Work of a mason; craft of freemasons.

**Mas'quer-äde'** (-ker-), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise. — *v. i.* To assemble in masks.

**Mäs'quer-äd'er** (-ker-), *n.* A masked person.

**Mäss** (124), *n.* A lump; an assemblage; bulk; a Roman Catholic service.

**Mäs'sa-cre** (-ker, 151), *n.* Promiscuous slaughter. — *v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with cruelty; to slaughter.

**Mäss'i-ness**, } *n.* Bulk;  
**Mäss'ive-ness**, } ponderous-  
ness.

**Mäss'ive**, } *a.* Bulky; heavy;  
**Mäss'y**, } ponderous.

**Mäst**, *n.* An upright pole or timber for sails, &c., in a vessel; masts; acorns.

**Mäs'ter**, *n.* A ruler; a superior; a proprietor; a teacher; a chief. — *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

**Mäs'ter-kēy**, *n.* A key that opens many locks.

**Mäs'ter-ly**, *a.* Becoming a master; most excellent.

**Mäs'ter-pièce**, *n.* A capital performance.

**Mäs'ter-y**, *n.* Superiority. — **SYN.** Rule; dominion; supremacy.

**Mäs'ti-cäte**, *v. t.* To chew.  
**Mäs'ti-cät'ion**, *n.* Act of chewing.

**Mäs'tie**, *n.* A resin from a tree.

**Mäs'tiff**, *n.*  A large variety of dog.

**Mäs'to-don**, *n.* Mastiff.  
An animal resem-

bling the elephant, now extinct.

**Mät**, *n.* A texture of rushes, husks, straw, &c. — *v. t.* To weave into a mat; to twist together.



**Mätch** (140), *n.* A contest; an equal; marriage; something to take fire. — *v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry. — *v. i.* To correspond; to equal.

**Mätch'less**, *a.* Having no equal; peerless; unequalled.

**Mätch'lock**, *n.* A musket fired by means of a match.

**Mäte**, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel. — *v. t.* To match; to compete with.

**Ma-tē'ri-al**, *a.* Consisting of matter; bodily; of consequence; weighty. — *n.* The substance of which any thing is made.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ism**, *n.* The doctrine of materialists.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ist**, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

**Ma-tē'ri-äl'i-ty**, *n.* Material existence; importance.

**Ma-tē'ri-äl-ize**, *v. t. or i.* To reduce to a state of matter; to occupy with material interests solely.

**Ma-tē'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In a state of matter; essentially.

**Ma-tēr'nal**, *a.* [Lat. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother.] Motherly.

**Ma-tēr'ni-ty**, *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother.

**Mäth'e-mät'ie**, } *a.* Relat-  
**Mäth'e-mät'ie-al**, } ing or  
according to mathematics.

**Mäth'e-mät'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By mathematics.

**Mäth'e-ma-ti'cian** (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

**Mäth'e-mät'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of quantity or of magnitude and number.

**Mät'in**, *a.* Pertaining to the morning. [ship or service.

**Mät'ins**, *n. pl.* Morning work.

**Mät'rass**, *n.* A chemical vessel. [mold for castings.

**Mät'rice**, or **Mät'rice**, *n.* A matricide.

**Mät'ri-cid'al**, *a.* Relating to matricide.

**Mät'ri-cide**, *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.

**Ma-trie'u-läte**, *v. t.* To ad-

mit to membership, as in a college.

**Ma-trie'u-läte**, *n.* One entered in a college, &c.

**Ma-trie'u-lät'ion**, *n.* Act of admitting to membership.

**Mät'ri-mö'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial.

**Mät'ri-mo-ny**, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; the nuptial state.

**Mät'rix**, *n.* The womb; a mold.


**Mät'ron**, *n.* An elderly woman; a wife; a nurse in a hospital.

**Mät'ron-al**, or **Mät'ron-al**, *a.* Grave; motherly.

**Mät'ron-ly**, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron.

**Mät'ter**, *n.* Substance of which bodies are constituted; pus; subject; affair; importance. — *v. i.* To signify; to be of importance; to form pus.

**Mät'ting**, *n.* A texture of rushes, straw, &c.; materials for mats.

**Mät'tock** (127).  *n.* A kind of pick-ax.

**Mät'tress**, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, husks, or the like. [ripen; to suppurate.

**Mät'u-räte**, *v. t. or i.* To ripen; to suppurate.

**Mät'u-rät'ion**, *n.* A ripening, as of an abscess.

**Ma-türe**, *a.* Ripe; full-grown; well digested. — *v. t.* To bring to perfection; to consider well.

**Ma-türe'ly**, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.

**Ma-tü'ri-ty**, *n.* A mature state; ripeness.

**Maud'lin**, *a.* Fuddled; sickly sentimental.

**Mau'ger**, } *a.* In spite of; not-  
**Mau'gre**, } withstanding.

**Maul**, *n.* A wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise.

**Maul'stick**, *n.* [A corruption of Ger. *maler-stock*, lit. painter-stick.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady.

**Mäund'er**, or **Maund'er**, *v. i.* To mutter; to beg.

**Mau'so-lē'um**, *n.* [Lat., fr. the tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A magnificent tomb or monument.

**Mä'vis**, *n.* The throats or song-thrush.

**Maw**, *n.* Stomach of a beast.

**Mawk'ish**, *a.* Apt to cause satiety and loathing.

**Măx'il-lar**, } *a.* Relating to  
**Măx'il-la-ry**, } the jaw.  
**Măx'im**, *n.* An established  
 principle; axiom; aphorism.  
**Măx'i-mum**, *n.* (*pl.* **Măx'i-**  
**mă**). The greatest quantity  
 or value attainable in a given  
 case.  
**Măy**, *n.* The fifth month of  
 the year. — *v. aux.* [*imp.*  
**MITHT**.] To be possible; to  
 be able; to have license.  
**Măy'-dăy**, *n.* The first day  
 of May. [*a person.*]  
**Măy'hem**, *n.* The maiming of  
**Măy'qr** (*colloq.* **măr**), *n.* Chief  
 magistrate of a city or bor-  
 ough.  
**Măy'or-al-ty** (*colloq.* **măr'al-**  
**ty**), *n.* Office of a mayor.  
**Măy'or-ess** (*colloq.* **măr'es**), *n.*  
 Wife of a mayor. [*color.*]  
**Măz'a-rine**, *n.* A deep blue  
**Măz'ard**, *n.* A kind of small,  
 black cherry.  
**Măze** (149), *n.* A labyrinth;  
 astonishment. — *v. t.* To be-  
 wilder.  
**Măzy**, *a.* Intricate; per-  
 plexed with turns and wind-  
 ings.  
**Mē**, *pron.* Objective case of *I*.  
**Mēad**, *n.* A liquor composed of  
 honey and water; a meadow.  
**Mēad'ōw** (**mēd'ō**), *n.* Low  
 or level grass land.  
**Mēa'ger** (151), *a.* Wanting  
**Mēa'gre**, } flesh; lean; thin;  
 } poor.  
**Mēa'ger-ly**, } *adv.* In a mea-  
**Mēa'gre-ly**, } ger manner.  
**Mēa'ger-ness**, } *n.* Quality or  
**Mēa'gre-ness**, } state of being  
 meager.  
**Mēal**, *n.* Grain ground to  
 powder; food taken at once.  
**Mēal'y**, *a.* Resembling meal.  
**Mēan**, *a.* Low; base; average.  
 — *n.* A middle point; place,  
 rate, or degree. — *v. t.* [*imp.*  
 & *p. p.* **MEANT**.] To intend;  
 to design; to have in view;  
 to purpose; to signify.  
**Mēans**, *n. pl.* Medium; in-  
 strument; income.  
**Mē-ān'der**, *n.* A winding  
 course. — *v. i.* (130). To run  
 in windings. — *v. t.* To make  
 winding or sinuous.  
**Mēan'ing**, *n.* Intention; sig-  
 nification. [*nity.*]  
**Mēan'ly**, *adv.* Without dig-  
 nity.  
**Mēan'ness**, *n.* Lowness; sor-  
 didness; baseness.  
**Mēant**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Mean*.  
**Mēan'time**, } *adv.* In the  
**Mēan'while**, } intervening  
 time.

**Mēa'sles** (**mē'zls**), *n.* An erup-  
 tive disease. [*measles.*]  
**Mēa'sgly**, *a.* Infected with  
**Mēas'ur-a-ble** (**mēzh'ur-**), *a.*  
 Capable of being measured.  
**Mēas'ur-a-bly** (**mēzh'ur-**),  
*adv.* To a limited extent;  
 moderately.  
**Mēas'ure** (**mēzh'ur**), *n.* That  
 which measures; extent;  
 time in music; limit; de-  
 gree; meter; means to an  
 end. — *v. t.* To ascertain the  
 extent or quantity of.  
**Mēas'ure-less**, *a.* Boundless.  
**Mēas'ure-ment**, *n.* Act of  
 measuring; dimensions.  
**Mēas'ur-er** (**mēzh'ur-**, 133), *n.*  
 One who measures.  
**Mēat**, *n.* Flesh for food; food  
 in general.  
**Me-chān'ie**, *n.* An artisan.  
**Me-chān'ie**, } *a.* Pertain-  
**Me-chān'ie-al**, } ing to ma-  
 chines; acting by physical  
 power.  
**Me-chān'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* By  
 physical force or power like a  
 machine; unthinkingly.  
**Mēch'a-ni'cian** (**nīsh'an**), *n.*  
 One skilled in mechanics.  
**Me-chān'ies**, *n. sing.* The  
 science that treats of the  
 laws of motion and force.  
**Mēch'an-ism**, *n.* Structure  
 or parts of a machine.  
**Mēch'an-ist**, *n.* One skilled  
 in machines.  
**Mēd'al**, *n.* A piece of metal  
 stamped with a device.  
**Mēd'al-ist** (134), *n.* A person.  
**Mēd'al-ist**, } skilled in medals;  
**Me-dāl'tion** (**yun**), *n.* A large  
 medal; a circular tablet on  
 which figures are embossed.  
**Mēd'dle**, *v. i.* To interfere.  
**Mēd'dler**, *n.* A busybody.  
**Mēd'dle-some**, *a.* Apt to  
 meddle; intrusive; officious.  
**Mē'di-æ'val**, *a.* Relating to  
 the Middle Ages.  
**Mē'di-al**, *a.* Noting average.  
**Mē'di-ate**, *v. i.* To interpose.  
**Mē'di-ate**, *a.* Middle; acting  
 as a mean.  
**Mē'di-ate-ly**, *adv.* By a sec-  
 ondary cause.  
**Mē'di-ā'tion**, *n.* Agency be-  
 tween parties; interposition.  
**Mē'di-ā'tor**, *n.* One who me-  
 diates; an intercessor; — ap-  
 plied particularly to Christ.  
**Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Belonging  
 to a mediator or to media-  
 tion. [*a mediator.*]  
**Mē'di-ā'tor-ship**, *n.* Office of  
**Mē'di-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of  
 being cured.

**Mēd'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to  
 medicine, or to the art of  
 healing.  
**Mēd'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a med-  
 ical manner; medicinally.  
**Mēd'i-ca-ment**, *n.* A healing  
 application; medicine.  
**Mēd'i-cāte**, *v. t.* To tincture  
 or impregnate with medi-  
 cines.  
**Me-dic'i-nal**, *a.* Healing; cu-  
 rative; sanatory. [*icine.*]  
**Me-dic'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* By med-  
**Mēd'i-cine**, *n.* Any thing that  
 cures; a remedy.  
**Mē'di-ōe'ri-ty**, *n.* Middle  
 state; moderate degree.  
**Mēd'i-tāte**, *v. t. or i.* To  
 think; to muse; to contem-  
 plate.  
**Mēd'i-tā'tion**, *n.* Contempla-  
 tion; continued thought.  
**Mēd'i-ta-tive**, *a.* Given to  
 contemplation; thoughtful.  
**Mē'di-um**, *n.* (*pl.* **Mē'di-ā**  
 or **Mē'di-ums**, 147) A means  
 or instrument; any thing in-  
 tervening; a substance passed  
 through.  
**Mēd'lar**, *n.* A tree and its  
 fruit. [*miscellany.*]  
**Mēd'ley**, *n.* A mixture; a  
**Me-dū'l'lar**, } *a.* Consisting  
**Mēd'ul-la-ry**, } of marrow,  
 } or resembling it. [*penes.*]  
**Mēed**, *n.* A reward; recom-  
**Meek**, *a.* Mild; soft; gentle.  
**Meek'ly**, *adv.* Mildly; softly.  
**Meek'ness**, *n.* Mildness of  
 temper; gentleness.  
**Meer'schaum** (**-shawm**), *n.*  
 [*Ger., sea-foam.*] A fine white  
 clay, of which pipes are made;  
 a pipe made of this clay.  
**Meet**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp.* & *p.*  
 & *p. MET.*] To come together;  
 to join. — *a.* Fit; suitable.  
**Meet'ing**, *n.* An assembly;  
 an interview.  
**Meet'ing-house**, *n.* A place  
 of worship (in England, for  
 dissenters).  
**Meet'ly**, *adv.* Fitly; suita-  
 bly; duly. [*ableness.*]  
**Meet'ness**, *n.* Fitness; suit-  
**Mē'grim**, *n.* A vehement pain  
 in one side of the head; a  
 whim. [*choly.*]  
**Mē'an-ehōl'ie**, *a.* Melan-  
**Mē'an-ehol-y**, *a.* Dejected;  
 gloomy. — *n.* Dejection of  
 spirits; a gloomy state of  
 mind.  
**Mēl'ior-ate** (**mēl'yor-**), *v. t.*  
 To make better. [*ment.*]  
**Mēl'ior-ā'tion**, *n.* Improve-  
**Mel-lif'lue-ence**, *n.* A sweet  
 smooth flow.

**sōn**, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; **ār**, rye, pūll; **ç**, ē, soft; **c**, ē, hard; **a**; exist; **y** as ng; **this**.

Mel-lif'lu-ent, } *a.*  
Mel-lif'lu-ous (117), } Sweet-  
ly flowing.  
Mél'lôw, *a.* Soft with ripeness.  
— *v. t. or i.* To ripen to softness. [ripeness.]  
Mél'lôw-ness, *n.* Softness;  
Me-lô'di-ôus, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.  
Mél'o-dist, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies. [ludicrous.]  
Mél'o-dize, *v. t.* To make me-  
Mél'o-drâ-mâ, } *n.* A sensa-  
Mél'o-drâ-ma, } tional play  
with songs intermixed.  
Mél'o-dra-mât'ic, *a.* Done for effect merely.  
Mél'o-dy, *n.* An agreeable succession of single tones.  
Mél'on, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, which is eaten raw.  
Mêlt, *v. t. or i.* To dissolve; to make or become liquid.  
Mêm'ber, *n.* A limb of the body; a clause; a part; one of a society.  
Mêm'ber-ship, *n.* The state of being a member.  
Mêm'bra-nâ-ceous, *a.* Consisting of membranes.  
Mêm'brâne, *n.* A thin tissue, or kind of skin.  
Mêm'bra-nous, *a.* Consisting of a membrane.  
Me-mên'to, *n.* (*pl.* Me-mên'tôes, 140.) That which reminds; a memorial.  
Mêm'oir (mêm'wor or m3'niwor), *n.* A written account or history; a biography; a record of investigations.  
Mêm'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of remembrance.  
Mêm'o-ra-bly, *adv.* In a memorable manner.  
Mêm'o-rân'dum, *n.* (*pl.* Mêm'o-rân'dums, or †Mêm'o-rân'dâ, 147.) A note or record to help the memory.  
Me-mô'ri-al, *a.* Preserving remembrance. — *n.* That which preserves remembrance; an address or statement with petition.  
Me-mô'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who presents a memorial.  
Me-mô'ri-al-ize, *v. t.* To present a memorial to.  
Mêm'o-rize (153), *v. t.* To cause to be remembered.  
Mêm'o-ry, *n.* The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; recollection; remembrance.  
Mên, *pl. of Man.*  
Mên'age, *v. t.* To threaten. — *n.* A threat.

Men-âg'er-îe (men-âzh'-), *n.* A collection of animals.  
Mênd, *v. t. or i.* To repair; to correct; to improve.  
Men-dâ'ci-ous, *a.* Given to deception; lying; false.  
Men-dâç'i-ty, *n.* A habit of lying; a lie; falsehood.  
Mên'di-can-gy, } *n.* State of  
Men-diç'i-ty, } beggary.  
Mên'di-cant, *n.* A beggar. — *a.* Begging; poor.  
Mê'ni-al, *a.* Low; servile. — *n.* A domestic servant.  
Mên'stru-al, *a.* Monthly.  
Mên'stru-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mên'stru-ums, or †Mên'stru-â, 147.) A dissolving fluid; a solvent.  
Mên'su-ra-bil'i-ty (mên'sh'-shy-), *n.* Quality of being measurable. [Measurable.]  
Mên'su-ra-ble (mên'sh'-), *a.*  
Mên'su-râ'tion, *n.* Act or result of measuring.  
Mên'tal, *a.* Belonging to the mind; intellectual.  
Mên'tal-ly, *adv.* In mind.  
Mên'tion, *n.* Notice; cursorily remark. — *v. t.* To express; to name.  
Me-phit'ic, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; foul; pestilential.  
†Me-phit'is, } *n.* Noxious  
Mêph'i-tism, } exhalations.  
Mêr'can-tile, *a.* Pertaining to merchants or their business; commercial.  
Mêr'ce-na-ry, *a.* Capable of being hired; greedy of gain. — *SYN.* Vena; selfish; mean; contracted. — *n.* A hireling. [silks.]  
Mêr'cer, *n.* One who deals in  
Mêr'cer-y, *n.* Goods of mercers.  
Mêr'chan-dise, *n.* Goods for sale; commodities; trade. — *v. t.* To trade; to buy or sell.  
Mêr'chant, *n.* An exporter or importer of goods; a trader. [sale.]  
Mêr'chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit for  
Mêr'chant-man (143), *n.* A ship employed in trade  
Mêr'ci-ful, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender.  
Mêr'ci-ful-ly, *adv.* With compassion; tenderly.  
Mêr'ci-less (135), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.  
Mer-cu'ri-al, *a.* Composed of quicksilver; spirited; gay.  
Mêr'cu-ry, *n.* Quicksilver; one of the planets.  
Mêr'cy (141), *n.* Tenderness toward an offender; kindness; clemency.  
Mêre (84), *a.* Pure; unmixed;

bare. — *n.* A pool or lake; a boundary.  
Mêre'ly, *adv.* Simply; only.  
Mêre-triç'ious (-trish'us), *a.* Lewd; false; gaudy.  
Mêrge, *v. t. or i.* To immerse.  
Me-rid'i-an, *n.* A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; noon; the highest point. — *a.* Relating to the meridian or to midday.  
Me-rid'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.  
Me-rî'no (-r3'no), *n.* A variety of sheep or their wool.  
Mêr'it, *n.* Desert; worth. — *v. t.* (84, 130). To earn by services; to deserve.  
Mêr'i-tô'ri-ôus, *a.* Deserving reward; having merit.  
Mêr'maid, *n.* [Fr. *mer.* the sea, and *Eng.* maid.] A fabled sea-woman with the tail of a fish instead of legs.  
Mêr'man (144), *n.* A fabled seaman. [myth.]  
Mêr'ri-ly (135), *adv.* With  
Mêr'ri-ment, *n.* Gayety with laughter; noisy sport.  
Mêr'ry, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy.  
Mêr'ry-Ând'rew, *n.* A buffoon; a zany. [val.]  
Mêr'ry-mâk'ing, *n.* A festi-  
Mêr'ry-thought (-hawt), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast.  
Mês'en-ter-y, *n.* A membrane that keeps the intestines, &c., in a proper position.  
Mêsh (140), *n.* A space between threads in a net. — *v. t.* To catch in a net.  
Mes-mê'rie, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.  
Mês'mer-ism, *n.* [From *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice.] Art of inducing a certain abnormal state of the nervous system.  
Mês'mer-ize, *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.  
Mêss, *n.* A dish of food; persons who eat together. — *v. i.* To join in a mess.  
Mês'sage, *n.* Notice sent; official communication.  
Mês-sen-ger, *n.* One who bears a message; a har-binger.  
Mes-si'ah, *n.* The Anointed; CHRIST.  
Mes-si'ah-ship, *n.* Office of the Messiah.  
Mês'sieurs (mêsh'yerz), *n. pl.* Sirs; gentlemen; — abbreviated *Messrs.* and used as the plural of *Mr.*

Méss'mâte, *n.* One who eats ordinarily at the same table.

Méss'suage (mēs/swej), *n.* A house and adjoining land.

Met, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Met*.

Mét'al (mēt'al or mēt'l, 130), *n.* A simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, gold, &c.

Me-tál'lie, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, the properties of metals. [ducing metal-]

Mét'al-lif'er-ous, *a.* Producing metal. [in metals.]

Mét'al-list (130), *n.* One skilled in metal.

Mét'al lize, *v. t.* To give its proper metallic properties to

Mét'al-lúr'gic, *a.* Relating to metallurgy. [in metallurgy.]

Mét'al-lúr'gist, *n.* One skilled in metallurgy (129), *n.* Art of working metals, or of obtaining them from their ores.

Mét'a-mór'phic, *a.* Relating to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their deposition.

Mét'a-mór'phose, *v. t.* To transform or change the shape of.

†Mét'a-mór'pho-sis, *n.* (*pl.* Mét'a-mór'pho-sēs.) A change of form.

Mét'a-phor, *n.* A short similitude; a trope.

Mét'a-phór'ic-al, *a.* Containing a metaphor; figurative.

Mét'a-phór'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By a figure; not literally.

Mét'a-phor-ist, *n.* One who makes use of metaphor.

Mét'a-phrase, *n.* A verbal translation; a repartee.

Mét'a-phrás'tic, *a.* Literal; rendered word for word.

Mét'a-phýs'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to metaphysics; abstract.

Mét'a-phý-si'cian (-zish'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

Mét'a-phýs'ies, *n. sing.* Science of mental phenomena.

Méte, *v. t.* To measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary.

Me-témp'sy-chō'sis, *n.* The passing of the soul after death into some other body; transmigration.

Mé'te-or, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.

Mé'te-ór'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, meteors; influenced by the weather.

Mé'te-or-ite, (*n.* A meteorite) or-lite, (*n.* A meteorite)

Mé'te-ór'o-lóg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.

Mé'te-or-ól'o-gist, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

Mé'te-or-ól'o-gy, *n.* The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Mé'ter (151), *n.* Rhythm.

Mé'tre } verse; measure.

Me-thūg'lin, *n.* Fermented liquor made of honey and water. [to me; I think.]

Me-thinks', *v. imp.* It seems.

Méth'od, *n.* Orderly arrangement; way of doing things.

—*SYN.* Mode; manner.

Me-thōd'ic, } *a.* Ranged or proceeding in order; regular; exact.

Me-thōd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In due or methodical order.

Méth'od-ism, *n.* Doctrines and worship of Methodists.

Méth'od-ist, *n.* One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley.

Méth'od-ist'ic, *a.* Resembling the Methodists, or partaking of their strictness.

Méth'od-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to method; to regulate.

Mét'o-ným'ic, } *a.* Used by way of metonymy.

Mét'o-ným'ic-al, } *a.* Used by way of metonymy.

Me-tón'o-my, or Mét'o-ným'y, *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another.

Mé'tre (mē'ter), *n.* See *Meter*.

Mét'rie-al, *a.* Pertaining to meter; consisting of verses.

Mét'rie-al-ly, *adv.* In a metrical manner.

Me-trōp'o-lis, *n.* The mother city or chief city.

Mét'ro-pól'i-tan, *a.* Pertaining to the chief city. — *n.* An archbishop.

Mét'tle (mēt'tl), *n.* Courage; spirit; ardor.

Mét'tle-some, *a.* Spirited.

Mew, *n.* A cage or coop. — *v. t.* To confine in a cage. — *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

Mewl, *v. i.* To cry as a child.

Mews, *n.* (*pl.* Mews/es). An inclosure; a stable.

Méz'zo-tín'to (méd'zo-, or mēz'zo-), *n.* A particular kind of engraving on copper.

Mi'as-ma, *n.* Same as *Miasma*.

†Mi-ās'mā, *n.* (*pl.* Mi-ās'mā-tā.) Noxious effluvia.

Mi-ās'mal, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, miasm.

Mi-ās-mát'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, miasm.

Mi'cā, *n.* A mineral separable into thin, transparent plates.

Mi-cā-ceous, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, mica.

Mice, *n. pl.* of *Mouse*.

Mich'ael-mas (-el-, 139), *n.* The feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.

Mi'cro-cōsm, *n.* A little world; man.

Mi'cro-scōpe, *n.* [*Gr.* mikros, small, and skopein, to view.]

An optical instrument for magnifying very small objects.

Mi'cro-scōp'ic, } *a.* Very small; extremely minute.

Mi'cro-scōp'ic-al, } *a.* Very small; extremely minute.

Mid, *a.* Middle; intervening.

Mid'day, *n.* Noon.

Mid'dle, *a.* Equally distant from the ends; intermediate.

— *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes.

Mid'dling, *a.* Of a middle rank; of moderate capacity; ordinary.

Mid'ge, *n.* A kind of fly.

Mid'land, *a.* Surrounded by the land. [o'clock at night.]

Mid'night (-nit), *n.* Twelve

Mid'riff, *n.* The diaphragm.

Mid'ship-man (143), *n.* A naval cadet or young officer.

Midst, *n.* The middle.

Mid'sum-mer, *n.* The middle of summer.

Mid'way, *n.* The middle.

Mid'wife (142), *n.* A woman who assists at childbirth.

Mid'wife-ry, or Mid'wife-ry, *n.* Assistance in childbirth; obstetrics.

Mien, *n.* Look; air; manner.

Miff (123), *n.* Slight resentment.

Might (mit), *imp.* of *May*. — *n.* Power; strength of body; force; ability; capacity.

Might'i-ly (mit'-, 135), *adv.* Powerfully.

Might'i-ness (mit'-), *n.* Power; a title of dignity.

Might'y (mit'ý), *a.* Having great strength. — *SYN.* Powerful; strong; vigorous.

Mign'on-étte' (mín'yon-ët'), *n.* A fragrant plant and its flower.

Mi'grate, *v. i.* To remove to another place or climate.

Mi-grá'tion, *n.* Act of migrating. [migrate.]

Mi'gra-to-ry, *a.* Disposed to milk, *a.* Giving milk.

Mild, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft; meek; placid; bland.

Mil'dew, *n.* Fungous spots on cloth or paper. — *v. t.* or *i.* To taint or be tainted with mildew.

Mild'ly, *adv.* Gently; softly.

**Mild/ness**, *n.* Quality of being mild; gentleness; meekness.

**Mile**, *n.* A linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. [travel by the mile.]

**Mile/age** (133), *n.* Fees for **Mile/tant**, *a.* Engaged in warfare; fighting.

**Mil/i-ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or to war; martial. — *n.* Soldiers; an army.

**Mil/i-tate**, *v. i.* To be opposed; to contend.

**Mil/i-ti-ā** (-lish'ā), *n.* [Lat., fr. *miles*, a soldier.] National enrolled military force.

**Milk**, *n.* A white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals; the white juice of certain plants. — *v. t.* To draw milk from. [milk.]

**Milk/i-ness**, *n.* Qualities like **Milk/māid**, *n.* A woman employed in a dairy.

**Milk/man** (143), *n.* A man who carries milk to market.

**Milk/pail**, *n.* A pail for milk.

**Milk/sop**, *n.* A soft, effeminate man. [milk.]

**Milk'y**, *a.* Made of, or like, **Milk'y-wāy**, *n.* A luminous zone in the heavens supposed to be the blended light of innumerable stars; galaxy.

**Mill** (123), *n.* A machine for grinding, &c., or the building that contains it; the tenth of a cent. — *v. t.* To grind; to stamp, as coin; to full.

**Mill/dām**, *n.* A dam to keep water for a mill.

**Mil/le-nā-ri-an**, *n.* One who believes in the millennium.

**Mil/le-na-ry**, *a.* Consisting of a thousand.

**Mil/lēn'ni-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.

**Mil/lēn'ni-um**, *n.* The thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth.

**Mil/le-pore**, *n.* A species of coral. [a mill.]

**Mil/ver**, *n.* One who attends **Mil/let**, *n.* A plant and its grain; a kind of grass.

**Mil/li-ner**, *n.* One who makes or sells ladies' caps, hats, head-dresses, &c.

**Mil/li-ner-y**, *n.* Articles sold by milliners.

**Mill'ion** (mil'yun), *n.* Ten hundred thousand.

**Mill'ion-āire**, *n.* One worth a million or more.

**Mill'-rāce**, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.

**Mill'-stone**, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

**Milt**, *n.* The spleen; soft roe or spermatie part of the male fish. [an actor in it.]

**Mime**, *n.* A kind of farce or **Mi-mēt'ie**, *a.* Given to aping.

**Mim'ie**, *n.* One who imitates. — *v. t.* (123). To imitate for sport; to ape.

**Mim'ie**, { *a.* Acting the  
**Mim'ie-al**, } mimic; imitative. [ies.]

**Mim'ick-er**, *n.* One who mimes.

**Mim'ie-ry**, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport.

**Mi-nā'ci-ous**, *a.* Full of threats.

**Min'a-ret**, *n.* A tall, slender turret on Mohammedan mosques.

**Mince**, *v. t.* or *i.* To chop into small pieces; to speak or walk with affected nicety.

**Mind**, *n.* The intelligent power in man; understanding; soul; purpose; opinion. — *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to obey. — *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed. [clined.]

**Mind'ed**, *a.* Disposed; in-

**Mind'ful** (139), *a.* Regardful; attentive; observant.

**Mine**, *a.* Belonging to me. — *n.* A pit where minerals are dug; an excavation. — *v. t.* or *i.* To dig; to sap. [mines.]

**Min'er**, *n.* One who digs

**Min'er-al**, *n.* A substance not organic, existing on or in the earth. — *a.* Pertaining to, or impregnated with minerals.

**Min'er-al-i-za'tion**, *n.* Process of mineralizing.

**Min'er-al-ize**, *v. t.* To combine with a metal in forming an ore. — *v. i.* To seek minerals.

**Min'er-al-ōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

**Min'er-al'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in minerals. [minerals.]

**Min'er-al'o-gy**, *n.* Science of **Min'gle** (mīng'gl), *v. t.* or *i.*

To mix; to blend.

**Min'i-a-tūre** (mīn'i-at-yūr or mīn'it-yūr), *n.* A small, painted likeness. — *a.* Being on a small scale.

**Min'im**, *n.* A dwarf; a note in music; a small liquid measure; a drop.

**Min'i-mum**, *n.* (*pl.* **Min'i-mā**.) The least quantity assignable in a given case.

**Min'ion** (mīn'yun, 102), *n.* A favorite; a small kind of type.

**Min'** This type is **Minion**.

**Min'is-ter** (113), *n.* A servant; an agent; an ambassador;

a pastor. — *v. t.* To give; to communicate; to supply.

**Min'is-tē-ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a minister; done under authority; sacerdotal.

**Min'is-trā-tion**, *n.* Office of a minister; service.

**Min'is-try**, *n.* Office; service; agency; ecclesiastical function; ministers of state.

**Mink**, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.

**Min'nōw**, *n.* A very small fresh-water fish.

**Mi'nor**, *a.* Less; smaller. — *n.* A person under the age of twenty-one.

**Min'nō-ri-ty**, *n.* State of being a minor, or under age; non-age; the smaller number.

**Min'o-taur**, *n.* A fabled monster, half man, half bull.

**Min'ster**, *n.* Church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

**Min'strel**, *n.* A singer and player on an instrument.

**Min'strel-sy**, *n.* Music and song conjoined; lyric poetry; a company of minstrels.

**Mint**, *n.* A place where money is coined; a plant. — *v. t.* To coin, as money.

**Mint'age**, *n.* That which is coined or stamped; duty for coining.

**Min'u-end**, *n.* A number from which another is to be subtracted. [ful dance.]

**Min'u-et**, *n.* A slow, graceful dance.

**Min'us**, *a.* An algebraic term denoting subtraction.

**Min'ute** (mīn'it), *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour; short note or sketch. — *v. t.* To set down in short notes or minutes.

**Min'ute**, *a.* Very small; of little consequence.

**Min'ute-book** (mīn'it-), *n.* A book for short notes.

**Min'ute-gün** (mīn'it-), *n.* A gun fired every minute.

**Min'ute'ly**, *adv.* In a minute manner.

**Min'ute'ness**, *n.* Quality of being minute.

**Min'ū'ti-æ** (-nū'sh'y-ē), *n. pl.* [Lat.] Minute particulars.

**Minx** (45, 79), *n.* A pert, wanton or flippant girl.

**Mir'a-ele**, *n.* A wonder or wonderful thing; a supernatural event; a prodigy.

**Mi-rā'e-u-loūs**, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.

**Mi-rāge** (-rāzh'), *n.* A kind of optical illusion.

**Mire** (85), *n.* Soft, wet earth;

mud. — *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mud.

**Mirror** (39), *n.* A looking-glass. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a looking-glass.

**Mirth**, *n.* Noisy gayety. — *SYN.* Festivity; glee; fun; hilarity; merriment; jollity.

**Mirth'ful**, *a.* Merry; gay.

**Mirth'less**, *a.* Having no mirth or gayety.

**Miry**, *a.* Full of mire.

**Mis'ad-vent'ure**, *n.* A mischance; misfortune.

**Mis'an-thrōpe**, *n.* [Gr. *mis'an-thrōpist*, *n.* *mis-an-thrōpos*, from *misēin*, to hate, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] A hater of mankind.

**Mis'an-thrōp'ic**, *a.* **Mis'an-thrōp'ic-al**, *a.* Hat- ing, or having a dislike to, mankind.

**Mis-ān'thro-py**, *n.* Hatred or dislike of mankind.

**Mis-āp'pli-cā'tion**, *n.* Wrong application. [wrongly.]

**Mis-ap'ply'**, *v. t.* To apply

**Mis-āp'pre-hēnd'**, *v. t.* To misunderstand. [mistake.]

**Mis-āp'pre-hēn'sion**, *n.* A

**Mis'be-cōme'**, *v. t.* To suit ill. [improperly.]

**Mis'be-hāve'**, *v. i.* To behave

**Mis'be-hāv'ior**, *n.* Improper behavior; ill-conduct.

**Mis'be-liēve'**, *v. t.* To be- lieve erroneously.

**Mis-cāl'cu-lāte**, *v. t.* To calcu- late wrong. [calculation.]

**Mis-cāl'cu-lā'tion**, *n.* Wrong

**Mis-cāl'**, *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

**Mis-cār'riage** (-rij), *n.* Fail- ure; abortion.

**Mis-cār'ry**, *n. i.* To fail of success; to have an abortion.

**Mis'cel-lā'ne-ōus**, *a.* Mixed; consisting of various kinds.

**Mis'cel-la-ny** (41), *n.* A col- lection of writings; a mix- ture.

**Mis-chānce'**, *n.* Misfortune.

**Mis'chief**, *n.* Evil, whether intended or not. — *SYN.* Damage; harm.

**Mis'chiev-ōus**, *a.* Injurious.

**Mis'chiev-ōus-ly**, *adv.* Hurt- fully. [wrongly.]

**Mis-chōōse'**, *v. t.* To choose

**Mis'ci-tā'tion**, *n.* A wrong citation. [neously.]

**Mis-cite'**, *v. t.* To quote erro- rously.

**Mis'con-cēive'**, *v. t.* To have a wrong notion of.

**Mis'con-cēp'tion**, *n.* W. a conception. [behave.]

**Mis-cōn'duct** (116), *n.* Be-

**Mis'con-dūct'**, *v. t. or i.* To conduct amiss; to behave ill.

**Mis'con-jēct'ure**, *n.* A wrong conjecture.

**Mis'con-strū'e'tion**, *n.* Wrong construction or in- terpretation. [terpret wrong.]

**Mis-cōn'strū'e**, *v. t.* To in-

**Mis-count'**, *v. t.* To mistake in counting. — *n.* A wrong count.

**Mis'ere-ant**, *n.* A vile wretch.

**Mis-dāte'**, *v. t.* To date er- roneously. [fault; offense.]

**Mis-deed'**, *n.* An evil action;

**Mis-deem'**, *v. t.* To judge amiss. [have ill.]

**Mis'de-mēan'**, *v. i.* To be-

**Mis'de-mēan'or**, *n.* Ill-be- havior; evil conduct; offense.

**Mis'di-rēct'**, *v. t.* To direct to a wrong person or place.

**Mis-dō'ing**, *n.* A wrong done.

**Mis'em-ploy'**, *v. t.* To use to a wrong purpose.

**Mis'em-ploy'ment**, *n.* Im- proper application.

**Mis-ēn'try**, *n.* Wrong entry in a book. [cess; a niggard.]

**Mis'er**, *n.* One covetous to ex-

**Mis'er-a-ble**, *a.* Wretched; unhappy; worthless. [ly.]

**Mis'er-a-bly**, *adv.* Wretched-

**Mis'er-ly**, *a.* Very covetous.

**Mis'er-y**, *n.* Wretchedness; distress; calamity.

**Mis-fōrt'une**, *n.* Calamity.

**Mis-give'**, *v. t.* To fill with doubt; to give amiss.

**Mis-giv'ing**, *n.* A weakening of confidence; distrust.

**Mis-gōv'ern**, *v. t.* To govern amiss. [administration.]

**Mis-gōv'ern-ment**, *n.* A bad

**Mis-guid'ance**, *n.* Wrong di- rection; guidance into error.

**Mis-guide'**, *v. t.* To mislead.

**Mis'hāp'**, *n.* Ill chance or ac- cident; misfortune.

**Mis'im-prove'**, *v. t.* To use to no purpose, or to a bad one; to abuse; to misuse.

**Mis'in-fōrm'**, *v. t.* To give er- roneous information to.

**Mis-in'for-mā'tion**, *n.* Wrong information.

**Mis'in-tēr'pret**, *v. t.* To ex- plain erroneously.

**Mis'in-tēr'pret-ā'tion**, *n.* In- terpreting erroneously.

**Mis-jūdge'**, *v. t.* To judge amiss.

**Mis-jūdg'ment**, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

**Mis-lāy'**, *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lose.

**Mis'le** (mūlz/l), *v. i.* To rain in minute drops.

**Mis-lēad'**, *v. t.* To lead into error; to delude.

**Mis-lēd'**, *imp. of Mislead.*

**Mis-mān'age**, *v. t. or i.* To manage ill; to behave ill.

**Mis-mān'age-ment**, *n.* Bad management. [unsuitably.]

**Mis-match'**, *v. t.* To match

**Mis-nāme'**, *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.

**Mis-nō'mer**, *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name.

**Mi-sōg'a-mist**, *n.* A hater of marriage. [marriage.]

**Mi-sōg'a-my**, *n.* Hatred of

**Mis-plāce'**, *v. t.* To put in a wrong place.

**Mis-print'**, *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* An error in printing.

**Mis-pris'ion** (-prizh/un), *n.* Neglect, as of treason, by not revealing it, or by failing to expose it when observed.

**Mis'pro-nounce'**, *v. t.* To pronounce incorrectly.

**Mis'pro-nūn'ci-ā'tion** (-nūn/-shi-), *n.* Improper pronun- ciation. [quoting wrong.]

**Mis'quo-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of

**Mis-quō'te'**, *v. t.* To quote in- correctly. [falsely.]

**Mis're-cite'**, *v. t.* To recite

**Mis-rēck'on**, *v. t.* To com- pute falsely.

**Mis-re-lā'te'**, *v. t.* To relate erroneously. [relation.]

**Mis-re-lā'tion**, *n.* Erroneous

**Mis-re-pōrt'**, *v. t.* To report er- roneously. — *n.* A false or in- correct report. [resent falsely.]

**Mis-rēp're-gēnt'**, *v. t.* To rep- resent

**Mis-rēp're-sen't-ā'tion**, *n.* False representation or ac- count. [just domination.]

**Mis-rule'**, *n.* Confusion; un-

**Miss** (124), *n.* A young woman; loss; want; mistake; omis- sion. — *v. t.* To err; not to hit. [olic mass-book.]

**Mis'sal**, *n.* The Roman Cath-

**Mis-shāpe'**, *v. t.* [p. p. or p. a. MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to.

**Mis'sile**, *n.* [Lat. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*, *missum*, to send, throw.] A weapon to be thrown. — *a.* Capable of be- ing thrown. [lost.]

**Miss'ing**, *n.* Not to be found;

**Mis'sion** (mish/un), *n.* Act of sending; duty on which one is sent; persons sent. — *SYN.* Message; commission; dele- gation; deputation.

**Mis'sion-a-ry**, *n.* One sent to spread religion. — *a.* Per- taining to missions.

**Mis'sive**, *a.* Sent or intended to be sent. — *n.* A message or letter sent. [neously.]  
**Mis-spell'**, *v. t.* To spell erroneously.  
**Mis-spēnd'**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MISSPENT.**] To waste or spend ill. [accurately.]  
**Mis-stāte**, *v. t.* To state incorrectly.  
**Mis-stāte'ment**, *n.* An incorrect statement.  
**Mist**, *n.* Rain in very fine drops. — *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops.  
**Mis-tāke'**, *n.* Unintentional error. — *v. t.* or *i.* To err.  
**Mis-tāk'en** (-tāk'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Misunderstood, — *used of things*; wrong; being in error, — *used of persons.*  
**Mis'ter**, *n.* A title of address, used for *Master*; — commonly abbreviated *Mr.* [aright.]  
**Mis-time'**, *v. t.* Not to time  
**Mist'i-ness**, *n.* State of being misty; obscurity.  
**Mis'tle** (miz'l), *See Mistle.*  
**Mis'tle-tōe** (miz'l-to), *n.* A **Mis'le-tōe** } plant that grows on trees.  
**Mis-tōok'**, *imp. of Mistake.*  
**Mis'trans-lāte**, *v. t.* To translate erroneously.  
**Mis'trans-lā'tion**, *n.* Erroneous translation.  
**Mis'tress**, *n.* A woman who governs; a term of address; a female teacher; a sweetheart; a concubine.  
**Mis-trust'**, *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion; doubt. — *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; to doubt.  
**Mis-trust'ful**, *a.* Suspicious.  
**Mist'y**, *a.* Raining in very fine drops; cloudy with mist.  
**Mis-ün'dér-stānd'**, *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake.  
**Mis-ün'dér-stānd'ing**, *n.* Misconception; disagreement; slight quarrel.  
**Mis-üs'age**, *n.* Bad treatment; abuse. [treat ill.]  
**Mis-üs'e**, *v. t.* To abuse; to mis-üs'e', *n.* Bad use.  
**Mite**, *n.* Something very small; hence, a small insect.  
**Mi'ter** }  
**Mi'tre** }  
 (löl), *n.* A bishop's cap or crown.  
**Mit'i-gā-ble**, *a.* Capable of mitigation. [alleviate] to assuage.  
**Mit'i-gāte**, *v. t.* To lessen; to



Miter.

**Mit'i-gā'tion**, *n.* Alleviation; relief.  
**Mit'ten** (mit'tn, 55), *n.* A cover for the hand, without fingers.  
**Mit'ti-mus**, *n.* A warrant of commitment to prison.  
**Mix** (129), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **MIXED.**] To unite or blend promiscuously.  
**Mix'türe** (miks'tyür), *n.* A mingled mass.  
**Miz'zen** (miz'zn), *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.  
**Miz'zle**, *v. t.* *See Mistle.*  
**Mne-mōn'ie** (ne-), *a.* Assisting the memory.  
**Mne-mōn'ies** (ne-), *n. sing.* The art of memory.  
**Mōan**, *v. i.* or *t.* To mourn; to lament audibly. — *n.* Lamentation; audible grief.  
**Mōat**, *n.* A deep ditch round a castle, &c. — *v. t.* To surround with a moat.  
**Mōb**, *n.* A tumultuous or disorderly crowd. — *v. t.* To attack, as a crowd.  
**Mo-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Activity; fickleness; inconstancy.  
**Mō'e-ca-sin**, *n.* A shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous serpent.  
**Mōck** (127), *v. t.* To deride; to ridicule; to ape. — *v. i.* To speak deridingly. — *a.* Counterfeit; false. — *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer.  
**Mōck'er-y**, *n.* Derision; scorn; ridicule.  
**Mō'dal**, *a.* Relating to the mode or form.  
**Mo-dāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being modal, or in form only.  
**Mōde**, *n.* Form; method; fashion; manner of conjugating a verb.  
**Mō'del** (130), *n.* Something designed to be imitated; pattern. — *v. t.* (130). To plan; to shape; to fashion.  
**Mō'del-er**, } *n.* One who  
**Mō'del-er**, } models.  
**Mō'd'er-āte**, *v. t.* To allay; to lessen; to repress. — *v. i.* To become less violent.  
**Mō'd'er-āte**, *a.* Not violent or excessive; temperate; sober.  
**Mō'd'er-āte-ly**, *adv.* With little violence.  
**Mō'd'er-ā'tion**, *n.* State of being moderate.  
**Mō'd'er-ā'tor**, *n.* One who presides. [time.]  
**Mō'd'ern**, *a.* Of the present  
**Mō'd'ern-ism**, *n.* A thing of recent date. [modern.]  
**Mō'd'ern-ize**, *v. t.* To make

**Mō'd'erns**, *n. pl.* People of modern times.  
**Mō'd'est**, *a.* Diffident; reserved; virtuous. [dence.]  
**Mō'd'est-ly**, *adv.* With diffidence.  
**Mō'd'est-y**, *n.* Absence of conceit; diffidence; chastity.  
**Mō'd'i-cum**, *n.* A small portion or quantity.  
**Mō'd'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of modifying; modified state.  
**Mō'd'i-fier** (lō), *n.* He who, or that which, modifies.  
**Mō'd'i-fy**, *v. t.* To change the form of; to qualify; to vary.  
**Mo-dill'ion** (-dil'yun), *n.* A kind of bracket.  
**Mō'd'ish**, *a.* According to the mode; fashionable.  
**†Mo-dist'e**, *n.* [Fr.] A female artist in dress.  
**Mō'd'u-lāte**, *v. t.* To vary or inflect as sounds.  
**Mō'd'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of modulating; melody.  
**Mō'd'u-lā'tor**, *n.* That which varies sounds.  
**Mō'd'ule**, *n.* A model or representation.  
**Mo-gül'**, *n.* A person of the Mongolian race. [hair.]  
**Mō'hāir**, *n.* A stuff of goat's hair.  
**Mo-hām'med-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed.  
**Mo-hām'med-ism**, } *n.*  
**Mo-hām'med-an-ism**, } The religion or doctrines of Mohammed.  
**Mo'i-e-ty** (or maw'e-ty), *n.* Half; one of two equal parts.  
**Mōil**, *v. i.* or *t.* To work with painful effort; to drudge.  
**Mōist**, *a.* Damp; wet in a small degree; humid.  
**Moist'en** (mois'n), *v. t.* To make humid, or moist.  
**Moist'ness**, *n.* Dampness.  
**Mōist'üre** (moist'yür), *n.* Slight wetness; dampness.  
**Mō'lar**, *a.* Adapted to grind. — *n.* A double tooth.  
**Mo-lās'ses**, *n. sing.* [Fr. *mélasse*, from Lat. *mellaceus*, honey-like.] The sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.  
**Mōld** (154), *n.* Soft, rich earth; a natural downy substance; a form, or something to regulate the form. — *v. t.* To shape. — *v. i.* To contract mold.  
**Mōld'er**, } *n.* One who  
**Mōuld'er**, } molds, or gives shape. — *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to turn to dust.  
**Mōld'ing**, } *n.* Any thing  
**Mōuld'ing**, } cast; a pro-



jection beyond a wall, column, &c.

Môld'y, } *a.* Covered with  
Môuld'y, } mold.

Môle, *n.* A natural spot on the body; a pier; a mound; a small burrowing animal.

Mo-lêe'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, molecules.

Môl'e-cule, *n.* A minute or invisible particle. (by a mole.)

Môl'e-hill, *n.* A hillock raised Mo-lêst', *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy; to disquiet. [ancee.]

Môl'es-tâ'tion, *n.* Annoy. Môl'i-ent (or môl'yent), *a.* Assuaging; soothing.

Môl'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being softened or assuaged.

Môl'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* A mollifying; mitigation.

Môl'i-fi'er, *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies.

Môl'i-fy, *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to qualify.

Môlt (154, 18), *v. i.* To cast. Môult } or shed feathers, skin, horus, &c.

Môlt'en (18), *p. a.* Melted.

Mô'ment, *n.* A minute portion of time; importance; weight. [moment.]

Mô'ment-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Every Mô'ment-a-ry (41), *a.* Done in, or lasting for, a moment only. [ment.]

Mô'ment-ly, *adv.* In a moment. Mô-mênt'ous, *a.* Important.

Mo-mên'tum, *n.* (*pl.* †Mô-mên'ta, or Mo-mên'tums, 147). Quantity of motion in a moving body. [life.]

Môn'a-chism, *n.* Monastic. Môn'ad, *n.* An ultimate atom.

Mo-nâd'ie, *a.* Having the nature of a monad.

Môn'areh, *n.* [*Gr.* *monarchos*, fr. *monos*, alone, and *archein*, to rule.] A supreme ruler; an emperor, king, prince, or chief. — SYN. Potentate; sovereign.

Mo-nâreh'ie, } *a.* Relat-  
Mo-nâreh'ie-al, } ing to a monarch. [monarchy.]

Môn'areh-ist, *n.* A friend to Môn'areh-y, *n.* Government vested in one man; a kingdom; an empire.

Môn'as-ter-y (*colloq.* môn'as-trý), *n.* A house of monks.

Mo-nâs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to monks; secluded.

Mo-nâs'ti-cism, *n.* Monastic life. [log Sunday.]

Môn'day, *n.* The day following.

Môn'e-ta-ry, *a.* Relating to money.

Môn'ey (41), *n.* Coin for current use in trade, or a substitute for it.

Môn'ey-brô'ker, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

Môn'eyed (môn'id), *a.* Possessed of money; wealthy; rich; opulent.

Môn'ey-less, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.

Môn'grel (müng'grel), *a.* Of a mixed breed. — *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo-ni'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Warning; instruction.

Môn'i-tive, *a.* Conveying warning or instruction.

Môn'i-tor, *n.* One who warns; a subordinate instructor.

Môn'i-tô-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor. [ing.]

Môn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving warning.

Môn'i-tress, *n.* A female monitor. [monastery.]

Môn'k, *n.* One who lives in a Môn'k'er-y, *n.* Monastic life or practices.


Môn'key (141), *n.* An animal like the ape or baboon.

Môn'kish, *a.* Pertaining to monks. [monodies.]

Môn'o-dist, *n.* A writer of Môn'o-dy, *n.* Poetical lament of a single person.

Mo-nôg'a-mist, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

Mo-nôg'a-my, *n.* Marriage to one wife only.

Môn'o-gram, *n.* A cipher composed of letters interwoven. 

Môn'o-graph, *n.* A Monowritten account of gram. a single thing.

Môn'o-lith, *n.* A column consisting of a single stone.

Môn'o-lith'ic, *a.* Consisting of a single stone.

Môn'o-lôgue, *n.* A speech by one person.

Môn'o-mâ-ni-â, *n.* Derangement with regard to one subject only.

Môn'o-mâ-ni-âc, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Môn'o-pêt'al-ous, *a.* Having the corolla in one piece.

Môn'oph-thông (môn'of-thông, or mo-nôp'thong), *n.* A single uncompound vowel sound.

Mo-nôp'o-list, } *n.* One  
Mo-nôp'o-liz'er, } who monopolizes.

Mo-nôp'o-lize, *v. t.* To engross the whole of.

Mo-nôp'o-ly, *n.* Sole right of buying and selling or of

trading in some article or at some place.

Môn'o-syl-lâb'ie, } *a.* Of  
Môn'o-syl-lâb'ie-al, } one syllable only.

Môn'o-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word of one syllable.

Môn'o-thê'ism, *n.* The belief in one God only.

Môn'o-tône, *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound.

Mo-nôt'o-noüs, *a.* In the same tone; without variety.

Mo-nôt'o-noüs-ly, *adv.* In a monotonous manner.

Mo-nôt'o-ny, *n.* Uniformity of tone; want of variety.

†Monsieur (mo-seer', or môs'-yGr'), *n.* [*Fr.*] Sir or mister; a Frenchman, in contempt.

Mon-soon', *n.* A periodical wind in the Indian ocean.

Môn'ster, *n.* Something horrid or unnatural.

Mon-strô'si-ty, *n.* State of being monstrous.

Môn'strôus, *a.* Abnormal; enormous; unnatural; horrible. [monstrous manner.]

Môn'strôus-ly, *adv.* In a Month, *n.* One revolution of the moon; twelfth part of the year.

Month'ly, *a.* Happening every month. — *adv.* Once a month.

Môn'u-ment, *n.* [*Lat.* *monumentum*, fr. *monere*, to remind.] A memorial; a tomb.

Môn'u-mênt'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; memorial.

Môod, *n.* Temper of mind; humor; disposition; musical style; form of conjugation of a verb; mode.

Môod'iness, *n.* Quality of being moody.

Môod'y, *a.* Governed by moods of feeling; ill-humored; peevish; angry; abstracted.

Môon, *n.* A satellite of this earth, revolving round it; a month.

Môon'light (-lit), } *n.* Light of  
Môon'shine, } the moon.

Môon'-struck, *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.

Môor, *n.* A black man; a marsh; heathy land. — *v. t.* To secure, as a vessel, by means of cables and anchors.

Môor'age, *n.* A place for mooring ships.

Môor'ings, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, &c., to hold a ship.

**Moor'ish**, *a.* Marshy; fenny; relating to the Moors.

**Moor'land**, *n.* Marshy land.

**Moose**, *n.*

An animal of the deer kind.

**Moot**, *v. t.*

To discuss or debate. — *a.* Disputable.



Moose.

**Moot'-case**, *n.* A case admitting of dispute.

**Mop**, *n.* A cloth, or collection of thrums for cleaning floors. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop.

**Mope**, *v. i.* To be very dull or spiritless. — *n.* A dull, stupid person.

**Mop'ish**, *a.* Dull; spiritless.

**Mop'pet**, { *n.* A rag baby; a

**Mop'sey**, } little girl.

**Mor'al**, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; just; probable. — *n.* The precept inculcated by a fable; (*pl.*) Conduct; behavior.

**Mor'al-ist** (130), *n.* One who teaches morality.

**Mo-räl'i-ty**, *n.* System or practice of moral duties.

**Mor'al-ize**, *v. t. or i.* To discourse on moral subjects; to apply to moral purposes.

**Mor'al-iz-er**, *n.* One who moralizes.

**Mor'al-ly**, *adv.* In a moral sense; honestly; according to human judgment.

**Mor'al's**, *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life; ethics.

**Mo-räss'**, *n.* A tract of wet, soft ground; a marsh; a fen.

**Mor'bid**, *a.* [*Lat. morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease.] Not sound or healthy. — *SYN.* Diseased; sickly; sick.

**Mor-bif'ic**, *a.* Tending to produce disease. [*castic.*]

**Mor-dä'clous**, *a.* Biting; sardonic; äc'i-t'y, *n.* Quality of biting.

**Mör'dant**, *a.* Serving to fix colors. — *n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.

**Möre**, *a.* Greater in quantity or number. — *adv.* To a greater degree. — *n.* Greater quantity or amount.

**Mo-reen'**, *n.* A stout kind of woollen stuff.

**Möre-ö'ver** (137), *adv.* Further; furthermore; besides; in addition.

**Mo-rësque'** (*mo-rësk'*), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors, as paintings.

**Mör'gan-ät'ie**, *a.* Relating to a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children can enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

**Mörn**, { *n.* The first part

**Mörn'ing**, } of the day.

**Mo-röe'co**, *n.* Leather of goat or sheep-skin tanned with sumach.

**Mo-röse'**, *a.* Of a sour temper. — *SYN.* Sullen; peevish; surly; austere.

**Mo-röse'ly**, *adv.* Sullenly.

**Mo-röse'ness**, *n.* Sourness of temper. [*face.*]

**Mör'pew**, *n.* A scurf on the

**Mör'tis**, *n.* A dance; a game.

**Mör'röw**, *n.* Next day after the present.

**Mörse**, *n.* The walrus or sea-horse. [*piece.*]

**Mör'sel**, *n.* A bite; a small

**Mör'tal**, *a.* [*Lat. mortalis*, fr. *mors*, death.] Subject to death; deadly; human. — *n.* A human being.

**Mor-täl'i-ty**, *n.* Subjection to death; number of deaths.

**Mör'tal-ly**, *adv.* So as to cause death; fatally.

**Mör'tar**, *n.*

A kind of cement for building; a vessel used for pounding things in; a piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.



Mortar.

**Mört'gage** (*mör'gëj*, 98), *n.* A pledge of real estate. — *v. t.* To pledge or convey for securing a debt.

**Mört'ga-gee'** (*mör'-*), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.

**Mört'ga-ger** (*mör'-*), *n.* One who executes a mortgage.

**Mör'ti-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Process of corrupting; humiliation.

**Mör'ti-fy**, *v. i. or t.* To corrupt; to gangrene; to humble.

**Mör'tise**, *n.* An opening or cut to receive a tenon. — *v. t.* To form with a mortise.

**Mört'mäin**, *n.* An inalienable estate.

**Mo-sä'ic**, *n.* Work variegated by shells and stones

**Mortise**, *n.* A Com-

posed of mosaic; relating to Mosses.

**Mösque** (*mösk*), *n.* A Mohammedan house of worship.

**Mos-quitto** (*-ke'-*), *n.* (*pl.* **Mos-quit'tog**, 140). A small blood-sucking insect.

**Möss** (2), *n.* A cellular plant growing on trees, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with moss.

**Möss i-ness**, *n.* State of being mossy. [*moss.*]

**Möss'y**, *a.* Overgrown with

**Möst** (16), *a.* Greatest in number or quantity. — *n.* The greatest number or quantity. — *adv.* In the greatest degree.

**Möst'ly**, *adv.* For the greatest part; usually. [*title.*]

**Möte**, *n.* A very small par-

**Möth**, *n.*; *pl.* **Möths**. A winged insect.

**Möth'er** (*müth'er*), *n.* A female parent; a slimy substance in vinegar.

**Möth'er-hööd** (*müth'er-*), *n.* The state of a mother.

**Möth'er-less**, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

**Möth'er-ly**, *a.* Like a mother; tender; maternal.

**Möth'er wit**, *n.* Native wit.

**Möth'er-y**, *a.* Full of mother; concreted; slimy.

**Mö'tion**, *n.* Act of changing place; movement; a proposal made. — *v. i.* To make proposals; to move.

**Mö'tion-less**, *a.* Quiescent.

**Mö'tive**, *a.* Causing to move. — *n.* That which incites to volition or action. — *SYN.* Inducement; reason.

**Mö't'ley**, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored.

**Mö'tör**, *n.* A moving power.

**Mö't'led**, *a.* Marked with spots of different color.

**Mö't'to** (140), *n.* A phrase or sentence prefixed to an essay, poem, &c.; an inscription.

**Möul'd**, **Möul'd'er**, **Möul'd'y**, &c. See **Mold**, **Molder**, **Moldy**, &c.

**Möult**. See **Molt**.

**Mound**, *n.* A raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart; a knoll. — *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

**Mount**, *n.* A hill; mountain; heap. — *v. i.* To rise; to soar. — *v. t.* To put on any thing that sustains and fits for use; to ascend.

**Mount'ain** (39), *n.* A mass of earth and rock higher than a hill. — *a.* Pertaining to mountains.



Mortise.

Mount'ain-eer', *n.* A dweller on a mountain.

Mount'ain-ōūs, *a.* Abounding with mountains; huge.

Mount'e-bānk, *n.* A quack doctor; a boastful pretender.

Mōurn, *v. i. or t.* To grieve; to lament; to sorrow.

Mōurn'er, *n.* One who grieves or laments. [mentable.]

Mōurn'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; lamentable.

Mōurn'ful-ly, *adv.* So as to bring or express sorrow.

Mōurn'ful-ness, *n.* Sorrow; grief.

Mōurn'ing, *n.* Act of sorrowing; dress of mourners.

Mouse (145), *n.* A small well-known animal.

Mouse, *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice; to be sly.

Mous'er, *n.* A cat that catches mice. [tache.]

Mous-tāche', *n.* See *Mus-*

Mouth (96), *n.* The aperture between the lips and the cavity within them; an opening, as of a cavern.

Mouth, *v. i. or t.* To utter with a loud, affected voice.

Mouth'ful (139, 148), *n.* As much as the mouth holds at once.

Mouth'-piēce, *n.* Part of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for another; a spokesman. [being moved.]

Mov'a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of moving.

Mov'a-bleg, *n. pl.* Goods, furniture, &c.

Move, *v. t.* To put in motion; to excite to action or compassion; to propose or recommend. — *v. i.* To change place; to act; to make a proposal. — *n.* Act of moving; movement.

Move'ment (132), *n.* Act of moving; change of place; excitement. — *SYN.* Motion.

Mov'er, *n.* One who moves.

Mov'ing, *a.* Changing place; pathetic.

Mow (mou), *n.* A pile of hay in a barn. — *v. t.* To heap up in a barn.

Mōw, *v. t.* [imp. MOWED; p. p. MOWN.] To cut down with a scythe.

Mōw'er, *n.* One who mows.

Mōwn, *p. p.* of *Mow*.

Mūch, *a.* Great in quantity or amount. — *n.* A great quantity. — *adv.* In a great degree.

Mū'cid, *a.* Musty; slimy.

Mū'ci-lāge, *n.* A slimy or viscous mass; an aqueous solution of gum.

Mū'ci-lāg'i-noūs, *a.* Slimy; ropy.

Mūck, *n.* A mass of moist matter; any thing filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Mūck'worm (-würm), *n.* A worm that lives in muck; a miser.

Mū'coūs, *a.* Slimy; viscous.

Mū'eus, *n.* A slimy or viscous animal fluid.

Mūd, *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make foul with mud; to bespatter. [being muddy.]

Mūd'di-ness, *n.* State of mud.

Mūd'dle, *v. t.* To make muddy or confused.

Mūd'dy (135), *a.* Foul; dirty; turbid. — *v. t.* To make foul; to soil with mud.

†Mū-ēz'zin, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

Mūff (123), *n.* A warm fur cover for the hands. [cake.]

Mūff'in, *n.* A light kind of muffler.

Mūff'le, *v. t.* To cover close.

Mūff'ler, *n.* A cover for the face, head, or neck.

†Mūf'ti (140), *n.* [Ar.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

Mūg, *n.* A kind of cup or vessel to drink from.

Mūg'gy, *a.* Moist and close.

Mū-lāt'to, *n.* (pl. Mū-lāt'tōes, 140.) The child of a black and a white person.

Mūl'bēr-ry, *n.* A tree and its berry or fruit.

Mūlet, *n.* A pecuniary penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by a fine; to fine.

Mūle (26), *n.* An animal or plant of a mongrel kind; esp. the offspring of an ass and a mare. [mules.]

Mū'let-eer', *n.* A driver of mules.

Mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.

Mūll (123), *v. t.* To spice and sweeten, as wine.

Mūl'ler, *n.* A stone for grinding pigments. [dow frame.]

Mūll'ion, *n.* A bar in a window.

Mūlt-ān'gu-lar, *a.* Having many angles.

Mūl'ti-fā'ri-ōūs, *a.* Having great variety. [divisions.]

Mūl'ti-fid, *a.* Having many faiths.

Mūl'ti-fōrm, *a.* Having various forms or shapes.

Mūl'ti-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms.

Mūl'ti-lāt'er-al, *a.* Having many sides. [many names.]

Mūl'ti-nō'mi-al, *a.* Having many names.

Mul-tip'a-roūs, *a.* Producing many at a birth.

Mul-tip'ar-tite, *a.* Divided into many parts. [many feet.]

Mūl'ti-ped, *n.* An insect with many feet.

Mūl'ti-ple, *n.* A number exactly divisible by another.

Mūl'ti-pli'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

Mūl'ti-pli-cānd', *n.* A number to be multiplied.

Mūl'ti-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of multiplying. [variety.]

Mūl'ti-pli-g'i-ty, *n.* A great number.

Mūl'ti-pli'er, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies.

Mūl'ti-pl'y, *v.* To increase in numbers. [ber.]

Mūl'ti-tūde, *n.* A great number.

Mūl'ti-tū'di-noūs, *a.* Consisting of a great number.

Mūl'ti-vālvē, *a.* Having many valves.

Mūm, *n.* A sort of strong beer. — *a.* Silent.

Mūm'ble, *v. i. or t.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly.

Mūm'mer, *n.* A masked buffoon.

Mūm'mer-y, *n.* Sport in masks; buffoonery; foolery.

Mūm'mi-fy, *v. t.* To embalm, as a mummy.

Mūm'my (141), *n.* A dead human body embalmed.

Mūmp'ish, *a.* Grum; sullen.

Mūmps, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland.

Mūnch, *v. t. or i.* To chew continuously upon.

Mūn'dāne, *a.* [Lat. *mundanus*, fr. *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world.

Mu-ni'c'i-pal, *a.* Belonging to a city or corporation.

Mu-ni'c'i-pāl'i-ty, *n.* A municipal district.

Mu-ni'f'i-gēnce, *n.* Liberality; generosity.

Mu-ni'f'i-gent, *a.* Giving generously. — *SYN.* Liberal; beneficent; bountiful.

Mū'ni-ment, *n.* A fortification; a record or a title-deed.

Mu-ni'tion (-nīsh'un), *n.* Materials for war; military stores.

Mū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a wall.

Mūr'der, *n.* Act of killing a human being with premeditated malice. — *v. t.* To assassinate; to destroy.

Mūr'der-er, *n.* One who is guilty of murder.

Mūr'der-ess, *n.* A woman who commits murder.

Mūr'der-ōūs, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, murder.

Mū'ri-āt'ie, *a.* Obtained from,

or having the nature of, sea-salt.

**Mûrk'y, a.** Dark; gloomy.

**Mûr'mur** (85), *v. i.* To mutter; to grumble; to purr. — *n.* A low, continued noise; a half-suppressed complaint.

**Mûr'rain, n.** An infectious disease among cattle.

**Mûs'cle** (mûs/sl, 62), *n.* The fleshy fiber in animals; a certain shell-fish. [sugar.]

**Mûs'eo-vâ'do, n.** Unrefined

**Mûs'eu-lar, a.** Relating to the muscles; strong; powerful; brawny. [ing muscular.]

**Mûs'eu-lâr'i-ty, n.** State of being

**Mûse** (140), *n.* Deep thought; (pl.) the nine goddesses presiding over the arts and sciences. — *v. t.* To think deeply.

**Mu-sê'um** (115), *n.* A repository or cabinet of curiosities.

**Mûsh, n.** Food of maize meal.

**Mûsh'rôom, n.** A fungous plant.

**Mûs'ic** (127), *n.* Science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony. [monious.]

**Mûs'ic-al, a.** Melodious; harmonious.

**Mûs'ic-al-ly, adv.** In a musical manner. [skilled in music.]

**Mu-si'cian** (-zish'an), *n.* One

**Mûsk, n.** An animal and a strong-scented substance procured from it. — *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

**Mûs'ket, n.** A kind of fire-arm.

**Mûs'ket-ry, n.** Muskets in general or collectively.

**Mûsk'-mêl'on, n.** A fragrant species of melon.

**Mûsk'-ôx, n.** A kind of ox living in the country about Hudson's Bay.

**Mûsk'y, a.** Having the odor of musk.



Musk-ox.

**Mûs'lin, n.** [From *Mossoul*, where it was first manufactured.] A fine cotton cloth.

**Mus-quî'to.** See *Mosquito*.

**Mûs'sul-man** (143), *n.* A believer in the Koran; a Mohammedan.

**Mûst, v. i.** To be obliged; to be morally fit. — *v. t.* To grow moldy or sour. — *n.* New wine unfermented.

**Mus-tâche', n. sing.** } Hair on

**Mus-tâ'ches, n. pl.** } the upper lip.

**Mûs'tard, n.** A plant, and a condiment prepared from it.

**Mûs'ter, v. t. or i.** To assemble. — *n.* A review of troops; assemblage and display. [forces.]

**Mûs'ter-rôll, n.** A list of

**Mûs'ti-ness** (135), *n.* Moldiness; sourness.

**Mûs'ty, a.** Affected with mold; spoiled by damp or age; stale.

**Mû'ta-bî'i-ty, n.** Changeableness; inconstancy; instability; unsettled state.

**Mû'ta-ble, a.** Subject, or given, to change. — *SYN.* Changeable; fickle; inconstant; variable.

**Mu-tâ'tion, n.** Change or process of changing.

**Mûte, a.** Silent; speechless; dumb. — *n.* One who is silent or speechless; a silent letter. — *v. i.* To molt; to dung, as birds.

**Mûte'ly** (132), *adv.* Silently.

**Mûte'ness, n.** Silence; dumbness; aversion to speech.

**Mû'ti-lâte, v. t.** To cut off, as a limb; to mangle.

**Mû'ti-lâ'tion, n.** Deprivation of an essential part.

**Mû'ti-neer', n.** One who joins in a mutiny. [orderly.]

**Mû'ti-noûs, a.** Seditious; dismutiny.

**Mû'ti-ny, n.** An insurrection of soldiers or seamen. — *v. i.* To rise against military or naval authority.

**Mû't'er, v. i. or t.** To speak low and sullenly, or in complaint; to murmur; to grumble.

**Mû't'on, n.** Flesh of sheep.

**Mû't'u-al, a.** Reciprocal; acting in return.

**Mû't'u-âl'i-ty, n.** State of being mutual; reciprocation.

**Mû't'u-al-ly, adv.** Reciprocally.

**Mûz'zle, v. t.** To fasten the mouth of. — *n.* Mouth and nose of an animal; a fastening for the mouth.

**Mÿ, a.** Belonging to me.

**Mÿ'o-py, n.** Short-sightedness.

**Mÿr'i-ad, n.** The number of 10,000; any large number.

**Mÿr'mi-don** (mÿr'mi-), *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.

**Myrrh** (mÿr, 34), *n.* An insipidated aromatic sap in drops.

**Myrtle** (mÿr'tl, 34), *n.* A shrub of several species.

**Mÿ-sêl'** *pron. I*; not another.

**Mÿs-têr'i-ôus, a.** Full of mystery; obscure. [secrely.]

**Mÿs-têr'i-ôus-ly, adv.** Obscurely.

**Mÿs'ter-y, n.** A profound secret; an enigma; a trade or calling.

**Mÿs'tic, n.** One who professes to have direct intercourse with God.

**Mÿs'tic, a.** Obscure; secret; hidden; allegorical; emblematical.

**Mÿs'tic-al-ly, adv.** With a secret meaning.

**Mÿs'ti-cism, n.** Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mystics. [purposely.]

**Mÿs'ti-fy, v. t.** To perplex

**Mÿth, n.** A religious fable; a fiction.

**Mÿth'ic, a.** Fabulous.

**Mÿth'o-lôg'ic-al, a.** Pertaining to mythology.

**Mÿ-thôl'o-gist, n.** One versed in mythology.

**Mÿ-thôl'o-gy** (117), *n.* A system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.

## N.

**NÂB, v. t.** To catch suddenly; to seize.

**Nâ'bôb, n.** A viceroy in India; a very rich man.

**Nâ'ere** (nâ'ker, 151), *n.* Mother-of-pearl.

**Nâ'dir, n.** [Ar. *nadîr*, oppo-

site.] That point of the heavens directly opposite the zenith; hence, the lowest point.

**Nâg, n.** A small horse.

**Nâ'iad** (nâ'yad), *n.* (pl. *Nâ'iads*, or *îNâ'iad-ês*.) A water nymph.

**Nâil, n.** A claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers and toes; an iron pin; two inches and a quarter. — *v. t.* (120). To fasten with a nail or with nails; to fix; to catch.

**Nail'er-y**, *n.* A place where nails are made.

**Nā'ked** (57), *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude; open.

**Nā'ked-ly**, *adv.* Openly; plainly; barrenly.

**Nā'ked-ness**, *n.* Bareness.

**Nāme**, *n.* Title; appellation; reputation. — *v. t.* To mention by name; to denominate.

**Nāme'less** (132), *a.* Having no name.

**Nāme'ly**, *adv.* That is to say.

**Nāme'sake** (139), *n.* A person of the same name as another.

**Nan-keen'**, *n.* A yellowish cotton cloth.

**Nāp**, *n.* A short sleep; woolly substance on cloth. — *v. i.* To sleep a short time. [neck.]

**Nāp**, *n.* The back part of the **Nāph'thā** (nāp'thā or nāf'thā, 82), *n.* A bituminous and inflammable liquid which exudes from the earth.

**Nāp'kin**, *n.* A small towel; a cloth to wipe the mouth and hands on.

**Nāp'py**, *a.* Sleepy; causing sleepiness; heady; downy.

**Nar-čis'sus**, *n.* A genus of flowering plants.

**Nar-cōt'ie**, *a.* Inducing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.

**Nārd**, *n.* An odoriferous plant and an unguent made from it; spikenard.

**Nār'rate**, or **Nār'rate'**, *v. t.* To tell; to relate.

**Nar-rā'tion**, *n.* Relation; rehearsal; recital; account.

**Nār'ra-tive**, *n.* A recital of particulars; a story. — *a.* Relating particulars. [rates.]


**Nar-rā'tor**, *n.* One who narrates.

**Nār'rōw**, *a.* Having little width; contracted; close; covetous. — *v.* To make or become less broad; to contract.

**Nār'rōw-ly**, *adv.* Closely; nearly; hardly; barely.

**Nār'rōw-ness**, *n.* Want of breadth; meanness.

**Nār'rōws**, *n. pl.* A narrow passage; a strait.

**Nār'whal**,  *n.* A kind of whale, which is also called **sea-unicorn**.

**Nā'sal**, *a.* Pertaining to the nose. — *n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.

**Nās'cent**, *a.* Beginning to exist or to grow. [ily.]

**Nās'ti-ly**, *adv.* Filthily; dirtily.

**Nās'ti-ness**, *n.* Quality of being nasty.

**Nās'ty**, *a.* Dirty; filthy; vile.

**Nā'tal**, *a.* Relating to nativity or birth.

**Nā'tant**, *a.* Floating in a fluid.

**Nā'tion**, *n.* People living under one government; a race; a stock.

**Nā'tion-al** (nāsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a nation.

**Nā'tion-āl'i-ty** (nāsh'un-), *n.* Love of one's nation; a nation; a race.

**Nā'tion-al-ize** (nāsh'un-), *v. t.* To make national.

**Nā'tive**, *a.* Born with the being; pertaining to the place of one's birth. — *SYN.* Natural; aatal. — *n.* One born in a place.

**Na-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Birth; time, place, or circumstances of birth.

**Nāt'u-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to nature; regular; not revealed; unaffected. — *n.* An idiot; a fool.

**Nāt'u-ral-ism**, *n.* A ere state of nature.

**Nāt'u-ral-ist**, *n.* One versed in natural history or physics.

**Nāt'u-ral-i-zā'tion**, *n.* Admission to native privileges.

**Nāt'u-ral-ize** (153), *v. t.* To confer the rights of citizenship on. [to nature.]

**Nāt'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* According to nature.

**Nātū're** (50), *n.* Native character; kind; sort; the creation or universe; established or regular course; natural affection.

**Naught** (nawt), *n.* Nothing. — *a.* Worthless; bad; vile.

**Naught'i-ly** (nawt'-), *adv.* In a naughty manner.

**Naught'i-ness**, *n.* Badness; perverseness. [corrupt.]

**Naught'y** (nawt'ŷ), *a.* Bad.

**Nau'se-ā** (naw'she-ā, 89), *n.* Sickness at the stomach; loathing; qualm.


**Nau'se-āte** (naw'she-āt), *v. t.* To affect or to reject with disgust; to loathe.

**Nau'seōus** (-shus, 92), *a.* Loathsome.

**Nau'tic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to seamen or to navigation.

**Nau'ti-lus**, *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell.

**Nā'val**, *a.* [Lat. *navalis*, from *navis*, a ship.] Consisting of, or belonging to, ships.

**Nau'ti-lus**,  *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell.

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**Nā'val**, *a.* [Lat. *navalis*, from *navis*, a ship.] Consisting of, or belonging to, ships.

**Nau'ti-lus**, *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell.

**Nāve**, *n.* Middle part of a church and also of a wheel.

**Nā'vel** (nā'vɪ, 58), *n.* The middle of the abdomen. [ships.]

**Nāv'i-ga-ble**, *a.* Passable for ships.

**Nāv'i-gā'te**, *v. i. or t.* To pass with ships; to sail.

**Nāv'i-gā'tion**, *n.* Act or art of navigating; ships in general.

**Nāv'i-gā'tor**, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.

**Nā'vy**, *n.* A fleet of ships, especially of war-ships; officers and seamen of such a fleet.

**Nāy**, *adv.* No; a word of denying. — *n.* Denial.

**Nāz'a-rēne'**, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; an early Christian.

**Nēap**, *n.* The pole of a cart. — *a.* Low; as, *neap* tides.

**Nēar**, *a.* Not distant; close; intimate; immediate; covetous. — *v.* To approach. — *adv.* Within a little. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. [ly.]

**Nēar'ly**, *adv.* At hand; close.

**Nēar'ness**, *n.* Closeness.

**Nēar'-sight'ed** (-sit'-), *a.* Seeing at a small distance only.

**Nēat**, *a.* Very clean; nice; pure. [and cows.]

**Nēat'-cāt'tle**, *n. pl.* Oxen.

**Nēat'ly**, *adv.* Cleanly; nicely.

**Nēat'ness**, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness; purity.

**Nēb**, *n.* A nose; beak of a bird.

**Nēb'u-lā**, *n. (pl. Nēb'u-lā, 147.)* A faint misty spot in the sky, composed of innumerable stars.

**Nēb'u-lōs'i-ty**, *n.* State of being nebulous.

**Nēb'u-lōus**, *a.* Resembling a nebula, or a collection of vapors. [needful.]

**Nēc'es-sa-ri-ēs**, *n. pl.* Things necessary; inevitably.

**Nēc'es-sa-ri-ly**, *adv.* From necessity; inevitably.

**Nēc'es-sa-ry**, *a.* Such as must be; indispensable; needful.

**Ne-čēs'si-tā-ri-an**, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in human volitions and all events.

**Ne-čēs'si-tā'te**, *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.

**Ne-čēs'si-tōus**, *a.* Very needy.

**Ne-čēs'si-ty**, *n.* That which must be; pressing need; extreme indigence; irresistible force; inevitable consequence.

**Nēck**, *n.* The part between the head and body; a narrow tract of land. [men's necks.]

**Nēck'cloth**, *n.* A cloth for

**Néck'er-chief** (139), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.

**Néck'láçe**, *n.* A string of beads, &c., for the neck.

**Ne-eról'o-gíst**, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

**Ne-eról'o-gý**, *n.* A register of the dead or of deaths.

**Née'ro-mán'ger**, *n.* A sorcerer; a wizard; a conjuror.

**Née'ro-mán'gy**, *n.* Conjurat[i]on; sorcery; witchcraft.

**Ne-eróp'o-lis**, *n.* A city of the dead; a cemetery.

**Née'tar**, *n.* The fabled drink of the gods.

**Nee-tá're-an**, *a.* Like *nec-tee-tá're-ous*. *f* tar; sweet.

**Née'tar-ine**, *n.* A variety of the peach. [*tar*]

**Née'ta-róus**, *a.* Sweet as *nec-tee-ta-ry*, *n.* The honey-cup of a flower.

**Need**, *n.* Occasion for something; urgent want. — *SYN.* Necessity; exigency; strait. — *v. t.* To want. — *v. i.* To be wanted. [*requisite*]

**Need'ful** (139), *a.* Necessary.

**Nee'dle** (140), *n.* A pointed instrument for sewing; pointer of the mariner's compass.

**Need'less**, *a.* Unnecessary.

**Need'less-ly**, *adv.* Without necessity.

**Needs**, *adv.* Necessarily.

**Need'y**, *a.* Necessitous; poor.

**Nê'er**, *adv.* A contraction of *never*. [wicked; iniquitous]

**Ne-fá'ri-óus**, *a.* Abominably

**Ne-gá'tion**, *n.* Denial.

**Neg'a-tive**, *a.* Implying denial. — *n.* A word indicating denial, as *not*. — *v. t.* To prove the contrary of; to deny; to refuse; to reject.

**Neg'a-tive-ly**, *adv.* With or by denial.

**Neg-lect**, *v. t.* To omit by carelessness; to disregard. — *n.* Omission; slight.

**Neg-lect'ful**, *a.* Heedless; careless.

**Neg'li-gence**, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done; heedlessness.

**Neg'li-gent**, *a.* Apt to neglect; heedless; inattentive.

**Neg'li-gent-ly**, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

**Ne-gó'ti-a-ble** (-shí-a-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

**Ne-gó'ti-áte**, (-shí-át), *v.* To trade; to treat with; to sell; to pass.

**Ne-gó'ti-á'tion** (-shí-á-shun, 92), *n.* Act of negotiating; a treaty of business.

**Ne-gó'ti-á'tor** (-gó'shí-), *n.* One who negotiates.

**Né'gress**, *n.* A female negro.

**Né'gro**, *n.* (*pl.* Né'groes. 140.) [*Sp.* from Lat. *niger*, black.] A black African, or a descendant of one.

**Né'gus**, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice, mixed.

**Neigh** (ná), *v. i.* To whinny, or cry, as a horse. — *n.* Voice of a horse.

**Neigh'bor** (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near; a country or nation near. — *v. i.* To live near; to adjoin.

**Neigh'bor-hóod** (nā'-), *n.* A place near. — *SYN.* Vicinity.

**Neigh'bor-ing** (nā'-), *a.* Living or being near.

**Neigh'bor-ly** (nā'-), *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse; becoming a neighbor.

**Néi'ther** (né'ther or nī'ther; — the former mode is much to be preferred), *pron.* Not either. — *conj.* Nor.

**Né'o-lóg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to new words.

**Ne-ól'o-gism**, *n.* A new word or expression. [*to neology*]

**Ne-ól'o-gíst**, *n.* One who holds

**Ne-ól'o-gy**, *n.* Introduction or use of new words or terms; new doctrines.

**Né'o-phýte**, *n.* A new convert; a novice.

**Néph'ew** (néf'yú; in *Eng.* néf'yú, 82), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.

**Ne-phrit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys. — *n.* A remedy for diseases of the kidneys.

**Nép'o-tism**, *n.* Favoritism to relations.

**Nep-tú'ni-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Neptune or the ocean.

**Nê're-id**, *n.* A sea-nymph.

**Nerve** (140), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength. — *v. t.* To give vigor to.

**Nerve'less** (132), *a.* Without strength.

**Nerv'ine** (133), *a.* Good for the nerves. — *n.* A medicine that soothes nervous excitement.

**Nerv'ous**, *a.* Relating to the nerves; strong; vigorous; having weak or diseased nerves. [*ous manner*]

**Nerv'ous-ly**, *adv.* In a nerv-

**Nerv'ous-ness**, *n.* State of being nervous. [*norance*]

**Nés'cience** (nesh'enss), *n.* Ig-

**Nést**, *n.* A bed for birds or insects; a collection of boxes, &c., one within another.

**Nést'-égg**, *n.* An egg left in the nest, to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

**Nés'tle** (nesh'l), *v. i.* To lie close; to move restlessly.

**Nést'ling** (nesh'-), *n.* A bird just hatched.

**Nét**, *n.* An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls. — *v. t.* (129). To make into net-work; to produce in clear profit. — *a.* Clear of all charges and deductions.

**Néth'er**, *a.* Lower; infernal.

**Néth'er-móst**, *a.* Lowest.

**Nét'ting**, *n.* A piece of net-work.

**Nét'tle**, *n.* A prickly plant. — *v. t.* To sting; to vex; to annoy; to irritate.

**Nét'-work** (-wúrk), *n.* Work wrought for or like a net.

**Neu-rál'gi-a**, *n.* Acute pain in the nerves. [*neuralgia*]

**Neu-rál'gie**, *a.* Relating to

**Neu'ter**, *a.* Of neither party; of neither gender. — *n.* One who takes no part; a working-bee.

**Neu'tral**, *a.* Not of either party. — *n.* One that takes no part in a contest.

**Neu-trál'i-ty**, *n.* State of being neutral; indifference.

**Neu'tral-i-zá'tion**, *n.* Act of rendering neuter.

**Neu'tral-ize**, *v. t.* To render neutral; to render inert.

**Neu'tral-ly**, *adv.* In a neutral manner.

**Név'er**, *adv.* At no time.

**Név'er-the-less**, *adv.* Notwithstanding; however; yet.

**New** (nú), *a.* Fresh; recent; modern; novel. [*formed*]

**New-fán'gled**, *a.* Newly

**New'ly**, *adv.* Freshly; lately.

**New'ness**, *n.* Freshness; novelty; recent change.

**News**, *n.* Fresh information.

**News'món'ger** (-núng'ger), *n.* A dealer in news.

**News'pá-per**, *n.* A paper to circulate news.

**Newt** (nú), *n.* A small lizard.

**Néxt**, *a.* Nearest in place, time, or rank. — *adv.* At the time or turn nearest.


**Níb**, *n.* A point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.


**Níb'ble**, *n.* A little bite. — *v. i.* or *t.* To eat slowly.

**Níb'bler**, *n.* One who nibbles.

**Níce**, *a.* Pleasing; exact; fine; refined; squeamish.

**Níce'ly**, *adv.* Accurately; delicately.

**Ni'ce-ty**, *n.* Accuracy; minuteness; delicacy. [in a wall.]  
**Niche** (140), *n.* A small recess.  
**Nick**, *n.* A notch: a score for keeping an account; exact point. — *v. t.* To cut in notches; to hit. [metal.]  
**Nick'el**, *n.* A grayish-white.  
**Nick-nacks**, *n. pl.* Small wares; trifles.  
**Nick'name**, *n.* A name in sport or contempt. — *v. t.* To name in contempt or familiarity.  
**Nie'tate**, } *v. i.* To wink;  
**Nie'ti-tate**, } to blink.  
**Nie-tā'tion**, } *n.* The act  
**Nie'ti-tā'tion**, } of winking.  
**Nid'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of forming nests and hatching and feeding the young.  
**Ni'dus**, *n.* [Lat.] A nest.  
**Niece**, *n.* A daughter of a brother or sister.  
**Nig'ard**, *n.* A stingy person.  
**Nig'ard**, } *a.* Sordidly  
**Nig'ard-ly**, } parsimonious;  
 meanly covetous.  
**Nigh** (ui), *a.* Near; allied closely. — *adv.* Nearly; closely. — *prep.* Near to.  
**Nigh'ness** (ni'-), *n.* Nearness.  
**Night** (nit), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise.  
**Night'cap** (nit'-), *n.* A cap worn in bed. [of day.]  
**Night'fall** (nit'-), *n.* Close  
**Night'gown** (nit'-), *n.* A loose gown worn in bed.  
**Night'hawk** (nit'-), *n.* A bird that hunts its prey toward evening.  
**Night'in-gale** (nit'-42), *n.* [A.-S. *niht-gale*, fr. *niht*, night, and *galean*, to sing.] A small bird that sings at night.  Nightingale.  
**Night'ly** (nit/ly), *a.* Done by night. — *adv.* Every night.  
**Night'mare** (nit'-), *n.* Sensation of weight on the breast in sleep.  
**Night'shāde** (nit'-), *n.* A plant with small white flowers.  
**Night'walk'er** (nit'wawk'er), *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a prostitute.  
**Night'watch** (nit'-), *n.* A division or period of the night; guard at night.  
**Ni-hil'i-ty**, *n.* Nothingness.  
**Nim'ble**, *n.* Light and quick in motion; brisk; agile.

**Nim'ble-ness**, *n.* Briskness.  
**Nim'bly**, *adv.* With agility.  
**Nim'bus**, *n.* Circle of rays round the head; a halo.  
**Nine**, *a.* Eight and one added.  
**Nine'fold**, *a.* Nine times.  
**Nine'p'ing**, *n.* A kind of play or game.  
**Nine'teen**, *a.* Nine and ten.  
**Nine'ti-eth**, *a.* Ordinal of 90.  
**Nine'ty**, *a.* Nine times ten.  
**Nin'ny**, *n.* A simpleton.  
**Ninth**, *n.* The ordinal of nine.  
**Nip**, *v. t.* To pinch; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite. — *n.* A pinch; a cutting off; a blast.  
**Nip'pers**, *n. pl.* Small pinchers.  Nippers.  
**Nip'ple**, *n.* A teat.  
**Nit**, *n.* The egg of an insect.  
**Nit'er** (151), *n.* Nitrate of  
**Nit're** } potassa, a white  
 chemical salt.  
**Nit'id**, *a.* Shining; gay; fine.  
**Nit'rate**, *n.* A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.  
**Nit'rie**, *a.* Containing niter.  
**Nit'ro-gen**, *n.* A gas, having no taste or smell.  
**Nit'rous**, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter. [nits.]  
**Nit'ty**, *a.* Abounding with  
**Nō**, *adv.* A word of denial. — *a.* Not any; none.  
**No-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.  
**Nō'ble**, *a.* Dignified from rank, intellect, or character. — *SYN.* Exalted; elevated; illustrious; honorable; ingenuous. — *n.* A person of rank; a gold coin. [of rank.]  
**Nō'ble-man** (143), *n.* A man  
**Nō'ble-ness**, *n.* Greatness of mind; dignity; worth.  
**No-blēs'se**, or **Nō-blēs'se**, *n.* Body of nobles.  
**Nō'bly**, *adv.* With dignity; with greatness of soul, splendor, &c.  
**Nō'bōd-y**, *n.* No person; no one; not anybody.  
**Noe-tām'bu-lā'tion**, *n.* Walking in sleep. [walks in sleep.]  
**Noe-tām'bu-list**, *n.* One who  
**Nō'turn**, *n.* A religious song for worship by night.  
**Noe-tūr'nal**, *a.* Nightly; done or happening at night.  
**Nōd**, *n.* A quick inclination of the head. — *v. i.* To bow the head with a quick motion.  
**Nōd'dle**, *n.* The head.  
**Nōd'dy**, *n.* A simpleton.

**Nōde**, *n.* A knot: point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. [knots.]  
**No-dō'se'**, *a.* Knotty; full of  
**Nōd'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.  
**Nōd'ule**, *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape.  
**Nōg'gin**, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.  
**Noise** (140), *n.* Sound of any kind; outcry; clamor. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sound loud. [noise.]  
**Noise'less**, *a.* Making no  
**Noi'si-ly**, *adv.* With noise.  
**Noi'si-ness**, *n.* State of being noisy.  
**Noi'sōme**, *a.* Offensive; hurtful and disgusting.  
**Noi'sōme-ly**, *adv.* With a fetid smell.  
**Noi'sōme-ness**, *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; unwholesomeness.  
**Noi'sy** (noi'zzy), *a.* Clamorous; boisterous; turbulent.  
**Nōm'ad**, *n.* One who leads a wandering and pastoral life.  
**No-mād'ie**, *a.* Moving from place to place for pasturage.  
**Nō'men-clā'tor**, *n.* One who gives names to things.  
**Nō'men-clāt'ure**, *n.* System of names in any art or science.  
**Nōm'i-nal**, *a.* Existing in name only; not real. [only.]  
**Nōm'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* In name  
**Nōm'i-nāte**, *v. t.* To name; to propose. [inating.]  
**Nōm'i-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of nominating.  
**Nōm'i-na-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to a name. — *n.* Case in which the subject of a verb stands.  
**Nōm'i-nā'tor**, *n.* One who names or nominates.  
**Nōm'i-nee'**, *n.* One designated by another.  
**Nōn'age**, *n.* Minority in age.  
**Nōn'a-ge-nā'ri-an**, *n.* One who is 90 years old.  
**Nōn'-at-tēnd'ance**, *n.* A failure to attend. [sion.]  
**Nōnce**, *n.* The present occasion.  
**†Nonchalance** (nōng/shā'lōng'ss), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; coolness.  
**†Nonchalant** (nōng/shā'lōng'), *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.  
**Nōn'-con-dūct'or**, *n.* A substance that does not transmit heat or electricity.  
**Nōn'-con-fōrm'ist**, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church.  
**Nōn'-con-fōrm'i-ty** (79), *n.* Want of conformity; refusal to conform.

**Nõn/de-script, a.** Not hitherto described. — *n.* Something not described.  
**Nõne** (nũn or nõn, 18), *a. & pron.* No one; not any.  
**Nõn-ẽn/ti-ty, n.** A thing not existing; non-existence.  
**Nõnes, n. pl.** In *ancient Rome*, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months.  
**Nõn/such, n.** A thing that has not its equal. [existence].  
**Nõn/-ex-ist/ẽnce, n.** Want of.  
**Nõn-jũr/or, or Nõn-jũ-ror, n.** One who refuses to swear allegiance.  
**Nõn-pẽ-rĩĩ'(-rẽl'), n.** A small kind of type like that here used. [payment].  
**Nõn-pay'ment, n.** Neglect of.  
**Nõn'plus, n.** A puzzle. — *v. t.* To put to a stand; to puzzle; to confound.  
**Nõn-rẽs'i-dẽnce, n.** Absence from an estate or charge.  
**Nõn-rẽs'i-dẽnt, a.** Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One who does not reside on his estate, or with his charge.  
**Nõn/-re-sist/ance, n.** Submission to authority, power, or usurpation, without opposition.  
**Nõn/-re-sist/ant, a.** Not resisting power or oppression.  
**Nõn/sense, n.** Words without meaning or importance.  
**Nõn-sẽns'ie-al, a.** Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.  
**Nõn-sẽns'ie-al-ly, adv.** Without meaning.  
**Nõn/sũit, n.** The stopping of a suit at law. — *v. t.* To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.  
**Nõn'dle, a.** A simpleton.  
**Nõok, n.** A corner; a recess.  
**Nõon, n.** Middle of the day; twelve o'clock.  
**Nõon'day, } n.** Mid-day;  
**Nõon'tide, } time of noon.**  
**Nõon'ing, n.** Repose at noon.  
**Nõose (or nõoz), n.** A running knot.  
**Nooze (nõoz), v. t.** To catch in a noose. [nies].  
**Nõr, conj.** A word that denotes.  
**Nõr'mal, a.** [Lat. *normalis*, from *norma*, a rule, pattern.] Regular; teaching rudiments or principles.  
**Nõrth, n.** The point opposite the south. — *a.* Being in the north.  
**Nõrth-ẽast', n.** The point between the north and east.

**Nõrth-ẽast/ern, a.** Pertaining to the north-east.  
**Nõrth'er-ly, a.** Being toward, or from, the north.  
**Nõrth/ern, a.** Being in or toward or from the north.  
**Nõrth'ward, a.** Being toward the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.  
**Nõrth-wẽst', n.** The point between the north and west. — *a.* Being in, or proceeding from, the north-west.  
**Nõrth-wẽst/ern, a.** Pertaining to the north-west.  
**Nõse, n.** Prominent part of the face; organ of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to lead blindly.  
**Nõse/gay, n.** A bunch of flowers. [to nosology].  
**Nõs/o-lõg'ie-al, a.** Relating.  
**Nõ-sõl'o-gist, n.** One who is versed in nosology.  
**No-sõl'o-gy, n.** Classification of diseases. [the nose].  
**Nõs'tril, n.** A passage through.  
**Nõs'trum, n.** A medicine, the ingredients of which are not made public.  
**Nõt, adv.** A word that expresses denial or negation.  
**Nõt'a-ble, a.** Remarkable; conspicuous; noted. [trious].  
**Nõt'a-ble, a.** Actively industrious.  
**Nõt'a-bly, adv.** Remarkably; eminently. [ly].  
**Nõt'a-bly, adv.** Industrious.  
**Nõt-ã-tri-al, a.** Relating to, or done by, a notary.  
**Nõt-a-ry (141), n.** An officer who attests writings.  
**No-tã'tion, n.** Act of noting by marks, figures, or characters.  
**Nõtch (140), n.** A cut or nick. — *v. t.* To cut in small hollows.  
**Nõte, n.** A mark; a token; a short writing; a character in music; a paper promising payment of a debt. — *v. t.* To set down; to observe closely; to denote. [or memoranda].  
**Nõte'-book, n.** Book for notes.  
**Nõt'ed, a.** Well known by reputation or report.  
**Nõt'ing (nũth'ing or nõth'ing), n.** Not any thing. — *adv.* Not at all.  
**Nõt'ing-ness (or nõth'ing-ness), n.** Non-existence; nonentity; no value.  
**Nõt'ice, n.** Attention; remark; regard; information. — *v. t.* To observe; to see.  
**Nõt'ice-a-ble (133), a.** Worthy of observation.  
**Nõt'i-fi-cã'tion, n.** Act of giving notice; notice given.

**Nõt'i-fy (135), v. t.** [Lat. *notificare*, from *notus*, known, and *facere*, to make.] To declare; to make known; to give notice to.  
**Nõt'ion, n.** Conception; opinion; sentiment; a trifle.  
**Nõt'ion-al, a.** Existing in idea only; whimsical. — *SYN.* Imaginary; ideal; fanciful.  
**Nõt'ion-al-ly, adv.** In conception; not in reality.  
**No-to-ri-ẽ-ty, n.** Public knowledge or exposure to it.  
**No-to-ri-õus, a.** Publicly known; usually, known to disadvantage.  
**No-to-ri-õus-ly, adv.** In a notorious manner; openly.  
**Nõt-with-stãnd'ing, p. pr.** (commonly called an *adv.* or a *conj.*) Not opposing; nevertheless.  
**Nought (nawt).** See *Naught*.  
**Noun, n.** A word which is the name of any thing.  
**Nõur'ish, v. t.** To support with food; to nurture; to feed; to cherish.  
**Nõur'ish-ment, n.** Food; sustenance; nutrition.  
**Nõv'el, a.** New; recent; unusual. — *n.* A fictitious tale.  
**Nõv'el-ist (130), n.** A writer of novels. [thing].  
**Nõv'el-ty, n.** Newness; a new.  
**No-vẽm'ber, n.** Eleventh month of the year.  
**No-vẽn'ni-al, a.** Done every ninth year.  
**Nõv'ice, n.** A beginner.  
**No-vi'ti-ate (-vish'i-ãt), n.** State of a novice; a novice.  
**Now, adv.** At this time.  
**Now'a-dãys, adv.** At the present time. [place or state].  
**Nõ'whẽre, adv.** Not in any.  
**Nõ'wise, adv.** By no means.  
**Nõx'ious (nõk'shus, 92), a.** Hurtful; destructive.  
**Nõx'ious-ly (nõk'shus-), adv.** Hurtfully; perniciously.  
**Nõz'zle, n.** A nose; snout.  
**Nũ'cle-us, n. (pl. Nũ'cle-us-es, or Nũ'cle-i, 147.)** A body about which any thing is collected; body of a comet.  
**Nude, a.** Bare; naked; void.  
**Nũ'di-ty, n.** Nakedness.  
**Nũ'ga-to-ry, a.** Of no force; trifling; vain; futile. [ore].  
**Nũg'get, n.** A lump of metal or.  
**Nũ'sãnce (27), n.** That which annoys or is offensive to the public.  
**Nũll (123), a.** Void; of no force.  
**Nũl'i-fi-cã'tion, n.** Act of nullifying.



**Nūli-fi**, *v. t.* [Lat. *nullifi-care*, from *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] To make void; to deprive of legal force.  
**Nūli-ty**, *n.* Want of force; any thing void or invalid.  
**Nūmb** (*nūm*), *a.* Torpid; void of feeling. — *v. t.* To deprive of feeling; to make torpid. — **SYN.** To deaden; benumb; chill; stupefy.  
**Nūm'ber**, *n.* A unit or any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; (*pl.*) fourth book of the Pentateuch. — *v. t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate.  
**Nūm'ber-less**, *a.* More than can be counted.  
**Nūmb'ness** (*nūm'ness*), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.  
**Nūm'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being numbered.  
**Nūm'er-al**, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, number — *n.* A figure or a letter to express a number.  
**Nūm'er-a-ry**, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.  
**Nūm'er-ā-tion**, *n.* Act or art of numbering.  
**Nūm'er-a'tor**, *n.* A number

that shows how many parts are taken. [number.  
**Nū-mēr'ie-al**, *a.* Denoting  
**Nū-mēr'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* With respect to number.  
**Nūm'er-ōus**, *a.* Being or containing many.  
**Nūm'is-māt'ie**, *a.* Relating to coin or medals.  
**Nūm'is-māt'ies**, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.  
**Nūm'skull** (139), *n.* A block-head; a dunce; a dolt.  
**Nūn**, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a cloister.  
**Nūn'ci-o** (*nūn'shi-o*), *n.* An ambassador of the pope.  
**Nūn-eū'pā-tive**, or **Nūn'eū-pā-tive**, *a.* Verbally pronounced; not written.  
**Nūn'ner-y**, *n.* A house for nuns; a cloister.  
**Nūp'tial** (*nūp'shal*), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.  
**Nūp'tialg**, *n. pl.* Marriage.  
**Nūrse**, *n.* One who tends a child or a sick person. — *v. t.* To bring up or tend, as a child; to tend, as a sick person.  
**Nūrs'er-y**, *n.* A room for

young children; a plantation of young trees.  
**Nūrs'ling** (132), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant.  
**Nūrt'ūre**, *n.* That which nurtures; education. — *v. t.* To feed; to educate; to nourish.  
**Nūt**, *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell and a kernel; a small block for holding a bolt.  
**Nu-tā'tion**, *n.* A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.  
**Nūt'-gall**, *n.* Excrecence of the oak.  
**Nūt'meg**, *n.* A kind of aromatic nut used in cookery.  
**Nū'tri-ment**, *n.* That which nourishes. — **SYN.** Aliment; diet; nourishment; food; education; instruction.  
**Nu-tri'tion** (*-trish/un*), *n.* Act of nourishing; that which nourishes; food; nutriment.  
**Nū'tri-mēnt'al**,  
**Nu-tri'tious** (*-trish/us*), } *a.*  
 Nourishing; nutritive.  
**Nū'tri-tive**, *a.* Nutritious.  
**Nūz'zle**, *v. t. or i.* To root, as a swine; to nestle.  
**Nūm'ph**, *n.* A goddess; a maiden. [of an insect.  
**Nūm'ph'a**, *n.* The chrysalis

O.

**O** *interj.* used in calling or in direct address; also, to express pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.  
**Ōat**, *n.* A changeling; a dolt.  
**Ōaf'ish**, *a.* Dull; stupid.  
**Ōak**, *n.* A valuable tree.  
**Ōak'en**, *a.* Made of oak.  
**Ōak'um**, *n.* Old ropes pulled to pieces; used for calking the seams of ships, &c.  
**Ōar**, *n.* An instrument to row boats. — *v.* To row or impel by rowing.  
**Ōā-sis**, or **Ō-ā'sis**, *n. (pl. Ō-a-sēs, or Ō-ā'sēs.)* A fertile spot in a desert.  
**Ōat**, *n.* A plant and its seed [used chiefly in the plural].  
**Ōat'en**, *a.* Pertaining to oats.  
**Ōath** (96), *n.* A solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of God or Christ.  
**Ōāt'mēal**, *n.* Meal made of oats.  
**Ōb-dū-ra-cy**, or **Ōb'du-ra-cy**,

*n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; stubbornness.  
**Ōb-du-rate**, or **Ōb-dū-rate**, (114), *a.* Inflexibly hardened in feelings, especially against moral influence. — **SYN.** Callous; hardened; stubborn.  
**Ō-bē-di-ence**, *n.* Compliance with what is required.  
**Ō-bē-di-ent**, *a.* Willing to obey; submissive to restraint or control. — **SYN.** Dutiful; subservient; compliant; obsequious.  
**Ō-bei'sance** (*-bē/- or -bā/-*), *n.* Act of reverence; a bow.  
**Ōb'e-lisk**, *n.* [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit.] A kind of quadrangular pillar or monument; a mark thus, †.  
**Ō-bēse'**, *a.* Excessively fat.



Obelisk.

**Ō-bēse'ness**, } *n.* Fatness;  
**Ō-bēs'i-ty**, } corpulence.  
**Ō-bey'** (133), *v. t.* To comply with the orders of; to yield submission to; to perform.  
**Ōb-fus-eā'tion**, *n.* A darkening or confusing. [decease.  
**Ō'bit**, or **Ōb'it**, *n.* Death;  
**Ō-bit'u-a-ry**, *n.* A notice of the death of a person. — *a.* Relating to the death of a person.  
**Ōb'ject**, *n.* That on which the mind is employed; ultimate purpose or design; end; aim; motive. [offer in opposition.  
**Ōb-jēct'**, *v. t.* To present or  
**Ōb-jēc'tion**, *n.* Adverse reason; fault found.  
**Ōb-jēc'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to objections.  
**Ōb-jēct'ive**, *a.* Relating to the object; outward; external.  
**Ōb-jēct'ive-ly**, *adv.* In an objective manner; in the state of an object.  
**Ōb-jēct'or**, *n.* One who objects.  
**Ōb-jūr'gate**, *v. t.* To chide.

Ob-jur-gā'tion, *n.* Reproof; chiding.  
 Ob-jūr-ga-to-ry, *a.* Designed to chide or reprove.  
 Ob-lā'te', *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.  
 Ob-lā'tion, *n.* An offering.  
 Ob-li-gā'te, *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty.  
 Ob-li-gā'tion, *n.* The binding force of a vow, law, or duty; a bond.  
 Ob-li-ga-to-ry, *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding.  
 O-blīge', *v. t.* To constrain; to bind by a favor; to gratify.  
 Ob-li-gee', *n.* One to whom a bond is executed.  
 O-blī'gē, *a.* Disposed to do favors; engaging; kind.  
 Ob-lique' (-leek' or -lik'), *a.* Deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.  
 Ob-lique'ly (-leek'- or -lik'-), *adv.* Not directly.  
 Ob-liq'ui-ty (-lik'-wī-), *n.* Deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.  
 Ob-lit'er-ā'te, *v. t.* To blot out; to erase; to efface.  
 Ob-lit'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of blotting out; extinction.  
 Ob-liv'i-on, *n.* Forgetfulness.  
 Ob-liv'i-ōus, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.  
 Ob'long, *a.* Being longer than broad.  
 Ob'lo-quy, *n.* Calumnious language. — *SYN.* Slander; calumny; abuse.  
 Ob-nōx'ious (-nōk'shus), *a.* Offensive; odious; liable; exposed.  
 Ob'bo-e (140), *n.* A wind instrument sounded through a reed; a hautboy.  
 Ob-ō'vate, *a.* Ovate with the narrow end downward.  
 Ob-scēne', *a.* Grossly indelicate and disgusting.  
 Ob-scēne'ly, *adv.* Impurely; indelicately.  
 Ob-scēn'i-ty, *n.* Impurity in expression, or in representation. [darkening.  
 Ob-seu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of Ob-seūre', *a.* Dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known. — *v. t.* To darken; to make less clear or beautiful. [dimly.  
 Ob-seūre'ly, *adv.* Darkly;  
 Ob-seūre'ness, { *n.* State of  
 Ob-seū'ri-ty, { being ob-  
 seure: darkness; privacy.  
 Ob'se-erā'tion, *n.* Entreaty.  
 Ob'se-ques (-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.

Ob-sē'qui-ōus, *a.* Meanly sub-  
 missive or compliant.  
 Ob-sē'qui-ōus-ly, *adv.* With  
 servile compliance.  
 Ob-sē'qui-ōus-ness, *n.* Mean  
 compliance; servility.  
 Ob-sērv'a-ble, *a.* Capable or  
 worthy of being observed; re-  
 markable; noticeable.  
 Ob-sērv'a-bly, *adv.* In a man-  
 ner worthy of note.  
 Ob-sērv'ānce, *n.* Attention.  
 Ob-sērv'ant, *a.* Regardful.  
 Ob-sērv-ā'tion, *n.* Act of ob-  
 serving; remark; notice.  
 Ob-sērv'a-to-ry, *n.* A place  
 for astronomical observa-  
 tions.  
 Ob-sērv'e, *v. t.* To see; to  
 notice; to utter, as a remark.  
 Ob-sērv'er, *n.* One who ob-  
 serves, performs, or fulfils.  
 Ob-sēs'sion (-sēs'-hun), *n.* Act  
 of besieging.  
 Ob-so-lēs'cent, *a.* Going out  
 of use. [of date.  
 Ob-so-lēte, *a.* Disused; out  
 of use.  
 Ob-so-lēte-ness, *n.* State of  
 being obsolete; disuse.  
 Ob'sta-cle, *n.* That which  
 hinders; obstruction.  
 Ob-stē'rīe, *a.* Pertaining to  
 midwifery.  
 Ob-stē'rīes, *n. sing.* Science  
 of midwifery. [ness.  
 Ob'sti-na-cy, *n.* Stubborn-  
 ness.  
 Ob'sti-nate, *a.* Stubborn;  
 stiff; pertinacious.  
 Ob'sti-nate-ly, *adv.* Stub-  
 bornly; pertinaciously.  
 Ob'sti-pā'tion, *n.* Costiveness.  
 Ob-strēp'er-ōus, *a.* Clamor-  
 ous; loud; turbulent.  
 Ob-strēp'er-ōus-ly, *adv.*  
 Clamorously; turbulently.  
 Ob-strūct', *v. t.* [Lat. ob-  
 struere, obstructum, from ob,  
 against, in front of, and  
 struere, to pile up.] To hin-  
 der; to stop; to block up.  
 Ob-strūc'tion, *n.* That which  
 obstructs. — *SYN.* Obstacle.  
 Ob-strūct'ive, *a.* Hindering.  
 Ob-tāin', *v. t.* To gain; to  
 get. — *v. i.* To become pre-  
 valent or general.  
 Ob-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of  
 being obtained.  
 Ob-tēst', *v. t.* To call to wit-  
 ness; to beseech.  
 Ob'tes-tā'tion, *n.* Supplica-  
 tion; entreaty.  
 Ob-trude', *v. t.* To thrust in  
 or upon; to urge upon against  
 the will.  
 Ob-tru'sion, *n.* Act of obtrud-  
 ing. [trude.  
 Ob-tru'sive, *a.* Disposed to ob-

Ob-tūnd', *v. t.* To dull; to  
 blunt.  
 Ob-tūse', *a.* Not acute; dull;  
 obscure. [manner.  
 Ob-tūse'ly, *adv.* In an obtuse  
 manner.  
 Ob-tūse'ness (132), *n.* Want  
 of sharpness or readiness;  
 bluntness; dullness of sound.  
 Ob-tū'sion, *n.* Act of blunt-  
 ing or dulling. [coin.  
 Ob'verse, *n.* The face of a  
 coin.  
 Ob-vērt', *v. t.* To turn toward  
 or downward.  
 Ob-vi-āte, *v. t.* To meet; to  
 prevent; to clear the way of.  
 Ob-vi-ōus, *a.* Evident; clear.  
 Ob-vi-ōus-ly, *adv.* Evidently.  
 Oc-ca'sion, *n.* Opportunity;  
 incident; accidental cause;  
 need; exigence. — *v. t.* To  
 cause incidentally; to pro-  
 duce.  
 Oc-ca'sion-al, *a.* Occurring  
 at times; produced by acci-  
 dent; casual; incidental.  
 Oc-ca'sion-al-ly, *adv.* Upon  
 occasion; at times.  
 Oc-ci-dent, *n.* The west.  
 Oc-ci-dēnt'al, *a.* Western.  
 Oc-ci-pi'tal, *a.* Pertaining to  
 the back part of the head.  
 Oc-ci-pi'tū, *n.* The hinder part  
 of the head. [up.  
 Oc-clu'sion, *n.* A shutting  
 out.  
 Oc-cult', *a.* Secret; hidden.  
 Oc-cul-tā'tion, *n.* The hiding  
 of one heavenly body from  
 sight by another.  
 Oc-cu-pā'cy, *n.* A taking or  
 holding possession.  
 Oc-cu-pant, *n.* One who takes  
 or holds possession.  
 Oc-cu-pā'tion, *n.* Act of oc-  
 cupying; business; posses-  
 sion; employment.  
 Oc-cu-py (135), *v. t.* To hold  
 for use; to keep; to employ.  
 Oc-curr', *v. i.* [Lat. occurrere,  
 fr. ob, against, and currere, to  
 run.] To be found here and  
 there; to come to the mind.  
 Oc-curr'ence, *n.* Any single  
 event; an incident.  
 Oc'cean (ō'shun), *n.* The largest  
 body of water on the earth,  
 or one of the chief divisions  
 of it.  
 Oc'ce-ān'ic (-she-, 92), *a.* Per-  
 taining to the ocean.  
 Oc'chre { (151), *n.* Clay con-  
 taining iron, used  
 as a pigment.  
 Oc'ta-gon, *n.* A  
 figure of eight  
 sides and angles.  
 Oc-tāg'o-nal, *a.*  
 Containing eight  
 angles and sides. Octagon.



**Ôe-ta-hê'dral**, *n.* Having eight equal faces.

**Ôe-ta-hê-dron**, *n.* A figure of eight equal sides.



Octahedron.

**Ôe-tân'gu-lar**, *a.* Having eight angles.

**Ôe'tave**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The interval between one and eight of the scale.

**Ôe-tâ'vo** (140), *n.* A book with eight leaves to a sheet.

**Ôe-tên'ni-al**, *a.* Coming once in eight years.

**Ôe-tô'ber**, *n.* Tenth month of the year.

**Ôe-to-ge-nâ'ri-an**, *n.* A person eighty years of age.

**Ôe-tôg'e-na-ry**, or **Ôe'to-ge-na-ry**, *a.* Of 80 years of age.

**Ôe'u-lar**, *a.* Known by, or relating to, the eye.

**Ôe'u-list**, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eye.

**Ôdd** (125), *a.* Uneven in number; strange; peculiar.

**Ôdd'ty**, *n.* Singularity; a singular person.

**Ôdd'ly** (131), *adv.* Unevenly; strangely; singularly.

**Ôdd'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being odd.

**Ôdds**, *n. pl.* Inequality; excess; advantage. [*sing.*]

**Ode**, *n.* A short poem; a **Q-dê'on**, *n.* A kind of theater.

**Ô-di-ô's**, *a.* Very offensive; hateful; detestable.

**Ô-di-ôus-ly**, *adv.* Hatefully.

**Ô-di-um**, *n.* Quality of provoking hate.—*SYN.* Offensiveness; hatred.

**Ôdor** (135), *n.* Scent; smell; perfume.

**Ôdor-if'er-ôus**, *a.* Fragrant.

**Ôdor-ôus**, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.

**Ô'er**, contraction of *O'er*.

**Ôf** (ôv, 63, 123), *prep.* From, or out from; proceeding from; belonging or relating to; concerning.

**Ôff** (19), *adv.* Denoting distance.—*prep.* Distant from.

—*interj.* Away; begone.

**Ô'fal**, *n.* Carrion; putrid meat; refuse.

**Ô-fênce'**, *n.* See *Offense*.

**Ô-fênd'**, *v. t.* To displease; to make angry; to shock.—*v. i.* To sin. [*sends*.]

**Ô-fênd'er**, *n.* One who offends.

**Ôf fênsê'** (149), *n.* Act of offending; displeasure; anger; injury; fault; sin.

**Ôf-fên'sive**, *a.* Displeasing; obnoxious; used in attack.

**Ôf-fên'sive-ly**, *adv.* In an offensive manner.

**Ôf'fer** (39, 130), *v. t. or i.* To present; to propose; to bid; to undertake.—*n.* A proposal; price bid.

**Ôf'fer-ing**, *n.* A sacrifice; any thing offered.

**Ôf'fer-to-ry**, *n.* An anthem chanted at mass; verses of Scripture read while alms are collecting.

**Ôff-hând**, *adv. or a.* Without study or preparation.

**Ôff'ice** (140), *n.* Customary duty; public employment; function; place of business; religious truth.

**Ôff'icer**, *n.* One who holds an office.—*v. t.* To furnish with officers.

**Ôf-fi'cial** (-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, office.—*n.* An ecclesiastical judge.

**Ôf-fi'cial-ly** (-fish'al-), *adv.* By authority.

**Ôf-fi'ci-âte** (-fish'i-ât), *v. i.* To perform the duties of an office.

**Ôf-fi'ci-nal**, or **Ôf-fi'ci-nal**, *a.* Approved by a college of medicine.

**Ôf-fi'ci-ôus** (-fish'us), *a.* Excessively forward in doing kind offices.—*SYN.* Kind; meddling; busy; impertinent; intermeddling.

**Ôf-fi'ci-ôus-ly** (-fish'us-), *adv.* In an officious manner.

**Ôf-fi'ci-ôus-ness** (-fish'us-), *n.* Undue forwardness.

**Ôff'ing**, *n.* The sea at a good distance from shore.

**Ôff'scour-ing**, *n.* Refuse or rejected matter.

**Ôff'set**, *n.* A shoot or sprout; any thing given in exchange or retaliation.

**Ôff'set'**, or **Ôff'set**, *v. t.* To set against another account; to balance.

**Ôff'spring**, *n.* A child or children; issue; descendants.

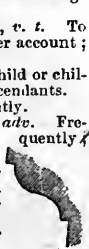
**Ôft**, *adv.* Frequently.

**Ôft'en** (ôfn, 55), *adv.* Frequently.

**Ôft'en-times**, *adv.* Frequently, many times.

**O-gee'**, *n.* A molding which is both concave and convex.

**Ô-gle** (ôgl), *v. t. or i.* [From Lat. *oculus*, the eye.] To view or look with side glances.—*n.* A side glance.



Ogee.

**Ô'gler**, *n.* One who ogles.

**Ô'gre** (ô'ger, 151), *n.* An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.

**Ô'gress**, *n.* A female ogre.

**Ôh**, *interj.* denoting surprise or pain, &c.

**Oil**, *n.* An unctuous animal or vegetable substance.—*v. t.* To smear or anoint with oil.

**Oil'-elôth**, *n.* A cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and for other uses.

**Oil'-eôl'or**, *n.* A pigment mixed with oil.

**Oil'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.

**Oily**, *a.* Like oil; smooth.

**Oint**, *v. t.* To rub with oil.

**Oint'ment**, *n.* That which serves to anoint; unguent.

**Ôld**, *a.* Having existed a long time; aged; ancient.

**Ôld'en** (ôld'n), *n.* Old; ancient. [*old*.]

**Ôld'ness**, *a.* State of being old.

**Ôle-âg'i-noûs**, *a.* Oily.

**Ôle-âster**, *n.* A tree much like the olive.

**Ôl-fâe'to-ry**, *a.* Of, or having the sense of, smelling.

**Q-lib'a-num**, *n.* A gum resin.

**Ôl'i-gâreh'al**, *a.* Relating to oligarchy.

**Ôl'i-gâreh'i-e-al**, *a.* Relating to oligarchy.

**Ôl'i-gâreh'y**, *n.* Government in the hands of a few.

**Ôli-o** (or ôl'yo), *n.* A dish of stewed meat; a mixture; a medley. [*of the olive*.]

**Ôl'i-â-ve-ôus**, *a.* Of the color of olive.

**Ôl'ive**, *n.* A tree cultivated in the south of Europe for its fruit, and for the oil it yields; the emblem of peace; a color composed of violet and green.

**Ô-lým'pi-âd**, *n.* A period of four years in Grecian history.

**Ô-lým'pie**, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia and its games.

**Ôm'ber**, *n.* A game at cards, **Ôm'bre**, usually played by three persons.

**Ô-mê'gâ**, or **Ô-mêg'â**, *n.* The last Greek letter, as Alpha is the first; the last.

**Ôm'e-let**, (*colloq.* ôm'let), *n.* [Fr. *omelette*, from *œuf* *mêlé*, mixed eggs.] A fritter of eggs, &c.

**Ô'men**, *n.* A prognostic; a sign; a presage; an augury.



Olive.

Ôm-fi-noûs, *a.* Containing an omen; inauspicious.

Ôm-fi-noûs-ly, *adv.* In an ominous manner.

O-mis'sion (-mîsh'un), *n.* Neglect or failure to do something; a leaving out.

O-mît', *v. t.* To leave out; to pass by; to neglect.

Ôm'ni-bus, *n.* A large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers.

Ôm-nîf'ic, *a.* All-creating.

Ôm'ni-um, *n.* Average value of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded.

Ôm-nîp'o-tence, *n.* Unlimited or infinite power.

Ôm-nîp'o-tent, *a.* Having all power. — *n.* The Almighty.

Ôm-nî-prê's'ence, *n.* Presence in every place.

Ôm-nî-prê's'ent, *a.* Present in every place at the same time.

Ôm-nîs'cience (-nîsh'ens), *n.* Universal knowledge.

Ôm-nîs'cient (-nîsh'ent), *a.* Having infinite or universal knowledge. [ing.]

Ôm-nîv'o-roûs, *a.* All-devouring.

Ôn, *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it; at; near; with; toward; for; upon. — *adv.* Forward; onward. [time; formerly.]

Once (wûns), *adv.* At one

One (wûn), *a.* Single; individual; any.

O-neî-ro-erîf'ic, *a.* Relating to the interpretation of dreams. [ity.]

One'ness (wûn'nes), *n.* Un-

Ôn'er-a-rv, *a.* Fitted for carrying burdens.

Ôn'er-oûs, *a.* Burdensome.

Ôn'ion (ôn'yun), *n.* A culinary plant having a bulbous root.

Ôn'ly (18), *a.* Single. — *adv.* Singly; barely; simply.

Ôn'set, *n.* A violent attack; an assault. [tack.]

Ôn'slaught (-slawt), *n.* At-

Ôn-to-lôg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general.

On-tôl'o-gy, *n.* The science of being in general.

Ôn'us, *n.* [Lat.] The burden.

Ôn'ward, *adv.* Forward;

Ôn'wards, *adv.* further. — *a.* Advanced or advancing; im-

Ôn'yx, *n.* A precious stone.

Ooze, *n.* Soft mud. — *v. i.* To flow or issue gently. [mud.]

Ooz'y, *a.* Containing soft

O-pâc'i-ty, *n.* Want of transparency. [ent.]

O-pâc'ou's, *a.* Not transparent.

Ôpal, *n.* A precious stone of changeable colors.

Ôpal-ês'cence, *n.* A milky reflection from the interior of a mineral.

Ôpal-ês'cent, *a.* Like opal.

Ôpal-ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, opal.

O-pâque' (-pâk'), *a.* Not transparent; impervious to the light.

O-pâque'ness (-pâk'-), *n.* Quality of being opaque.

Ôpe, *v. t.* To open.

Ôpen (ô'pn, 18), *v. t.* To un-

close; to unfold; to enter upon; to begin; to make plain. — *a.* Not shut up;

unlocked; public; candid; plain. [a breach.]

Ôpen-ing, *n.* An aperture;

Ôpen-ly, *adv.* Publicly; plainly; frankly.

Ôpen-ness, *n.* Plainness.

Ôp'e-râ (149), *n.* A dramatic composition set to music.

Ôp'er-âte, *v.* [Lat. *operari*, *operatus*, from *opus*, *operis*, work.] To exert power of any kind; to act; to put in motion or action; to work.

Ôp'er-ât'ic, *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to the opera.

Ôp'er-â'tion, *n.* Exertion of power; action; agency.

Ôp'er-a-tive, *a.* Exerting force; efficient. — *n.* A laboring person.

Ôp'er-â'tor, *n.* One who operates. [dious.]

Ôp'er-ose', *a.* Laborious; te-

Ôph'i-eleide, *n.* A large brass wind-instrument.

Ô-phîd'i-an, *n.* An animal of the group of snakes.

Ôphi-ôl'o-gy, *n.* The natural history of serpents.

Oph-thâl'mie (of- or op-), *a.* Relating to the eye.

+Ôph-thâl'mi-â (ôf- or op-),

Ôph'thal-my } 82), *n.* A disease of the eyes.

Ôpi-ate, *n.* A medicine that contains opium; a narcotic.

— *a.* Causing sleep. [pose.]

O-pî-ne', *v. i.* To think; to sup-

O-pî'n'ion (119), *n.* Judgment formed by the mind; notion;

sentiment; persuasion.

O-pî'n'ion-â'ted, { *a.* Obsti-

O-pî'n'ion-a-tive, } nate in adherence to opinions; obsti-

Ôpi-um, *n.* The inspissated juice of the poppy.

Ôpo-dêl'doe, *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

O-pôs'sum, *n.* A marsupial quadruped found in America.

Op-pô'nent, *a.* Opposing; antagonistic. — *n.* An opposer; an antagonist.

Ôp'por-tune', *a.* Timely; seasonable.

Ôp'por-tune'ly, *adv.* Seasonably. [venient time.]

Ôp'por-tû-ni-ty, *n.* Fit or con-

Op-pêse', *v. t.* To resist; to combat; to withstand.

Op-pô'ser, *n.* One who opposes; an opponent.

Ôp'po-sîte, *a.* Contrary in position; facing; adverse.

Ôp'po-sîte-ly, *adv.* In a situation to face each other; adversely.

Ôp'po-sî'tion (-zîsh'un), *n.* Repugnance; resistance; ob-

stacle; an opposite party.

Ôp'po-sî'tion-ist (-zîsh'un-), *n.* One in an opposite party.

Op-prêss', *v. t.* To burden with impositions.

Op-prêss'ion (-prêsh'un), *n.* Act of oppressing, or state of being oppressed.

Ôp-prêss'ive, *a.* Burdensome; unjustly severe.

Op-prêss'ive-ly, *adv.* In an oppressive or cruel manner.

Op-prêss'ive-ness, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.

Op-prêss'or, *n.* One who oppresses; a tyrant.

Op-prô'bri-oûs, *a.* Reproachful and contemptuous; made hateful.

Op-prô'bri-oûs-ly, *adv.* Re-

proachfully; infamously.

Op-prô'bri-um, *n.* Contem-

ptuous or disdainful reproach.

Op-pûgn' (-pûn'), *v. t.* To op-

pose; to fight against.

Op-pûgn'er (-pûn'-), *n.* One who opposes or attacks.

Ôp'ta-tive, *a.* Expressing desire or wish.

Ôp'tic, { *a.* Pertaining to

Ôp'tic-al, } the eye or vision, or to optics.

Op-tî'cian (-tîsh'an), *n.* A person skilled in optics.

Ôp'tics, *n. sing.* Science of the nature and laws of vision.

Ôp'ti-mîsm, *n.* The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Ôp'ti-mist, *n.* One who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

Ôp'tion, *n.* Right or power of choosing. — *SYN.* Choice.

Ôp'tion-al, *a.* Left to choice.

**Op'u-lence**, *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

**Op'u-lent**, *a.* Very rich.

**Or**, *conj.* A connective that marks an alternative.

**Or'a-ele**, *n.* An answer considered infallible; a wise man; (*pl.*) the revelations of God.

**O-ræ'u-lar**, *a.* Uttering oracles; authoritative; ambiguous. [*oracular manner.*]

**O-ræ'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* In an oral, *a.* Delivered by the mouth. [*word of mouth.*]

**Or'al-ly**, *adv.* By

**Orange** (140), *n.*

A certain tree and its round yellow fruit. — *a.* Having the color of an orange.



Orange.

**Or'an-ger-y**, *n.* A plantation of orange trees.

**O-rang'-gu-tang'**, *n.* [*Malayan n. orang utan, i. e.,*

man of the woods.] A large ape, having a deformed resemblance to man.



Orang-utang.

**O-rä'tion**, *n.* A public and elaborate discourse.

**Or'a-tor** (115), *n.* An eloquent public speaker; a petitioner.

**Or'a-tör'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory. — *SYN.* Rhetorical; eloquent; flowery. [*rhetorical manner.*]

**Or'a-tör'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a

**Or'a-tör'i-o** (140), *n.* A sacred drama set to music; an oratory.

**Or'a-to-ry**, *n.* Art of public speaking; a small chapel. — *SYN.* Eloquence; elocution.

**Örb**, *n.* A round body; a sphere; a globe; an orbit.

**Örbed**, *a.* Round; circular; spherical. [*cular; spherical.*]

**Or-bie'u-lar**, *a.* Round; circular.

**Örb'it**, *n.* Path of a planet or comet round its center; cavity of the eye. [*orbit.*]

**Ör-bit-al**, *a.* Pertaining to an

**Ör'chard**, *n.* An inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees.

**Ör'ehes-trä**, or **Ör'ehës'trä**, *n.* The part of a theater appropriated for the musicians; the musicians.

**Ör'ehes-tral**, *a.* Relating to an orchestra.

**Ör'ehis** (-kis), *n.* A plant.

**Ör-däin'**, *v. t.* To establish; to appoint; to decree; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

**Ör'de-al**, *n.* Trial by fire or by water; severe scrutiny.

**Ör'der**, *n.* Regular arrangement; command; rule; a rank or class; a written direction to pay money; (*pl.*) rank of deacon, priest, or bishop. — *v. t.* To regulate; to bid; to command.

**Ör'der-li-ness**, *n.* Regularity.

**Ör'der-ly**, *a.* Regular; not unruly. — *adv.* Methodically; according to rule. — *n.* A non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer.

**Ör'di-nal**, *a.* Noting established order. — *n.* A number noting order; a book of rites.

**Ör'di-nance** (140), *n.* Rule established by law; law; rite.

**Ör'di-na-ri-ly** (135), *adv.* Usually; commonly.

**Ör'di-na-ry**, *a.* Usual; common; of little merit. — *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; a public table; place of eating at a fixed hour and rate; establishment for ships laid up.

**Ör'di-nate**, *a.* Regular; methodical. [*daining.*]

**Ör'di-nä'tion**, *n.* Act of ordering.

**Örd'nance**, *n.* Heavy artillery; cannon, mortars, &c.

**Örd'ure**, *n.* Dung; filth.

**Öre** (84), *n.* A natural compound of metal and other matter.

**Ör'gan**, *n.* An instrument of action or motion; a medium of communication; a wind instrument of music.

**Ör-gän'te**, *a.* Containing

**Ör-gän'te-al**, *a.* organs.

**Ör-gän'te-al-ly**, *adv.* In an organic manner; by means of organs. [*ure.*]

**Ör'gan-ism**, *n.* Organic structure.

**Ör'gan-ist**, *n.* One who plays on an organ.

**Ör'gan-i-zä'tion**, *n.* Act of organizing; structure.

**Ör'gan-ize**, *v. t.* To furnish with organs; to arrange in parts; to form in due order.

**Ör'gasm**, *n.* Immoderate excitement or action.

**†Örgeat** (ör'zhat or ör'zhā), *n.* [*Fr.*] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

**Ör'gies**, *n. pl.* Frantic revels.

**Öri-el**, *n.* A projecting window.

**Öri-ent**, *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. — *n.* The East.

**Öri-ent'al** (107), *a.* Eastern. — *n.* An inhabitant of the East.

**Öri-ent'al-ism**, *n.* Any system, doctrine, or form of expression peculiar to inhabitants of the East.

**Öri-ën'tal-ist**, *n.* One versed in Eastern languages. [*ture.*]

**Öri-fi-ce**, *n.* An opening; aper-

**Öri-g'in**, *n.* Beginning; commencement; source.

**O-rig'i-nal**, *a.* First; primitive; having new or striking ideas. — *n.* Origin; first copy; an eccentric person.

**O-rig'i-näl'ty**, *n.* Quality of being original.

**O-rig'i-nal-ly**, *adv.* At first.

**O-rig'i-näte**, *v. t.* To bring into existence. — *v. i.* To take rise; to begin.

**O-rig'i-nä'tion**, *n.* Act of bringing or coming into existence. [*originates.*]

**O-rig'i-nä'tor**, *n.* One who

**Öri-öle**, *n.* A bird allied to the thrushes. [*constellation.*]

**Öri'on**, *n.* A large and bright

**Öri-gon**, *n.* A prayer.

**Ör'lop**, *n.* Deck on which cables are stowed in ships.

**†Ör'mo-lür**, *n.* A kind of brass made to resemble gold.

**Ör'ma-ment**, *n.* Decoration; embellishment. — *v. t.* To decorate; to embellish; to adorn.

**Ör'ma-mënt'al**, *a.* Tending to adorn or embellish.

**Ör'nate**, *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

**Ör'ni-thöl'o-gist**, *n.* One skilled in ornithology.

**Ör'ni-tho-lög'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

**Ör'ni-thöl'o-gy**, *n.* [*Gr. ornis, ornithos, a bird, and logos, discourse.*] The science which treats of birds.

**O-röl'o-gy**, *n.* The science or description of mountains.

**Ör'phan**, *n.* A child having neither father nor mother, or only one of them.

**Ör'phan-age**, *n.* State of an orphan.

**Ör'phan-ism**, *n.* orphan.

**Ör-phë'an**, or **Ör'phe-an**, *n.*

**Ör'phie**, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, an old Greek poet.

**Ör're-ry** (141), *n.* An instrument to show the revolutions of the planets, &c.

*Ortho-dōx*, *a.* Correct in doctrine; sound in the Christian faith; not heretical.  
*Ortho-dōx'y*, *n.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.  
*Ortho-ēp'i-e-al*, *a.* Pertaining to orthēpy.  
*Ortho-e-pist*, *n.* A person well skilled in orthēpy.  
*Ortho-e-py*, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.  
*Orthōg'ra-pher*, } *n.* One  
*Orthōg'ra-phist*, } versed  
in orthography.  
*Ortho-graph'ic*, } *a.* Per-  
*Ortho-graph'ic-al*, } taining  
to orthography.  
*Orthōg'ra-phy*, *n.* The spelling or writing of words with the proper letters.  
*Orthive*, *a.* Rising; eastern.  
*Ortho-lan*, *n.* A European song-bird.  
*Ortho-lāte*, *v. i.* To swing; to vibrate; to sway.  
*Ortho-lā'tion*, *n.* Vibration.  
*Ortho-lā-to-ry*, *a.* Moving as a pendulum; vibratory.  
*Ortho-tan-cy*, *n.* A yawning.  
*Ortho-tant*, *a.* Yawning; sleepy. [ing or yawning.  
*Ortho-tā'tion*, *n.* Act of gaping.  
*Ortho-tāte*, *v. t.* To kiss; to touch, as two curves.  
*Ortho-tā'tion*, *n.* Act of kissing; contact of one curve with another.  
*Orthier* (*ōzher*), *n.* A species of willow or the twig of the willow.  
*Orthmōse*, *n.* Tendency in fluids to mix; the action produced by this tendency.  
*Orthprey*, *n.* A long-winged eagle living on fish.  
*Orthse-ōus* (*colloq.* *ōsh'us*), *a.* Bony; like bone. [bone.  
*Orthsi-ele* (-kl), *n.* A small ossif'ic, *a.* Having power to ossify. [changing to bone.  
*Orthsi-fi-cā'tion*, *n.* Process of ossi-fra'ge, *n.* The young of the sea-eagle or bald eagle.  
*Orthsi-fy*, *v. t. or i.* To change into bone. [bones.  
*Orthsiv'o-roūs*, *a.* Feeding on  
*Orthsiv'ble*, *a.* Apparent; manifest.  
*Orthsiv'bly*, *adv.* Plansibly.  
*Orthsiv'ive*, *a.* Tending to show; exhibiting.  
*Orthsiv'tā'tion*, *n.* Ambitious display. — *SYN.* Pomp; pagantry; parade.  
*Orthsiv'tā'tious*, *a.* Affectedly showy; gaudy; pretentious.  
*Orthsiv'tā'tious-ly*, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner.


*Ortho-ōl'o-ger*, } *n.* A describer  
*Ortho-ōl'o-gist*, } er of bones;  
one versed in osteology.  
*Ortho-ōl'o-gy*, *n.* Part of anatomy that treats of bones.  
*Ortho-a-ry*, *n.* Mouth of a river; an estuary.  
*Orthler*, *n.* See *Hostler*.  
*Orthra-cism*, *n.* Banishment.  
*Orthra-cize*, *v. t.* To banish; to exile; to put under ban.  
*Orthrich* (140), *n.* A large, swift-running bird, with very short wings, and long, soft plumes in place of feathers. It is found in Africa and Arabia.



Ostrich.

*Orth'er* (*ūth'er*), *a.* Second of two; not the same; different.  
*Orth'er-wise*, *adv.* In a different manner.  
*Orthtar*, } *n.* A highly fragrant  
*Ortho*, } oil obtained from  
the rose.  
*Orthter*, *n.* A small carnivorous and aquatic quadruped.  
*Orthto-man* (143), *n.* [From the Sultan *Othoman* or *Othman*.] A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back. — *a.* Relating to Turkey. [a ring.  
*Orthuch*, *n.* The bezel or socket of aught (awt), *n.* See *Aught*. — *v. imperfect.* Is fit or necessary; should.  
*Orthunge*, *n.* Twelfth of a pound troy, and sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois; an animal resembling the leopard.  
*Orthur* (85), *a.* Pertaining to us.  
*Orthurs*, *pron.* Of us; belonging to us.  
*Orthurselves*, *pron. pl.* We; us; — used emphatically.  
*Orthusel* (*ō'zəl*, 58), *n.* A bird of the thrush family.  
*Orthust*, *v. t.* To eject with force.  
*Orthut*, *adv.* On the outside; beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; abroad; not at home.  
*Orthutāl'ance*, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.  
*Orthutbid*, *v. t.* To bid more.  
*Orthutbound*, *a.* Proceeding to a foreign port.  
*Orthutbreak*, *a.* A breaking forth; eruption.  
*Orthutburst*, *a.* A breaking or bursting out.

*Out'cast*, *n.* A person banished.  
*Out'erop*, *n.* The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground.  
*Out'er'y*, *n.* Clamor; loud cry.  
*Out-do'*, *v. t.* [p. p. *OUT-DONE*.] To do more than; to surpass; to excel.  
*Out'er*, *a.* Being without.  
*Out'er-most*, *a.* On the extreme external part.  
*Out-face'*, *v. t.* To bear down with impudence.  
*Out'fit*, *n.* Equipment, as of a ship for a voyage.  
*Out-gén'er-al*, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship.  
*Out-gó'*, *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass. — *n.* Outlay; expenditure. [out.  
*Out-gó-ing*, *n.* Act of going  
*Out-grow'*, *v. t.* To surpass in growth.  
*Out-Hér'od*, *v. t.* To exceed in cruelty or absurdity.  
*Out-house*, *n.* A small building near the main house.  
*Out-lānd'ish*, *a.* Foreign; strange; rude; barbarous.  
*Out-lāst'*, *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.  
*Out-law*, *n.* One excluded from the benefit of the law. — *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.  
*Out-law-ry*, *n.* Act of depriving of the benefit or protection of the law.  
*Out-lāy*, *n.* Expenditure.  
*Out-let*, *n.* A passage outward.  
*Out-line*, *v. t.* To sketch; to delineate. — *n.* The exterior line of a figure; a sketch.  
*Out-live'*, *v. t.* To live longer than; to survive.  
*Out-lōók'*, *n.* Act of looking out; a watch-tower; prospect; sight.  
*Out'ly-ing*, *a.* Being at a distance from the main body or design.  
*Out-mārch'*, *v. t.* To march faster than. [in number.  
*Out-nūm'ber*, *v. t.* To exceed  
*Out'pōst*, *n.* A station without a camp, or at a distance.  
*Out-pōur'*, *v. t.* To pour out.  
*Out'rāge*, *v. t.* To treat with violence and wrong. — *n.* Violence; gross injury.  
*Out-rāge'ous* (153), *a.* Exceeding all bounds of reason or of decency. — *SYN.* Violent; furious; exorbitant.  
*Out-rāge'ous-ly*, *adv.* In an outrageous manner.  
*Out-rēach'*, *v. t.* To go or extend beyond.

Out-ride', *v. t.* To ride faster than.  
 Out-rid-er, *n.* An attending servant on horseback.  
 Out-right (-rit), *adv.* Immediately; at once; completely.  
 Out-run', *v. t.* To surpass in running; to exceed.  
 Out-sail', *v. t.* To leave behind in sailing.  
 Out-sell', *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.  
 Out-set, *n.* Beginning; opening; start. [brightness.  
 Out-shine', *v. t.* To excel in  
 Out-side, *n.* The outward part. — *a.* Exterior; external.  
 Out-skirt, *n.* Border; suburb.  
 Out-spread', *v. t.* To spread open; to extend; to diffuse.  
 Out-stand'ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid. [far.  
 Out-stretch', *v. t.* To extend  
 Out-strip', *v. t.* To outgo; to exceed; to leave behind.  
 Out-talk' (-tawk'), *v. t.* To overpower by talking.  
 Out-vote', *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes.  
 Out-walk' (-wawk'), *v. t.* To leave behind in walking.  
 Out-ward, } *a.* External; ex-  
 Out-wards, } terior; outer.  
 — *adv.* Toward the outside.  
 Out-ward-ly, *adv.* On the outside; externally.  
 Out-wear', *v. t.* To endure or wear longer than.  
 Out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.  
 Out-wit', *v. t.* To overcome by stratagem.  
 Out-work (-wārk), *n.* Part of a fortress without the principal wall.  
 Oval, *a.* Of the form of an egg; elliptical. — *n.* A body shaped like an egg.  
 Ovary (141), *n.* Place where, or organ by which eggs are formed.  
 Oval.   
 O-vate, *a.* Oval, or egg-shaped, with the lower extremity broadest.  
 O-vā'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oratio*, from *orare*, to exult.] An inferior or less formal triumph.  
 Over-en (iv'n), *n.* An arched or other cavity for baking.  
 Over, *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface. — *adv.* From side to side; more than.  
 Over-act', *v. t.* To perform to excess.  
 Over-alls, *n.* A kind of long trousers worn over others.

Over-arch', *v. t.* To cover with an arch. [by awe.  
 Over-awe', *v. t.* To restrain  
 Over-balance', *v. t.* To weigh down; to preponderate.  
 Over-bear', *v. t.* To bear down; to repress; to subdue.  
 Over-bear'ing, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; insolent.  
 Over-board, *adv.* Over the side of, or out of, a ship.  
 Over-burden', *v. t.* To load to excess.  
 Over-cast', *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure. — *a.* Overspread with gloom; sewed over.  
 Over-charge', *v. t.* To charge to excess. [load or charge.  
 Over-charge, *n.* Excessive  
 Over-cloud', *v. t.* To cover with clouds.  
 Over-coat, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing.  
 Over-come' (-kūm'), *v. t.* To get the better of. — *SYN.* To conquer; to vanquish.  
 Over-do', *v.* To do too much.  
 Over-dose, *n.* Too great a dose; excess.  
 Over-draw', *v. t.* To draw orders upon beyond one's credit.  
 Over-flow', *v. t.* or *i.* To spread over, as water; to inundate; to flood.  
 Over-flow, *n.* Inundation; deluge; superabundance.  
 Over-grow', *v. t.* To cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.  
 Over-growth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth. [over.  
 Over-hang', *v. t.* To jut  
 Over-haul', *v. t.* To turn over and examine thoroughly; to overtake.  
 Over-head', *adv.* Above; aloft. [accident.  
 Over-hear', *v. t.* To hear by  
 Over-heat', *v. t.* To heat to excess. [with joy.  
 Over-joy', *v. t.* To transport  
 Over-labor', *v. t.* To harass with toil; to jade.  
 Over-land, *a.* Carried by land  
 Over-lay', *v. t.* To lay or spread over; to smother.  
 Over-leap', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping.  
 Over-load', *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill to excess.  
 Over-look', *v. t.* To inspect; to neglect; to excuse.  
 Over-lie', *v. t.* To lie over or upon. [powerful for.  
 Over-match', *v. t.* To be too  
 Over-match, *n.* One superior in power or skill.

Over-much', *a.* Too much. — *adv.* In too great a degree.  
 Over-night' (-nit'), *adv.* During the night previous; last night. [to cross; to omit.  
 Over-pass', *v. t.* To go over;  
 Over-pay', *v. t.* To pay too much or more than is due.  
 Over-per-suade', *v. t.* To persuade against inclination.  
 Over-plus, *n.* More than is wanted; surplus.  
 Over-poise, *n.* Preponderant weight. — *v. t.* To outweigh.  
 Over-power', *v. t.* To vanquish by superior force; to affect too strongly.  
 Over-rate', *v. t.* To rate too high or beyond the truth.  
 Over-reach', *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat.  
 Over-rule', *v. t.* To control.  
 Over-run', *v. t.* To spread over; to ravage. — *v. i.* To overflow; to run over.  
 Over-see', *v. t.* To superintend; to supervise.  
 Over-seer', *n.* A supervisor.  
 Over-set', *v. t.* or *i.* To overturn; to subvert.  
 Over-shad'ow, *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter.  
 Over-shoot', *v. t.* To shoot over or beyond.  
 Over-shot, *a.* Receiving water over a wheel.  
 Over-sight (-sit'), *n.* A mistake; omission; failure to notice; superintendence.  
 Over-sleep', *v. t.* To sleep beyond. — *v. i.* To sleep too long.  
 Over-spread', *v. t.* To spread or cover over.  
 Over-state', *v. t.* To state too strongly; to exaggerate.  
 Over-step', *v. t.* To step beyond. [full.  
 Over-stock', *v. t.* To fill too  
 Over-strain', *v. t.* To strain to excess. [ifest.  
 Over-t, *a.* Open; public; mau-  
 Over-take', *v. t.* [imp. OVER-TOOK; p. p. OVERTAKEN.] To come up with; to catch.  
 Over-task', *v. t.* To impose too much work on.  
 Over-throw', *v. t.* To subvert; to defeat. [defeat.  
 Over-throw' (116), *n.* Ruin;  
 Over-ty, *adv.* In open view; openly; publicly.  
 Over-top', *v. t.* To rise above, to surpass.  
 Over-trade', *v. i.* To trade beyond one's means  
 Over-ture, *n.* An offer: a proposal; an introductory piece of music

**Ö'ver-türn'**, *v. t.* To throw over or down; to destroy.

**Ö'ver-turn**, *n.* Overthrow; subversion. [excessively.]

**Ö'ver-vä'l'ue**, *v. t.* To value

**Ö'ver-ween'ing**, *a.* Conceited; arrogant; vain.

**Ö'ver-weigh'** (-wä'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight.

**Ö'ver-weight** (-wät), *n.* Preponderance; greater weight.

**Ö'ver-whēlm'**, *v. t.* To spread over or crush beneath; to immerse and bear down.

**Ö'ver-work'** (-wörk'), *v. t.* [p. p. **OVERWROUGHT**.] To cause to labor too much.

**Ö'vi-för'm**, *a.* Egg-shaped.

**O-vip'a-rous** (117), *a.* Producing eggs, as a hen.

**Ö'void**, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *eidos*, shape.] Having the shape of an egg.

**Owe** (ö, 137), *v. t.* To be indebted.



Ovoid.

**Öw'ing**, *p. pr.* or *a.* Due; imputable; ascribable.

**Owl**, *n.* A nocturnal bird, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers and large head.



Owl.

**Owl'ing**, *n.* The offense

of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to law.

**Owl'ish**, *a.* Resembling an owl.

**Öwn**, *a.* Noting property or title; belonging exclusively to; peculiar. — *v. t.* To possess; to confess; to avow.

**Öwn'er**, *n.* The rightful proprietor of any thing.

**Öwn'er-ship**, *n.* Exclusive right of possession.

**Öx**, *n.* (*pl.* **Öx'en**, 144.) A castrated male of the bovine genus.

**Öx-äl'ie**, *a.* Relating to, or obtained from, sorrel.

**Öx'ide** (152), *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base.

**Öx'id-äte**, } *v. t.* To convert  
**Öx'id-ize**, } into an oxide.

**Öx'id-ä'tion**, *n.* Operation of converting into an oxide.

**Öx'y-gen**, *n.* A kind of gas which produces combustion and serves to support life.

With hydrogen, it forms water.

**Öx'y-gen-äte**, } *v. t.* To cause  
**Öx'y-gen-ize**, } to combine with oxygen.

**Öx-ýg'e-nous**, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen.

**Öx'y-mēl**, *n.* A mixture of vinegar and honey.

**Ö'yer**, *n.* A hearing in court, as of a deed, bond, &c.

**Ö'yez** (o'yes), *interj.* Hear; attend; — a term used by criers of courts.

**Oys'ter**, *n.* A bivalvular mollusk of which some species are used for food.

**Ö'zone**, *n.* Oxygen in a condensed form.

## P.

**PÄCE**, *n.* A step; gait; measure of five feet. — *v. t.* To measure by steps or paces. — *v. i.* To walk.

**PÄ'cer**, *n.* A horse that paces.

**Pa-çh'a'**, or **PÄ'çh'a'**, *n.* See *Pach'a*.

**Päch'y-dërm**, *n.* A non-ruminant hoofed animal, having a thick skin, as the elephant.

**Päch'y-dërm'a-toüs**, *a.* Relating to a pachyderm.

**Pa-çif'ic**, *a.* Conciliatory; peaceable; mild; gentle.

**Pa-çif'i-cä'tion**, or **PÄ'ç'i-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of making peace.

**Pa-çif'i-cä'tor**, or **PÄ'ç'i-fi-cä'tor**, *n.* A peace-maker.

**Pa-çif'i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to peace; conciliatory.

**PÄ'ç'i-fy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pacificare*, from *pax*, peace, and *facere*, to make.] To appease; to allay; to calm; to still; to tranquilize.

**Päck**, *n.* A bundle; load; 52 cards assorted; a number of hounds; a set; a crew. — *v. t.* To make into a bundle; to send off in haste.

**Päck'äge**, *n.* A bundle; a packet; a parcel; a bale.

**Päck'et**, *n.* A small package; a vessel for dispatches, or for passengers.

**Päck'-hörse**, *n.* A horse used for carrying packs or other burdens.

**Päck'man** (143), *n.* A peddler.

**Päck'-sä'd'dle**, *n.* A saddle on which packs are borne.

**Päck'-threä'd**, *n.* A thread for binding parcels.

**Päct**, *n.* A contract; a bargain; a covenant; a compact.

**Päd**, *n.* A small cushion; a robber; an easy-paced horse. — *v. t.* To stuff, as a saddle, cushion, &c.

**Päd'dle**, *v. i.* To propel by an oar or paddle; to play in water. — *n.* A kind of short oar.

**Päd'dock** (127), *n.* A small inclosure.

**Päd'öck**, *n.* A lock for a staple. — *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock.

**Päd'üa-soy'** (päl'u-), *n.* A kind of silk stuff.

**Pæ'an**, *n.* A song of triumph or joy.

**Päg'an**, *n.* A heathen; an

idolater. — *a.* Heathenish; idolatrous.

**Päg'an-ism**, *n.* Heathenism.

**Päg'an-ize** (153), *v. t.* To convert to heathenism.

**Päge** (140), *n.* A boy that waits on some great personage or on a legislative body; one side of a leaf. — *v. t.* To mark with pages.

**Päg'eant** (päg'ant or pä'jant), *n.* A pompous show.

**Päg'eant-ry** (päg'ant- or pä'jant-), *n.* Pompous exhibition. — *SYN.* Spectacle; show; pomp. [pages.]

**Päg'i-nal**, *a.* Consisting of *Pa-gō'dā* (140), *n.* [Hindu *brakadā*, a house of idols.] An East Indian idol, temple, or coin.

**Päid** (136), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Pay*.

**Päll**, *n.* A vessel for water, milk, &c. [a pall holds.]

**Päll'ful** (139), *n.* As much as *Päin*, *n.* Distress; suffering; penalty. — *v. t.* To distress; to afflict. [aborious.]

**Päin'ful**, *a.* Full of pain; laborious.

**Päin'ful-ly**, *adv.* Laboriously.

**Päin'less**, *a.* Free from pain.

**Päing**, *n.* Care; trouble.



**Paint**, *v. t.* To cover or represent with colors. — *v. i.* To practice painting; to color the face. — *n.* A coloring substance; pigment.

**Painter**, *n.* One who paints; a rope to fasten a boat.

**Painting**, *n.* Art of forming figures in colors; a picture.

**Pair**, *n.* Two things suited or used together; a couple. — *v. i.* To be joined in couples. — *v. t.* To unite in couples.

**Palace**, *n.* A magnificent house of some great personage. [knight.]

**Paladin**, *n.* An eminent

**Palanquin** ('-keen'), *n.* An Eastern covered carriage borne on the shoulders.

**Palatable**, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.

**Palatableness**, *n.* Quality of being palatable.

**Palatal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate. — *n.* A letter uttered by the aid of the palate.

**Palate**, *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; relish.

**Palatial**, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; magnificent.

**Palatinate**, *n.* Province of a palatine.

**Palatine**, *n.* One invested with royal privileges. — *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

**Palaver**, *n.* Idle talk; flattery. — *v. t. or i.* To flatter; to use idle talk.

**Pale**, *a.* Destitute of color; white of look. — *n.* A narrow pointed boat; a stake; a district. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales.

**Pale** (132), *n.* State of being pale; defect of color.

**Paleography**, *n.* Science of deciphering ancient documents.

**Paleologist**, *n.* One versed in paleology.

**Paleontology**, *n.* Treatise on antiquities; archaeology.

**Paleontology**, *n.* The science of fossils.

**Palestric**, *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

**Palette**, *n.*

A tablet upon which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.



Palette.

**PalFREY**, *n.* A small saddle-horse. [work.]

**Palming**, *n.* A kind of fence-

**Palinode**, *n.* A song repeated; a recantation.

**Palisade**, *n.* A fortification of stakes. — *v. t.* To fortify with pales or posts.

**Pall**, *n.* A covering for the dead. — *v. i. or t.* To make or become rapid; to cloak; to clove.

**Palladium**, *n.* A statue of Pallas; an effective defense.

**Palette**, *n.* A palette; a lever in a watch or clock; a small, poor bed.

**Palliate**, *v. t.* To cover; to excuse or extenuate.

**Palliation**, *n.* Extenuation.

**Palliative**, *n.* That which extenuates. — *a.* Mitigating.

**Pallid**, *a.* Pale; wan.

**Palm** (pām), *n.* A tree; a measure equal to three or four inches; inner part of the hand. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to impose upon.

**Palmistry**, *a.* Worthy of the palm; chief; principal.

**Palmated**, *a.* Like the hand with the fingers spread; web-footed.

**Palmery** (pām'er), *n.* A pilgrim from the Holy Land, who bore a branch of palm.

**Palm-tree** (*pl.* **Palm-trees**, 140), *n.* A kind of palm-tree.

**Palm-pied**, *n.* A bird with webbed feet.

**Palmistry**, *n.* Art of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand.

**Palmistry** (pām'y), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.

**Palmistry** (pām'y), *n.* Quality of being palpable.

**Palpable**, *a.* Capable of being felt. [obviously.]

**Palpably**, *adv.* Plainly;

**Palpitate**, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart; to flutter.

**Palpitation**, *n.* A beating or fluttering, as of the heart.

**Palpitate** (paw'zid), *a.* Having the palsy; paralytic.

**Palsy**, *n.* [Contracted from *paralysis*.] Loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze.

**Palter**, *v. i.* To act insincerely; to trifle.

**Paltriness**, *n.* Meanness.

**Palmistry**, *a.* Mean; pitiful; insignificant. [full.]

**Palmistry**, *v. t.* To feed to the

**Pamphlet**, *n.* Sheets stitched but not bound.

**Pamphlet** (pām'phlet), *n.* One who writes pamphlets.

**Pan**, *n.* A broad, shallow vessel; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth below the soil. [remedy.]

**Panacea**, *n.* A universal

**Pancake**, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

**Pancreas**, *n.* A soft gland of the body; the sweetbread.

**Pancreatic**, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

**Pandect**, *n.* A treatise containing the whole of any science.

**Pandemonium**, *n.* The council-hall of evil spirits.

**Pander**, *n.* A pimp; a procurer; one who ministers to the evil passions of another. — *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts or passions of others.

**Pane**, *n.* A square of glass.

**Panegyric**, *n.* A laudatory speech; encomium. — *a.* Containing praise or eulogy.

**Panegyrist**, *n.* A eulogist.

**Panegyrist** (153), *v. t.* To praise highly; to eulogize.

**Pannel**, *n.* A compartment, as of a door; jury roll. — *v. t.* (130). To form with panels; to form, as a list of jurors.

**Pang**, *n.* Momentary agony.

**Panthe** (127), *n.* Sudden fright without good cause. — *a.* Extreme or sudden and causeless.

**Pannier** (pām'yer), *n.* A wicker-basket to be carried on horses.

**Panoply**, *n.* Armor covering the whole body.

**Panorama**, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *horan*, a view.] Complete view; a large or continuous picture.

**Panoramic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

**Pansy**, *n.* A plant and flower; the garden violet.

**Pant**, *v. i.* To breathe rapidly; to gasp. — *n.* A rapid breathing; a gasp.

**Pantograph**, *n.* See *Pantograph*. [drawers.]

**Pantolés**, *n. pl.* Loose

**Pantolons**, *n. pl.* A kind of trowsers.

**Panthéism**, *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God.

**Panthéist**, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.

Pän'the-ist'ie, *a.* Relating to pantheism.

Pan-thé'on, or Pän'the-on, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the deities. [animal.]

Pän'ther, *n.* A ferocious feline.  
Pän'tile, *n.* A curved or hollowed tile. [per.]

Pan-to'fle (-tō/fl), *n.* A slip.  
Pän'tō-grāph, *n.* An instrument to copy any drawing.

Pan-tōg'ra-phy, *n.* General description; entire view.

Pän'to-mime, *n.* A representation in dumb show.

Pän'to-mim'ic, } *a.* Representing  
Pän'to-mim'ic-al, } sending characters and actions by dumb show.

Pän'try, *n.* A store-room or closet for provisions.

Päp, *n.* A nipple; soft food.

Pa-pä', *n.* Father; — a word used by children.

Pä'pa-cy, *n.* Office and dignity of the Pope; popedom.

Pä'pal, *a.* Belonging to the Pope; popish.

Pa-päv'er-oüs, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, the poppy.

Pa-paw', *n.* A tree and its sweet edible fruit.

Pä'per, *n.* A substance for writing or printing on. — *v. t.* To cover with paper.

†Papier-maché (päp'yä-mä-shä), *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.

Pa-pil'io-nä'ceous, *a.* Resembling a butterfly.

Päp'il-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nipples.

Pä'pist, *n.* One who adheres to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority.

Pa-pist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining  
Pa-pist'ic-al, } to popery; popish. [babe.]

Pap-poose', *n.* An Indian.

Päp'pous, *a.* Downy.

Päp'py, *a.* Like pap; succulent; soft.

Pa-py'rus, *n.* An Egyptian plant, and a kind of paper made from it.

Pär, *n.* State of equality; equality of nominal and actual value.

Pär'a-ble, *n.* A moral fable.

Pa-räb'o-lä, *n.* One of the conic sections.

Pär'a-böl'ic, } *a.*  
Pär'a-böl'ic-al, } Expressed by parable, or similitude.

Pär'a-chüte (-shōt, Parabola), *n.* [Fr., from



*parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] A contrivance resembling an umbrella, to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.

Pär'a-elête, *n.* A comforter; an intercessor; the Holy Spirit.

Pa-räde', *n.* A pompous exhibition; military display. — *SYN.* Ostentation. — *v. i.* To assemble or go about, as troops. — *v. t.* To display; to show off.

Pär'a-digm (-ä'm), *n.* An example of a word declined or conjugated, &c.

Pär'a-dise, *n.* The garden of Eden; a place of bliss.

Pär'a-di-si'ae-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, paradise.

Pär'a-döx (lä), *n.* A tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.

Pär'a-döx'ic-al, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.

Pär'a-gög'e, *n.* [Gr.] Addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

Pär'a-gög'ic, } *a.* Lengthening  
Pär'a-gög'ic-al, } a word by adding a syllable or letter.

Pär'a-gon, *n.* Pattern of superior excellence.

Pär'a-grāph, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; the character; a brief notice.

Pär'al-läc'tic, *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.

Pär'al-läx, *n.* Apparent change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.

Pär'al-läl, *a.* Equally distant in all parts; —

like; sim- Parallels.

ilar. — (130), *n.* A line equally distant from another at all points; resemblance: comparison. — *v. t.* (8) To equal; to compare.

Pär'al-läl-ism, *n.* State of being parallel.

Pär'al-läl'o-grām, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

Pär'al-läl'o-pi'ped, *n.* A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms.

Pa-räl'o-gism, } Parallelopiped.

Pa-räl'o-gy, } *n.* False reasoning.

Pa-räl'o-gy, } *n.* False reasoning.

Pa-räl'o-gy, } *n.* False reasoning.

Pa-räl'o-gy, } *n.* False reasoning.

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Pa-räl'o-gy, } *n.* False reasoning.

Pa-räl'o-gy, } *n.* False reasoning.

Pa-räl'y-sis, *n.* Palsy; loss of voluntary motion.

Pär'a-lýt'ic, *a.* Affected with paralysis or palsy. — *n.* One affected with palsy.

Pär'a-lýze (l53), *v. t.* To strike with paralysis or palsy; to destroy action in.

Pär'a-mount, *a.* Chief; superior to all others.

Pär'a-mour (-uōr), *n.* A kept mistress; a concubine.

Pär'a-ným'ph, *n.* A bride-maid.

Pär'a-pet, *n.* A wall for defense; a breast-work.

Pär'a-pher-nä'li-ä, *n. pl.* Apparel and ornaments; trappings.

Pär'a-phrāse, *n.* A copious explanation or re-statement. — *v. t.* To explain or interpret amply. [terprets.]

Pär'a-phrāst, *n.* One who interprets.

Pär'a-phrāst'ic, *a.* Ample in explanation; not literal.

Pär'a-plēgy, *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body.

†Pär'a-se-lē'ne, *n. (pl. Pär'a-se-lē'næ.)* A luminous circle around the moon.

Pär'a-site, *n.* A hanger-on; a plant growing on another. — *SYN.* Sycophant.

Pär'a-sit'ic, } *a.* Having  
Pär'a-sit'ic-al, } the qualities of a parasite.

Pär'a-söl', *n.* A small umbrella used as a screen from the sun.

Pär'boil, *v. t.* To boil partly.

Pär'cel (colloq. pärs'l), *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, dim. of *part*, a part.] A small bundle; a portion; a package. — *v. t.* (130) To divide and distribute by portions; to apportion.

Pär'ce-na-ry, *n.* Co-heirship.

Pär'ce-ner, *n.* A joint heir; coparcener.

Pärch, *v.* To burn the surface; to scorch.

Pärch'ment, *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.

Pärd, *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.

Pär'don (pärd'n), *n.* Forgiveness; remission of penalty. — *v. t.* To forgive; to excuse.

Pär'don-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of pardon; excusable.

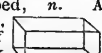
Pär'don-a-bly, *adv.* So as to admit of pardon.

Päre, *v. t.* To cut or shave off the surface of; to diminish gradually.

Pär'e-gör'ic, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain.



Parallelogram.



Parallelopiped.

**Pär'ent** (3), *n.* A father or mother. [traction.]

**Pär'en-äge**, *n.* Birth; ex-  
**Pa-rënt'al**, *a.* Like a parent;  
tender; affectionate.

**Pa-rënt'the-sis**, *n.* [Gr. fr.  
/ **parentihenai**, to insert.] A  
sentence or a part of one in-  
cluded in curved lines, thus  
( ); the curved lines them-  
selves.

**Pär'en-thët'ie**, } *a.* In-  
**Pär'en-thët'ie-al**, } cluded  
in a parenthesis.

**Pär'er**, *n.* One who, or that  
which, pares.

**Pär'get** (pär'jet), *n.* Plaster  
for covering walls, &c. — *v. t.*  
To plaster.

† **Pär-hël'ion** (-hël'yun), *n.* (*pl.*  
**Pär-hël'iä**.) A mock sun or  
meteor.

**Pär'ri-ah**, or **Pär'ri-ah**, *n.* The  
lowest caste in Hindostan; an  
outcast.

**Pa-r'ie-tal**, *a.* Pertaining to  
a wall or building.

**Pär'ing**, *n.* A thin strip cut off.

**Pär'ish**, *n.* A religious society,  
or the precinct of one. — *a.*  
Belonging to a parish.

**Pa-rish'ion-er** (-r'ish/un-), *n.*  
One belonging to a parish.

**Pär'i-syl-läb'ie**, *a.* Having  
the same number of syl-  
lables.

**Pär'ity**, *n.* Equality of num-  
ber, likeness, quantity, &c.

**Pär'k**, *n.* A piece of inclosed  
ground kept for game, or for  
recreation, &c.; a place for  
artillery. — *v. t.* To inclose  
in a park.

**Pär'lance**, *n.* Talk; form of  
speech; conversation.

**Pär'ley**, *n.* Conference; mu-  
tual discourse. — *v. i.* To  
treat by word of mouth; to  
discuss orally.

**Pär'lia-ment** (pär'li-), *n.* The  
supreme legislative assembly  
of Great Britain, &c.

**Pär'lia-mënt'a-ry**, *a.* Per-  
taining to parliament; ac-  
cording to legislative usages.

**Pär'lor** (l55), *n.* A room for  
receiving company, &c.

**Pa-rö'ehi-al**, *a.* Belonging to  
a parish.

**Pär'o-dist**, *n.* One who writes  
a parody.

**Pär'o-dy**, *n.* A ludicrous ad-  
aptation of a poem. — *v. t.*  
To apply differently; to give  
a burlesque imitation of.

**Pa-röl'i**, } *n.* Word of mouth;  
**Pa-röle'**, } a verbal promise.  
— *a.* Oral; verbal.

**Pär'o-ným**, } *n.* A parony-  
**Pär'o-nýme**, } mous word.

**Pa-rön'y-mous**, *a.* Sounding  
alike, but of different mean-  
ing and spelling.

**Pär'o-quët** (-kët), *n.* A small  
kind of parrot.

**Pa-röt'id**, *a.* Pertaining to  
certain glands near the ears.

**Pär'ox-ýsm**, *n.* A violent fit  
of pain.

**Par-quet'** (-kär' or -kët'), *n.*  
Lower floor of a theater.

**Pär'quet-ry** (-ket-), *n.* Cab-  
inet work of wood inlaid with  
figures.

**Pär'ri-ç'idal**, *a.* Relating to,  
or committing, parricide.

**Pär'ri-çide**, *n.* One who mur-  
ders his parent.

**Pär'rot**, *n.* A tropical bird of  
brilliant plumage.

**Pär'ry**, *v. t.* To ward off.

**Pär'se**, *v. t.* To analyze and  
describe grammatically.

**Pär'si-mö'ni-cüs**, *a.* Frugal;  
sparing; penurious.

**Pär'si-mö'ni-cüs-ly**, *adv.*  
Sparingly; frugally.

**Pär'si-mo-ny**, *n.* Frugality;  
niggardliness.

**Pär'sley**, *n.* A plant used in  
cooking. [root.]

**Pär'snip**, *n.* A plant and its  
**Pär'son** (pär'sn), *n.* The  
clergyman of a parish.

**Pär'son-age**, *n.* House of the  
minister of a parish.

**Pär't**, *n.* A portion; division;  
share; side. — *v. t. or i.* To  
divide; to share; to separate;  
to quit.

**Par-täke'**, *v. t.* To have a  
part of.

**Par-täk'er**, *n.* One who  
shares.

**Par-tërre'** (par-tär'), *n.* An  
ornamental plot of ground.

**Pär'tial**, *a.* Affecting or in-  
cluding a part only; not  
general; biased.

**Pär'ti-äl'i-ty** (-sh'i-äl'i-), *n.*  
Undue bias or fondness.

**Pär'tial-ly**, *adv.* In part only;  
with undue bias.

**Pär'ti-ble**, *a.* Divisible.

**Par-tiç'i-pant**, *a.* Sharing;  
partaking. — *n.* A partaker.

**Par-tiç'i-päte**, *v. t.* To par-  
take; to share.

**Par-tiç'i-pä'tion**, *n.* A shar-  
ing; distribution.

**Par-tiç'i-pä'tor**, *n.* One who  
partakes with another.

**Pär'ti-çip'i-al**, *a.* Having the  
nature of, or formed from, a  
participle.

**Pär'ti-çip-le**, *n.* A word par-

taking of the properties of a  
noun and a verb.

**Pär'ti-cle**, *n.* A minute por-  
tion of matter; an atom.

**Par-tiç'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining  
to a single person or thing;  
minute; exact; peculiar. —  
*n.* A single point or circum-  
stance.

**Par-tiç'u-lär'i-ty**, *n.* Some-  
thing peculiar; exactness.

**Par-tiç'u-lar-ize** (l53), *v. t.*  
To mention in particulars.

**Par-tiç'u-lär-ly**, *adv.* Dis-  
tinctly; singly; especially.

**Pär'ti-sän'**, *n.* An adherent  
to a party or faction. — *SYN.*  
Follower; disciple.

**Par-ti'tion** (-tish'un), *n.* Sepa-  
ration; that which separates.

— *v. t.* To divide into parts.

**Pär'ti-tive**, *a.* Distributive.

**Pär'tly**, *adv.* In part.

**Pär'tner**, *n.* An associate in  
business; a sharer; com-  
panion, as in a dance.

**Pär'tner-ship**, *n.* Union or  
joint interest in business.

**Par-töök'**, *imp.* of *Partake*.

**Pär'tridge** (l40), *n.* A name  
given to different birds.

**Par-tür'i-ent**, *a.* Giving birth  
to young.

**Pär'tu-ri'tion** (-r'ish'un), *n.*  
Act of giving birth.

**Pär'ty** (l41), *n.* A number of  
persons united by some tie;  
a select assembly; one of two  
litigants.

**Pär'ty-eöl'ored**, *a.* 'Varie-  
gated; of various colors.

**Pär'ty-wall**, *n.* A wall that  
separates two buildings.

**Päs'chal**, *a.* Pertaining to  
the passover.

**Pa-sha'**, or **Pä'shā**, *n.* A  
Turkish viceroy or governor.

**Pa-shä'lie**, *a.* Jurisdiction of  
a pasha.

**Päs'quin-äde'** (-kwün-), *n.* A  
satirical writing; a lampoon.

— *v. t.* To satirize.

**Päss** (5, l24), *v. t.* To go be-  
yond; to spend; to omit;  
to enact. — *v. i.* To go; to  
move; to circulate; to be  
current. — *n.* A passage;  
license to pass; a thrust.

**Päss'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of  
being passed; tolerable.

**Päss'a-bly**, *adv.* Tolerably.

**Päs'sage**, *n.* Act of passing;  
journey; way; course; hail;  
incident; portion of a book;  
enactment.

**Päss'-böök**, *n.* A book in  
which a trader enters articles  
bought on credit and then

passes or sends it to the purchaser.

**Päs'sen-ger**, *n.* A traveler on foot or by some public conveyance.

**Päs'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capacity of receiving impressions.

**Päs'si-ble**, *a.* Susceptible of impressions.

**†Päs'sim**, *adv.* Every where.

**Päs'sing**, *n.* Act of going by.

**Päs'sing-bell**, *n.* A bell that rings at death or interment.

**Päs'sion** (päsh'un, 30), *n.* That which is suffered; any strong emotion. — **SYN.** Feeling; emotion. [cited.]

**Päs'sion-ate**, *a.* Easily excited.

**Päs'sion-ate-ly**, *adv.* With passion; ardently.

**Päs'sion-flow'er**, *n.* A flower and the plant that bears it. [excited.]

**Päs'sion-less**, *a.* Not easily excited.

**Päs'sion-week** (päsh'un-), *n.* The week preceding Easter.

**Päs'sive**, *a.* Receiving impressions; not active; unresisting. [sive manner.]

**Päs'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a passive manner.

**Päs'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being passive.

**Päs's-over**, *n.* A feast of the Jews. See *Ecol.* xii.

**Päs'spört**, *n.* A permission to travel; a safe conduct.

**Päs'sword** (-wörd), *n.* A word to be given before one can pass; a watch-word.

**Päst**, *prep.* Beyond. — *n.* Time that has gone by. — *a.* Elapsed; ended.

**Päste** (št), *n.* An adhesive mixture, esp. of flour and water; an imitation of precious stones. — *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste.

**Päste-board**, *n.* A species of thick paper.

**Päs'tern**, *n.* Part of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

**Päs-tille'** (-teel'), *n.* A small cone made of perfumed paste for burning.

**Päs'time** (t39), *n.* Diversion; amusement; sport.

**Päs'tor**, *n.* A shepherd; minister of a church.

**Päs'tor-al**, *a.* Rural; relating to a pastor. — *n.* A poem describing rural life.

**Päs'tor-ate**, *n.* The office of a pastor.

**Päs'tor-ship**, *n.* Office of a pastor.

**Päs'try**, *n.* Pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

**Päst'ür-age**, *n.* Lands grazed by cattle; grass for cattle.

**Päst'üre**, *n.* Land for grazing. — *v. t. or i.* To graze.

**Päs'try**, *a.* Like paste or dough. — *n.* A pie made of paste.

**Pät**, *a.* Fit; exactly suitable. — *n.* A light blow.

**Pätch** (t49), *n.* A piece of cloth used in mending; plot. — *v. t.* To put a patch on; to repair clumsily.

**Pätch'work** (-wörk), *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together; bungling work.

**Päte**, *n.* The head; skin of a calf's head.

**Pät'en** (55), *n.* A small plate used at the eucharist.

**Pät'ent**, or **Pät'ent**, *n.* A grant of an exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To make a public grant of.

**Pät'ent**, or **Pät'ent**, *a.* Open; public; manifest.

**Pät'ent-ee'**, or **Pät'ent-ee'**, *n.* One to whom a patent is granted.

**Pa-tér'nal**, *a.* Fatherly; hereditary.

**Pa-tér'ni-ty**, *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood. [prayer.]

**†Pät'er-nös'ter**, *n.* The Lord's Path (96). *n.* (pl. Päth's), *n.* [A.-S. *päth*, *päth*, Skr. *päth*, fr. *path*, to go.] A way trod by man or beast; course of action or life. — **SYN.** Road; route; passage; track.

**Pa-thét'ic**, *a.* Affecting or moving the tender emotions.

**Pa-thét'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a pathetic manner.

**Path'less**, *a.* Having no path.

**Path-o-lög'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to pathology.

**Path-o-lög'ic-al**, *ing* to pathology.

**Pa-thöl'o-gist**, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

**Pa-thöl'o-gy**, *n.* The science of diseases.

**Päthös**, *n.* That which awakens tender emotions.

**Päth'wäy**, *n.* A path conducting to any point.

**Pät'ience**, *n.* Power of suffering without complaint; perseverance; resignation.

**Pät'ient**, *a.* Enduring without complaint. — *n.* A sick person.

**Pät'ient-ly**, *adv.* Without complaint; with resignation.

**Pät'ri-ärch**, *n.* The head of a family or church.

**Pät'ri-ärch'al**, *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.

**Pät'ri-ärch'ate**, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

**Pa-tri'cian** (-trish'an), *a.* Of

noble family. — *n.* A nobleman. [by inheritance.]

**Pät'ri-mö'nial**, *a.* Possessed

**Pät'ri-mö-ny**, *n.* An estate derived by inheritance.

**Pät'ri-ot**, *n.* One who loves his country. [one's country.]

**Pät'ri-öt'ic**, *a.* Having love to one's country.

**Pät'ri-öt-ism**, *n.* Love of one's country.

**Pa-tris'tic**, *a.* Relating to the ancient Christian fathers.

**Pa-tröl'**, *n.* The guard that goes round camp or a garrison at night. — *v. i.* To go round, as a sentry. — *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.

**Pät'ron**, *n.* One who countenances or protects. — **SYN.** Advocate; benefactor.

**Pät'ron-age** (153), *n.* Special countenance or support; aid.

**Pät'ron-al**, *a.* Protecting; favoring. [tron.]

**Pät'ron-ess**, *n.* A female patron.

**Pät'ron-ize** (153), *v. t.* To act the patron to. — **SYN.** To support; favor; aid; defend; uphold.

**Pät'ro-nym'ic**, *n.* A name derived from an ancestor.

**Pät'ten**, *n.* The base of a column; a kind of wooden shoe standing on an iron ring.

**Pät'ter**, *v. i.* [A frequentative form of *pat*, to strike gently.] To strike, as drops of rain.

**Pät'tern**, *n.* A model for imitation. — *v. i.* To copy.

**Pät'ty**, *n.* A little pie.

**Pau'ci-ty**, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity.

**Paunch**, or **Päunch**, *n.* The belly.

**Pau'per**, *n.* A poor person; one who receives alms.

**Pau'per-ism**, *n.* State of being a pauper; indigence.

**Pause**, *n.* A stop; cessation; suspense. — *v. i.* To stop; to cease; to wait.

**Päve**, *v. t.* To lay with stone or brick. [stone or brick.]

**Päve'ment**, *n.* A floor of paving.

**Päv'er**, *n.* One who lays paving.

**Päv'ier**, *n.* stones for a pavement; one who paves.

**Pa-vil'ion** (-vil'yün), *n.* A tent; a kind of building or turret.

**Paw**, *n.* The foot of a beast. — *v. i. or t.* To scrape or strike with the foot.

**Pawl**, *n.* A catch, to check the backward revolution of a wheel or windlass, &c.

**Pawn**, *n.* A pledge deposited. — *v. t.* To leave as security.

**Pawn**'brō-ker, *n.* One who lends money on pledge.

**Pāy** (131), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p.* PAID.] To discharge, as a debt or duty; to reward; to rub over, as with tar, &c. — *v. i.* To be remunerative. — *n.* Payment; reward.

**Pāy**'a-ble, *a.* Justly due.

**Pāy**'dāy, *n.* A day of reckoning.

**Pāy**'ee', *n.* One to whom a note is made payable.

**Pāy**'er, *n.* One who pays.

**Pāy**'mās'ter, *n.* An officer who makes payment.

**Pāy**'ment, *n.* Act of paying; what is paid, esp. money.

**Pēa**, *n. (pl. Pēas. Pēase, 145.)* A plant and its fruit, used for food.

**Pēace**, *n.* Quiet; repose; freedom from war or disturbance.

**Pēace**'a-ble (133), *a.* Disposed to peace; quiet.

**Pēace**'a-bly, *adv.* Quietly.

**Pēace**'ful (133), *a.* Quiet in mind; undisturbed; calm.

**Pēace**'ful-ly, *adv.* Quietly.

**Pēace**'ful-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being peaceful.

**Pēace**'māk'er, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties at variance.

**Pēace**'ōf-fi-ger, *n.* A civil officer; a constable.

**Pēach** (140), *n.* A delicious stone-fruit. [*owl.*]

**Pēa**'eōck, *n.* A beautiful

**Pēa**'hen, *n.* Female of the peacock.

**Pēa**'jäck'et, *n.* A thick woolen jacket. [*a point.*]

**Pēak**, *n.* The top of a hill:

**Pēal**, *n.* A loud sound or succession of sounds. — *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds. [*a pean.*]

**Pē'an**, *n.* A triumphal song:

**Pēar**, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

**Pēarl**, *n.* A beautiful white substance found in the oyster. — *v. t.* To adorn with pearls.

**Pēarl**'ash, *n.* Refined potash.

**Pēarl**'y, *a.* Like pearl.

**Pēas**'ant, *n.* One who lives by rural labor. [*rustics.*]

**Pēas**'ant-ry, *n.* Peasants;

**Pēase**, *n. pl.* Peas collectively.

**Pēat** (126), *n.* A species of turf, often used for fuel.

**Pēat**'mōss, *n.* A fen producing peat. [*stone.*]

**Pēb**'ble, *n.* A small roundish pebble;

**Pēb**'bly, *a.* Full of pebbles.

**Pē-cān**, *n.* A tree and its nut.

**Pēe**'ca-bīl'i-ty, *n.* Liability to sin.

**Pēe**'ca-ble, *a.* Liable to sin.

**Pēe**'ca-dīl'lo (140), *n.* A slight fault; a petty offense.

**Pēe**'cant, *a.* Criminal; faulty.

**Pēck**, *n.* Fourth of a bushel.

— *v. t.* To strike with the beak or something pointed.

**Pēe**'ti-nal, *a.* Like a

**Pēe**'ti-nate, *s. comb.*

**Pēe**'to-ral, *a.* Belonging to the breast. — *n.* A breast-plate; a medicine for the breast.

**Pēe**'u-lāte, *v. t.* To steal public moneys intrusted to one.

**Pēe**'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of peculating; embezzlement.

**Pēe**'u-lā'tor, *n.* A robber of the public property.

**Pe**-cū'liar, *a.* Appropriate; singular; special.

**Pe**-cū'liār'i-ty (-yār'i-), *n.* Singularity.

**Pe**-cū'liar-ly, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly.

**Pe**-cūn'ia-ry (-kūn'ya-), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, money.

**Pēd**'a-gōg'ie, *a.* Sniting,

**Pēd**'a-gōg'ie-al, *s.* or pertaining to, a pedagogue.

**Pēd**'a-gōg-ism, *n.* Business or character of a pedagogue.

**Pēd**'a-gōgue, *n.* [*Gr. paida-gōgos, fr. pais, a boy, and agin, to lead.*] A schoolmaster.

**Pēd**'al, *a.* Relating to the foot.

**Pēd**'al, *n.* The foot-key of an organ or piano-forte.

**Pēd**'ant, *n.* One who makes a display of learning.

**Pe**-dānt'ie, *a.* Displaying pedantry. [*learning.*]

**Pēd**'ant-ry, *n.* Ostentation of

**Pēd**'dle, *v. i.* To travel and retail goods.

**Pēd**'dler, *n.* A traveling trader in small wares.

**Pēd**'dler-y, *n.* Small wares sold by a peddler.

**Pēd**'es-tal, *n.* The base of a column, statue, or the like.

**Pe**-dēs'tri-an, *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who goes on foot.

**Pe**-dēs'tri-an-ism, *n.* Act of walking, and going on foot.

**Pēd**'i-gree, *n.* Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

**Pēd**'i-ment, *n.* An ornamental crowning of a door, window, &c. [*of infants.*]

**Pēd**'o-bāp'tism, *n.* Baptism

**Pēd**'o-bāp'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

**Pe**-dūp'ele (-dūp'el), *n.* Stem

of a flower and of the fruit of a plant. [*a peduncle.*]

**Pe**-dūne'u-lar, *a.* Relating to

**Peel** (131), *v. t.* To strip of skin or rind; to flay; to plunder.

— *v. i.* To come off, as the skin. — *n.* Rind; bark; a large fire shovel.

**Peep**, *n.* Sly look; first appearance; cry of chickens.

— *v. i.* To look slyly; to begin to appear; to cry as a chicken.

**Peer**, *n.* [*From Lat. par, equal.*] An equal; a nobleman. — *v. i.* To come in sight; to look curiously.

**Peer**'age (86), *n.* Rank or dignity of a peer; body of peers.

**Peer**'ess, *n.* Wife of a peer.

**Peer**'less, *a.* Without an equal; unequalled.

**Peet**'vish, *a.* Easily vexed. —

**Peet**'vish, *v. t.* To vex; to irritate; to captivate; to fretful.

**Peet**'vish-ly, *adv.* In a peevish manner. [*ness.*]

**Peet**'vish-ness, *n.* Fretfulness.

**Pēg**, *n.* A small wooden pin.

— *v. t.* (129). To fasten with a peg or pin. [*sense.*]

**Pēif**, *n.* Money; — *in an odious*

**Pēl**'i-can, *n.* A large web-footed water-fowl.

**Pe**-lis'se' (-less'), *n.* A silk habit for a female.

**Pēll** (123), *n.* A skin; a hide.

**Pēl**'let, *n.* A little ball.

**Pēl**'li-cle, *n.* A thin external skin; film.

**Pēll**'mēll, *adv.* Confusedly.

**Pe**-lū'cid, *a.* Admitting the passage of light; translucent.

**Pēlt**, *n.* A raw or undressed hide. — *v. t.* To strike with pellets or missiles.

**Pēlt**'ry, *n.* Furs.

**Pēl**'vis, *n.* The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, which supports and contains the intestines, &c.

**Pēm**'mi-can, *n.* Meat dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat and dried fruit.

**Pēn**, *n.* Instrument for writing; a writer; a small inclosure for beasts. — *v. t.* To write; to confine.

**Pēn**'al, *a.* Denouncing or incurring punishment.

**Pēn**'al-ty, *n.* Punishment attached to the commission of a crime.

**Pēn**'ance, *n.* Suffering or pain inflicted or self-imposed for sin; punishment.

**Pēnce**, *n. (pl. of Penny.)*

†**Penchant** (pŏng/shŏng'), *n.* Inclination; decided taste.

**Pên'cil**, *n.* A small brush used by painters; an instrument of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, for writing and drawing. — *v. t.* (139) To draw or paint.

**Pênd'ant**, *n.* A hanging appendage; a pendant.

**Pênd'en-cy**, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.

**Pênd'ent**, *a.* Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

**Pênd'ing**, *a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense.

**Pênd'u-lous**, *a.* Swinging.

**Pênd'u-lum**, *n.* A body suspended and vibrating.

**Pên'e-tra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

**Pên'e-tra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.

**Pên'e-trâ-te**, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to feel deeply.

**Pên'e-trâ-tion**, *n.* Act of entering; sagacity.

**Pên'e-trâ-tive**, *a.* Discerning; acute.

**Pên'guin**

(-gwin, 79), *n.* A web-footed marine bird.

**Pen-in'su-lâ**

(-sû-or-shij-), *n.* [Lat., from *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] Land nearly surrounded by water.

**Pen-in'su-lar** (-sû-or-shij-), *a.* Having the form of a peninsula.

**Pên'i-tence**, *n.* Sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.

**Pên'i-tent**, *a.* Suffering sorrow for sin. — *n.* One sorrowful for sin.

**Pên'i-tên'tial**, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing, penitence.

**Pên'i-tên'ti-ary** (-shi-a-ry), *a.* Relating to penitence. — *n.* A house of correction; prison.

**Pên'i-tent-ly**, *adv.* With penitence.

**Pên'knife** (pên'fif), *n.* [P. knives. *pen'ivz*.] A knife for pens.

**Pên'man** (143), *n.* One who writes a good hand; an author.

**Pên'man-ship**, *n.* Manner of writing; use of the pen.

**Pên'nant**, *n.* A small flag or streamer.

**Pên'nate**, *a.* Winged.

**Pên'ni-less** (135), *a.* Having no money.

**Pên'ny**, *n.* (*pl.* Pên'nies, Pên'ce. 145. 147.) Twelfth of a shilling, equal to four farthings, or about two cents.

**Pên'ny-a-lin'er**, *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line; hence, a worthless scribbler.

**Pên'ny-pôst**, *n.* One who carries letters for a small sum.

**Pên'ny-roy'al**, *n.* An aromatic herb.

**Pên'ny-weight** (-wât), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains.

**Pên'ny-wîse**, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of losing larger ones.

**Pên'ny-worth** (-wûrth), *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a bit.

**Pên'sile**, *a.* Hanging.

**Pên'sion**, *n.* [Lat. *pensis*, payment.] A settled yearly allowance by government. — *v. t.* To grant a pension or annual allowance to.

**Pên'sion-a-ry**, *a.* Receiving, or consisting of, a pension.

**Pên'sion-er**, *n.* One who receives a pension; a student who pays for his commons himself.

**Pên'sive**, *a.* Thoughtful; sad.

**Pên'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a pensive manner. [thoughtfulness.]

**Pên'sive-ness**, *n.* Melancholy.

**Pên-stôck**, *n.* A place to confine water.

**Pênt**, *imp. & p. p. of Pen.* Closely confined.

**Pên'ta-gon**, *n.* A figure of five angles and five sides.

**Pen-tâg'o-nal**, *a.* Having five angles.

**Pên'ta-grâph**, *n.* An instrument for copying figures in various sizes. [equal sides.]

**Pên'ta-hê-dral**, *a.* Having five sides.

**Pên'ta-hê-dron**, *n.* A figure having five equal sides.

**Pen-tâm'e-ter**, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.

**Pen-tân'gu-lar**, *a.* Having five angles.

**Pên'ta-teûch**, *n.* First five books of the Old Testament.

**Pên'te-côst**, *n.* A Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover. [to Pentecost.]

**Pên'te-côst'al**, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost.

**Pênt'-house**, *n.* A shed sloping from the main building.

**Pê'nûlt**, or **Pe-nûlt'**, *n.* Last syllable but one.

**Pe-nûl'ti-mâ**, *n.* The last syllable but one of a word; penult.

**Pe-nûl'ti-mate**, *a.* Of the last syllable but one.

**Pe-nûm'brâ**, *n.* A partial shade in an eclipse.

**Pe-nû'ri-ôus**, *a.* Very parsimonious; niggardly.

**Pe-nû'ri-ôus-ly**, *adv.* With parsimony.

**Pe-nû'ri-ôus-ness**, *n.* State of being penurious. [gence.]

**Pên'u-ry**, *n.* Poverty; indigence.

**Pê'on**, *n.* A debtor held as a slave till he works out his debt.

**Pê'cn-âge**, *n.* The servitude of a peon. [flower.]

**Pê'o-ny**, *n.* A plant and its persons generally; folks. — *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

**Pêp'per**, *n.* A plant and its hot, pungent seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt.

**Pêp'per-cêrn**, *n.* The berry of the pepper plant.

**Pêp'per-mint**, *n.* An aromatic and pungent plant.

**Pêp'per-y**, *a.* Hot; pungent; fiery; irritable.

**Pêp'tic**, *a.* Relating to, or promoting, digestion.

**Pêr'ad-vên'ture**, *adv.* By chance; perhaps.

**Per-âm'bu-lâ-te**, *v. t.* To walk round or over.

**Per-âm'bu-lâ'tion**, *n.* A passing or walking over.

**Per-âm'bu-lâ'tor**, *n.* One who perambulates; an instrument for measuring distances.

**Per-cêiv'a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable of being perceived.

**Per-cêive'**, *v. t.* To feel; to observe; to discern.

**Per-cênt'age**, *n.* Allowance or duty on a hundred.

**Per-cêp'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being perceptible.

**Per-cêp'ti-ble**, *a.* Capable of being perceived.

**Per-cêp'ti-ble**, *adv.* So as to be perceived.

**Per-cêption**, *n.* Act or power of perceiving. — *SYN.* Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.

**Per-cêptive**, *a.* Able to perceive.

**Pêrch**, *n.* A kind of fish; a pole; a roost; a rod. — *v. i.* To light; to roost.

**Per-chânce'**, *adv.* Perhaps.



Penguin.



Pentagon.

**Per-cip'i-ent**, *a.* Having the faculty of perception.

**Për'e-o-lâte**, *v. i. or t.* To strain through; to filter.

**Për'e-o-lăt'ion**, *n.* A passing through small interstices; filtration.

**Per-eús'sion** (-kúsh'un), *n.* Act or effect of striking; vibratory shock; a stroke.

**Per-eú'tient** (-shent), *a.* Striking, or having power to strike

**Per-di'tion** (-dîsh'un), *n.* Ruin; loss of the soul.

**Per-dû'**, *adv.* Lost; in a state of concealment.

**Për'e-gri-năt'ion**, *n.* A traveling; a wandering

**Për'emp-to-ri-ly**, *adv.* Positively; absolutely.

**Për'emp-to-ri-ness**, *n.* Positiveness. [absolute.]

**Për'emp-to-ry**, *a.* Positive; **Per-ên'ni-al**, *a.* Durable; lasting perpetually.

**Për'fect**, *a.* [Lat. *perfectus*, performed, finished.] Complete; finished; consummate.

**Për'fect**, or **Per-fêet'** (112), *v. t.* To finish; to complete.

**Për'fect-er**, or **Per-fêet'er**, *n.* One who perfects.

**Per-fêe'ti-bîl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being perfectible.

**Per-fêe'ti-ble**, *a.* Capable of becoming, or of being made, perfect.

**Per-fêc'tion**, *n.* State of being perfect; completeness.

**Per-fêet'ive**, *a.* Conductive to perfection.

**Për'fect-ly**, *adv.* Completely.

**Per-fid'i-ôus**, *a.* False to trust; faithless; treacherous.

**Per-fid'i-ôus-ly**, *adv.* In a perfidious manner.

**Per-fid'i-ôus-ness**, *n.* Quality of being perfidious.

**Për'fi-dy**, *n.* Violation of faith. — **SYN.** Treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness.

**Për'fo-râte**, *v. t.* To bore or pierce through.

**Për'fo-răt'ion**, *n.* Act of boring through; a hole bored.

**Për'fo-răt'or**, *n.* An instrument that perforates.

**Per-fôrce'**, *adv.* Violently; of necessity.

**Per-fôr'm'**, *v. t.* To do; to execute thoroughly.

**Per-fôr'm'ance**, *n.* That which is done; composition; work.

**Per-fôr'm'er**, *n.* One who performs, esp. on a musical instrument.

**Për'fûme**, or **Per-fûme'** (112), *n.* A sweet scent; fragrance.

**Per-fûme'**, *v. t.* To scent.

**Per-fûm'er-y**, *n.* Perfumes in general.

**Per-fûne'to-ry**, *a.* Done to get rid of the duty; indifferent; negligent.

**Per-hâps'**, *adv.* By chance.

**Për'ri** (149), *n.* A kind of fairy.

**Për'i-câr'di-um**, *n.* The membrane inclosing the heart.

**Për'i-câr-p**, *n.* The ripened ovary of a plant.



**Për'i-crâ'ni-um**, *n.* The membrane that immediately invests the skull.

**Për'i-gee**, *n.* That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

**Për'i-hêl'ion** (or **hê'li-un**), *n.* The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.

**Për'il** (130), *n.* Danger; risk; hazard. — *v. t.* (130). To hazard.

**Për'il-ôus**, *a.* Full of danger.

**Pe-rim'e-ter**, *n.* The outer boundary of a figure.

**Për'i-od** (107), *n.* A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; epoch; era; age; end; a complete sentence; the point [.] used in writing and printing.

**Për'i-ôd'ic-al**, *a.* Regularly returning. — *n.* A publication issued periodically.

**Për'i-ôd'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* At stated periods.

**Për'i-pa-têt'ic**, *a.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking.

**Pe-riph'er-y**, *n.* Circumference of a circle.

**Për'i-phrâse**, } *n.* A round-

**Pe-riph'râ-sis**, } about mode of expression; a circuit of words; circumlocution.

**Për'i-phrâs'tic**, *a.* Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.

**Për'ip-neû'mo-ny**, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

**Për'ish**, *v. i.* To decay; to die; to go to ruin.

**Për'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay.

**Për'i-stâl'tic**, *a.* Contracting with a worm-like motion.

**Për'i-style**, *n.* A range of columns round an edifice.

**Për'i-wig** (130), *n.* A small wig. [shell-fish.]

**Për'i-wînk'le**, *n.* A small

**Për'jure**, *v. t.* To make a false oath to.

**Për'ju-rer**, *n.* One who willfully takes a false oath.

**Për'ju-ry**, *n.* The act of willfully taking a false oath.

**Për-k**, *a.* Lively; pert.

**Për'ma-nence**, } *n.* Contin-

**Për'ma-nen-cy**, } uance; duration; fixedness.

**Për'ma-nent**, *a.* Durable; lasting; without change.

**Për'ma-nent-ly**, *adv.* With long continuance; durably.

**Për'me-a-bîl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being permeable.

**Për'me-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being passed through.

**Për'me-âte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *permeare*, -atum, from *per*, through, and *meare*, to go.] To pass through the interstices or pores of.

**Për'me-ăt'ion**, *n.* The act of passing through pores.

**Per-mis'si-ble**, *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable.

**Per-mis'sion** (-mîsh'un), *n.* Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.

**Per-mis'sive**, *a.* Granting.

**Per-mît'**, *v. t.* To give permission, or leave; to license.

**Për'mit**, or **Per-mît'** (112), *n.* A warrant in writing.

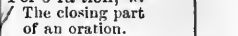
**Për'mu-tăt'ion**, *n.* Arrangement of a given number of things in all possible ways.

**Per-nî'ciôus** (-nîsh'us), *a.* Injuring or tending to injure. — **SYN.** Hurtful; noxious; destructive.

**Per-nî'ciôus-ly** (-nîsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a pernicious manner; injuriously.

**Për'o-răt'ion**, *n.* The closing part of an oration.

**Për'pen-di-cu-lar**, *a.* Upright; meeting at right angles. — *v. a.* ad. Perpendicular.



**Për'pendi-cu-lar**, *a.* Upright; meeting at right angles. — *v. a.* ad. Perpendicular.

**Për'pendi-cu-lar**, *a.* Upright; meeting at right angles. — *v. a.* ad. Perpendicular.

line or plane at right angles to another.

**Pĕr'pen-di-cu-lār'i-ty**, *n.* State of being perpendicular.

**Pĕr'pen-di-cu-lār-ly**, *adv.* At right angles.

**Pĕr'pe-trā-te**, *v. t.* To do or commit; to perform.

**Pĕr'pe-trā'tion**, *n.* Commission of something wrong.

**Pĕr'pe-trā'tor**, *n.* One who perpetrates.

**Per-pēt'u-al**, *a.* Never ceasing; everlasting.

**Per-pēt'u-al-ly**, *adv.* Unceasingly. [perpetual.]

**Per-pēt'u-ā-te**, *v. t.* To make

**Per-pēt'u-ā'tion**, *n.* A rendering perpetual. [ration.]

**Pĕr'pe-tu-i-ty**, *n.* Endless duration.

**Per-plĕx'**, *v. t.* To embarrass; to puzzle. [ing.]

**Per-plĕx'ing**, *a.* Embarrass

**Per-plĕx'i-ty**, *n.* State of intricacy; embarrassment.

**Pĕr'qui-site**, *n.* An extra allowance in money or other things. [made from pears.]

**Pĕr'ry**, *n.* A kind of cider.

**Pĕr'se-cū-te**, *v. t.* To pursue with malignity; to harass.

**Pĕr'se-cū'tion**, *n.* Act of persecuting, or state of being persecuted. [persecutes.]

**Pĕr'se-cū'tor**, *n.* One who

**Pĕr'se-vĕr'ance**, *n.* A persisting in what is undertaken.

**Pĕr'se-vĕr'e**, *v. i.* To persist.

**Pĕr'se-vĕr'ing-ly**, *adv.* With perseverance.

**†Persiflage** (pĕr'se-flāzh'), *n.* Frivolous or bantering talk.

**Per-sim'mon**, *n.* A tree and its fruit, found from New York southward.

**Per-sist'**, *v. i.* To persevere steadily and firmly.

**Per-sist'ence**, *n.* Perseverance against opposition; steady pursuit.

**Pĕr'son** (per'sn), *n.* A living human being; one; outward appearance.

**Pĕr'son-a-ble**, *a.* Having a well-formed body.

**Pĕr'son-ā-ge**, *n.* A person of distinction.

**Pĕr'son-al**, *a.* Belonging to a person; peculiar; movable.

**Pĕr'son-āl'i-ty**, *n.* Direct application to a person.

**Pĕr'son-al-ly**, *adv.* In person.

**Pĕr'son-al-ty**, *n.* Personal property or estate.

**Pĕr'son-ā-te**, *v. t.* To represent. [representing.]

**Pĕr'son-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of

**Per-sōn'i-fi-cā'tion** (107), *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.

**Per-sōn'i-fy**, *v. t.* To regard or treat as a person.

**Per-spĕc'tive**, *a.* Relating to vision. — *n.* Art of representing objects correctly on a plain surface.

**Pĕr'spi-cā'ci-ous**, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning; keen.

**Pĕr'spi-cā'ci-ty**, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

**Pĕr'spi-cū'i-ty**, *n.* Clearness.

**Per-spĕc'u-ous**, *a.* Clear; especially in statement; plain.

**Per-spĕr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being perspired.

**Pĕr'spi-rā'tion**, *n.* Excretion through the pores; sweat.

**Per-spĕr'e**, *v. t.* To emit fluid matter through the pores; to sweat.

**Per-suād'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

**Per-suād'e**, *v. t.* To influence by argument or entreaty.

**Per-suā'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

**Per-suā'si-ble** (-swā'-), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

**Per-suā'sion**, *n.* Act of persuading; creed; belief; opinion; reason.

**Per-suā'sive**, *a.* Tending

**Per-suā'so-ry**, *a.* To persuade.

**Per-suā'sive-ly**, *adv.* In a persuasive manner.

**Per-suā'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.

**Pĕrt**, *a.* Smart; brisk; saucy.

**Pĕr-tāin'** (133), *v. i.* To belong; to relate to.

**Pĕrt'i-nā'ci-ous**, *a.* Holding firmly to any opinion or purpose. — *SYN.* Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate.

**Pĕrt'i-nā'ci-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.

**Pĕrt'i-nā'ci-ty**, *n.* Obstinacy in adherence.

**Pĕrt'i-nen-çe**, *n.* Fitness;

**Pĕrt'i-nen-cy**, *n.* Suitableness.

**Pĕrt'i-nent**, *a.* Appropriate to the case. — *SYN.* Relevant; apposite; appropriate; apt.

**Pĕrt'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* To the purpose; fitly.

**Pĕrt'ly**, *adv.* Smartly; saucily; impertinently.

**Pĕrt'ness**, *n.* Quality of being pert; sauciness.

**Per-turb'**, *v. t.* To disturb the mind of; to agitate.

**Pĕr-tur-bā'tion**, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet. [of hair.]

**Pĕr'uke**, *n.* An artificial cap

**Pe-ry'sal**, *n.* Act of perusing.

**Pe-ruse'**, *v. t.* To read with attention.

**Per-vā-de'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *per-vadere*, *fr. per*, through, and *vadere*, to go.] To pass through. [vading.]

**Per-vā'sion**, *n.* Act of per-

**Per-vā'sive**, *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.

**Per-vĕr'se'**, *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; froward.

**Per-vĕr'sy**, *adv.* In a perverse manner.

**Per-vĕr'se-ness** (132), *n.* Quality of being perverse.

**Per-vĕr'sion**, *n.* A diverting from the proper use.

**Per-vĕr'si-ty** (133), *n.* State of being perverse.

**Per-vĕr'sive**, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

**Per-vĕrt'**, *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to corrupt. [penetrated.]

**Pĕr'vi-ous**, *a.* Capable of being

**Pĕr'vi-ous-ness**, *n.* Quality of being perversive.

**Pĕst**, *n.* Plague; pestilence.

**Pĕst'er**, *v. t.* To harass with little vexations; to annoy.

**Pĕst'-house**, *n.* A hospital for infectious diseases.

**Pes-tif'er-ous**, *a.* Pestilential; troublesome.

**Pĕst'i-lence**, *n.* Contagious distemper; plague.

**Pĕst'i-lent**, *a.* Noxious to health, morals, society, &c.

**Pĕst'i-lĕn'tial**, *a.* Containing, or tending to, the plague.

**Pĕst'le** (pĕst'l), *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking things in a mortar.

**Pĕt**, *n.* Fit of peevishness; any creature fondled or indulged. — *v. t.* (129) [*p. p.* **PETTED**.] To treat as a pet; to fondle. [leaf.]

**Pĕt'al**, or **Pĕt'al**, *n.* A flower-

**Pĕt'al-ous**, *a.* Having petals.

**Pe-tārd'**, *n.* A piece of ordnance for blowing up works.

**Pĕt'i-ōle**, *n.* Foot-stalk of a leaf. [rle; mean.]

**Pĕt'it** (pĕt'ŷ), *a.* Small; lit-

**Pe-ti'tion** (-tish'un), *n.* Request; prayer. — *v. t.* To supplicate; to solicit.

**Pe-ti'tion-a-ry** (-tish'un-), *a.* Coming with, or containing, a petition.

**Pe-ti'tion-er** (-tish'un-), *n.* One who offers a petition.

**†Petit-maitre** (pĕt-mā'tr or pĕt'te-mā'tr), *n.* A dangler about ladies; fop; coxcomb.

**Pĕt'rel**, *n.* [A dim. of *Peter*;



prob. in allusion to Peter's walking on the sea.] A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.  
**Pe-trēs'cence**, *n.* A changing into stone.  
**Pe-trēs'cent**, *a.* Becoming stone.  
**Pēt'ri-fac'tion**, *n.* Conversion into stone.  
**Pēt'ri-fac'tive**, *a.* Having power to change into stony matter; petrific.  
**Pe-trif'ic**, *a.* Having power to turn to stone.  
**Pēt'ri-fy**, *v. t.* To convert into stone or a stony substance. — *v. i.* To become stone.  
**Pe-trō'le-um**, *n.* An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth.  
**Pēt'ti-cōat**, *n.* A woman's under garment. [lawyer.]  
**Pēt'ti-fōg'ger**, *n.* A petty  
**Pēt'ti-fōg'ger-y**, *n.* Mean business of a lawyer.  
**Pēt'tish**, *a.* Fretful; peevish  
**Pēt'tish-ly**, *adv.* Peevishly.  
**Pēt'tish-ness**, *n.* Fretfulness.  
**Pēt'ti-tōes**, *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.  
**Pēt'ty**, *a.* Small; trifling.  
**Pēt'u-lance**, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness. [ful; irritable.  
**Pēt'u-lant**, *a.* Peevish; fretful.  
**Pēt'u-lant-ly**, *adv.* In a petulant manner.  
**ew (pū)**, *n.* An inclosed seat in a church. [wing.  
**Pē'wit**, *n.* A bird; the lap-  
**Pew'ter**, *n.* A compound of tin and lead.  
**Phā'e-ton**, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage.  
**Phāl'anx**, *n.* A compact body of soldiers; any firm combination of men.  
**Phāl'an-stēr'y**, *n.* The residence or the common stock of a community of Fourierites; the community itself.  
**Phān'tasm**, *n.* Mental image of a real or of an imaginary object; an optical illusion.  
**Phan-tās'ma-gō'ri-ā**, *n.* Illusive images.  
**Phān'tom**, *n.* An apparition.  
**Phār'i-sā'ie**, } *a.* Like the  
**Phār'i-sā'ie-al**, } Pharisees;  
*[in religion.]* formal.  
**Phār'i-sā-ism**, *n.* Hypocrisy  
**Phār'i-sec**, *n.* One of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.  
**Phār'ma-geū'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy.  
**Phār'ma-geū'tics**, *n. sing.* Science of preparing medicines.  
**Phār'ma-co-pō'e-iā**, *n.* A book

describing the preparations of medicines. [of medicines.  
**Phār'ma-cy**, *n.* Preparation  
**Phār'rōs**, *n.* A light-house.  
**Phār'ynx** (79), *n.* Cavity above the windpipe, and into which the nose and mouth open.  
**Phāse** (130), *n.* Appearance.  
**†Phā'sis**, *n. (pl. Phā'sēs.)* An appearance; a phase.  
**Phēas'ant**, *n.* A gallinaceous bird found wild in Europe.  
**Phē'nix**, *n.* A fabulous bird, thought to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.  
**Phē-nōm'e-nal**, *a.* Relating to a phenomenon, or to phenomena.  
**Phē-nōm'e-non**, *n. (pl. †Phē-nōm'e-nā.)* An appearance; any thing remarkable.  
**Phī'al**, *n.* A glass vessel. — *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial.  
**Phil'an-thrōp'ic**, } *a.* Hav-  
**Phil'an-thrōp'ic-al**, } ing good will to mankind.  
**Phī-lān'thro-pist**, *n.* A person of general benevolence.  
**Phī-lān'thro-py**, *n.* The love of mankind at large.  
**Phil'har-mōn'ic**, *a.* Loving harmony or music.  
**Phil'ip'pie**, *n.* Any invective discourse or declamation.  
**Phil'o-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to philology.  
**Phil'lō'o-ger**, } *n.* One versed  
**Phil'lō'o-gist**, } in philology.  
**Phil'lō'o-gy**, *n.* The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.  
**Phil'o-mel**, *n.* The nightingale.  
**Phil'o-pē'nā**, *n.* A forfeit of one friend to another, arising out of their partaking together of a double-kernelled almond.  
**Phī'lo-pro-gēn'i-tive-ness**, *n.* The love of offspring.  
**Phil'lō'o-pher**, *n.* One skilled in philosophy.  
**Phil'o-sōph'ic**, } *a.* Per-  
**Phil'o-sōph'ic-al**, } taining or according to philosophy;  
*rational; cool.*  
**Phil'o-sōph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* According to philosophy; calmly; wisely; rationally.  
**Phī-lō's'o-phīze**, *v. t.* To reason like a philosopher.  
**Phī-lō's'o-phy**, *n.* Knowledge of phenomena, as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws.  
**Phil'ter**, *n.* A potion to excite love.

**Phīz**, *n.* The face; visage.  
**Phle-bōt'o-mist**, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.  
**Phle-bōt'o-my**, *n.* Act or art of opening a vein.  
**Phlēgm** (flēm), *n.* Cold animal fluid; mucus; sluggishness; coldness; dullness.  
**Phleg-māt'ic**, *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull.  
**Phlōx**, *n.* A flowering plant.  
**Phœ'nix**, *n.* See *Phenix*.  
**Pho-nē't'ic**, *a.* Relating to the representation of sounds by characters.  
**Pho-nē't'ics**, *n. sing.* Science of the sounds of the human voice; phonology.  
**Phōn'ic**, *a.* Same as *Phonetic*.  
**Phōn'ics**, *n. sing.* Same as *Phonetics*.  
**Phōn'o-graph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or based upon, phonography.  
**Pho-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.  
**Pho-nō'lō-gy**, *n.* The science of vocal elementary sounds.  
**Phōs'pho-rēsce'**, *v. t.* To exhibit a phosphoric light.  
**Phōs'pho-rēs'cence**, *n.* A faint light without heat.  
**Phōs'pho-rēs'cent**, *a.* Shining without heat.  
**Phos-phōr'ic**, *a.* Obtained from phosphorus.  
**Phōs'phor-oūs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus.  
**Phōs'pho-rus**, *n.* [Gr. *phosphoros*, lit. light-bringer.] A combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.  
**Phō'to-graph**, *n.* A picture obtained by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.  
**Pho-tōg'ra-phy** (117), *n.* Art of producing pictures on chemically prepared paper by the agency of light.  
**Pho-tōm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument to measure the relative intensities of light.  
**Phrāse**, *n.* A sentence; mode of speech; style; diction. — *v. t.* To name or style.  
**Phrā'se-ōlō-gy**, *n.* Manner of expression.  
**Phre-nē't'ic**, *a.* Mad; frantic.  
**Phrēn'o-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to phrenology.  
**Phre-nō'lō-gist**, *n.* One versed in phrenology.  
**Phre-nō'lō-gy**, *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain.

**Phrén'sy**, *n.* Madness.  
**Phthís'ie** (tíz'ík, 97), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing.  
**Phthís'ie-al** (tíz'-), *a.* Breathing hard.  
**Phthí'sis** (thí'sis), *n.* Consumption of the lungs.  
**Phy-láe'ter-y**, *n.* A parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.  
**Phý's'ie** (127), *n.* The art of healing; medicine. — *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels of.  
**Phý's'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to nature; external; corporeal.  
**Phý's'ie-al-lý**, *adv.* According to nature.  
**Phý-sí'cian** (-zish'an), *n.* One who practices physic; a doctor of medicine.  
**Phý's'ies**, *n. sing.* Science of nature or natural objects.  
**Phý's'i-og-nóm'ie**, *a.* Relating to physiognomy.  
**Phý's'i-óg'no-mist**, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.  
**Phý's'i-óg'no-my**, *n.* The art of discerning the character of the mind from the face.  
**Phý's'i-o-lóg'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.  
**Phý's'i-o-lóg'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to physiology.  
**Phý's'i-ól'o-gist** (117), *n.* One who is versed in physiology.  
**Phý's'i-ól'o-gy**, *n.* The science of living beings.  
**Phý-tól'o-gy**, *n.* Doctrine of plants; botany.  
**Pi**, *n.* Type confusedly mixed.  
**Pí'áe'u-lar**, *a.* Expiatory.  
**Pí-á'níst**, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.  
**Pí-á'no-fór'te**, *n.* A musical keyed instrument. [walk.  
**Pí-áz'zá** (140), *n.* A covered  
**Pí'ea**, *n.* A printing type of which there are two sizes, called respectively  
**pica** and **small pica**.  
**Pick**, *v. t.* To choose; to gather; to open. — *n.* A sharp-pointed tool.  
**Pick'áx**, *n.* An ax that has a point.  
**Pick'áxe**, *n.* A pointed sharp at the end.  
**Pick'et**, *n.* A sharpened stake; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* To fortify with pickets; to fasten to a picket.  
**Pick'le** (pík'l), *n.* Brine; any thing pickled. — *v. t.* To preserve in brine.  
**Pick'póck-et**, *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.  
**Pie'nie**, *n.* A pleasure party

in which each one furnishes refreshment.  
**Pie-tó'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.  
**Piet'ure**, *n.* A likeness in colors; any kind of drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent.  
**Piet'úr-ésque**, *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture.  
**Pid'dle**, *v. i.* To deal in trifles; to feed squeamishly.  
**Pie**, *n.* Paste baked with something in it, or under it; the magpie.  
**Pie'bald**, *a.* Of various colors.  
**Pie'ce**, *n.* A part; a patch; a fragment. — *v. t.* To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch.  
**Pie'ce-méal**, *a.* Single. — *adv.* In or by pieces or parts; in fragments.  
**Pied'pid**, *a.* Party-colored.  
**Pier**, *n.* [Fr. *piere*, stone.] Support of an arch; a mound; a mole.  
**Pierce**, *v. t.* To penetrate.  
**Pier'cing**, *a.* Keen; sharp.  
**Pier'-glass**, *n.* A glass hanging between windows.  
**Pier'-tá'ble**, *n.* A table standing between windows.  
**Pie-tism**, *n.* Strict devotion.  
**Pie'ty**, *n.* Veneration with love of God; filial duty.  
**Pig**, *n.* A young swine; mass of metal, as extracted from the ore. — *v. i.* To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.  
**Pig'leon** (píj'un), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of several species; a dove.  
**Pig'eon-hóle** (píj-un-), *n.* A little division in a case for papers.  
**Pig'gin**, *n.* A kind of pail.  
**Pig'ment**, *n.* A colored substance for painting; paint.  
**Pig'my**, *n.* See *Pygmy*.  
**Pike**, *n.* A lance; a spear; a kind of fresh-water fish.  
**Pik'ed**, *a.* Ending in a point.  
**Pí-lás'ter**, *n.* A square column.  
**Pil'chard**, *n.* A fish resembling the her-ring.  
**Pile**, *n.* A heap; an edifice; a piece of timber driven into the ground; fiber of **Pilaster**.  
**Pile**, *v. t.* To heap; to accumulate.  
**Piles**, *n. pl.* A disease.  
**Pil'fer**, *v. t.* To steal in a petty way; to filch.

**Pil'fer-er**, *n.* One who pilfers; one guilty of petty theft.  
**Pil-gár'lie**, *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch.  
**Pil'grim**, *n.* A traveler to holy places; a wanderer.  
**Pil'grim-age**, *n.* A journey to a place deemed sacred.  
**Pill** (123), *n.* A medicine in form of a small ball.  
**Pil'lage**, *n.* That which is taken by open force. — *SYN.* Plunder; rapine; spoil. — *v. t.* To plunder; to strip.  
**Pil'la-ger**, *n.* One who pillages. [a prop.  
**Pil'lar**, *n.* A column; a pier.  
**Pill'ion**, *n.* A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle for riding on.  
**Pil'lo-ry**, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the head and hands as a punishment.  
**Pil'lów**, *n.* A cushion as a support for the head. — *v. t.* To rest on a pillow.  
**Pil'lów-ease**, *n.* A cloth cover for a pillow.  
**Pil'ot** (39), *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide. — *v. t.* To steer; to guide; to direct.  
**Pil'ot-age**, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot.  
**Pi-mén'ta**, *n.* The aromatic fruit of a certain tree; allspice. [eurer.  
**Pimp**, *n.* A pander; a pro-pimp'er-nel, *n.* A plant.  
**Pim'ple**, *n.* A small pointed elevation on the skin.  
**Pim'pled**, *a.* Having pimples on the skin.  
**Pin**, *n.* A pointed instrument for fastening clothes, &c. — *v. t.* (129) To fasten with a pin.  
**Pin'a-fóre**, *n.* A kind of apron; a tire. [jug pins.  
**Pin'-ease**, *n.* A case for hold-Pin'gers, *n. pl.* A tool for Pinch'ers, *n.* drawing nails.  
**Pinch**, *v. t.* To squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers. — *n.* A squeezing or gripe.  
**Pinch'beck**, *n.* A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.  
**Pin'-cush-ion**, *n.* A small cushion for pins.  
**Pine**, *n.* An evergreen tree or its wood. — *v. i.* To languish.  
**Pine'-á'p'le**, *n.* A fruit which resembles the cone of a pine-tree.  
**Pin'-feath'er**, *n.* A small or short feather.



Pín'fôld, *n.* A place in which to confine beasts.  
 Pin'ion (-yuu), *n.* A quill; a wing; tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To bind the wings or arms of.  
 Pink, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a reddish color. — *v. t.* To work with eyelet-holes.  
 Pin'-môn'ey, *n.* A wife's pocket-money. [a boat.  
 Pin'nage, *n.* A small vessel;  
 Pin'na-ele, *n.* A turret; summit; a high point.  
 Pin'nate, *a.* Shaped like a feather; furnished with fins.  
 Pint, *n.* Half a quart; four gills.  
 Pin'tle, *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt. (pines.  
 Pin'y, *a.* Abounding with  
 Pí'o-neer', *n.* One who goes before to clear the way; a first settler. [a peony.  
 \*Pí'o-ny, *n.* A perennial plant;  
 Pí'ous, *a.* Religious; godly.  
 Pí'ous-ly, *adv.* In a pious manner; with piety.  
 Pip, *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* The seed of an apple, orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.  
 Pipe, *n.* A tube, especially one for smoking; a cask; a musical instrument. — *v.* To play on a pipe; to whistle.  
 Pip'er, *n.* One who plays on a pipe.  
 Pip'ing, *a.* Simmering; boiling. — *n.* A kind of cord trimming. [boiler.  
 Pip'kin, *n.* A small earthen  
 Pip'pin, *n.* A species of apple. [ness; severity.  
 Pí'quan-cy (-an-), *n.* Sharp-  
 Pí'uant (pik'uant), *a.* Prick-  
 ing; pungent; severe; tart.  
 \*Pique (peek), *n.* A feeling of resentment. — *SYN.* Spite; grudge. — *v. t.* To irritate; to nettles; to stimulate.  
 Pi-quêt' (-kêt'), *n.* A game at cards.  
 Pí'ra-cy, *n.* Robbery on the seas; literary theft.  
 Pí'rate, *n.* [Gr. *peirátēs*, from *peiran*, to attempt.] One who robs on the seas; a vessel employed in piracy. — *v. t.* To publish without permission, as books or writings.  
 Pí-rát'ic-al, *a.* Practicing robbery on the sea.  
 Pi-rogue', } *n.* A canoe  
 Pi-rá'guá, } formed from the trunk of a tree; a kind of narrow ferry-boat.  
 Pis'ea-ry, *n.* Right of fishing in another man's waters.

Pis'ea-tô'ri-al, } *a.* Relating  
 Pis'ea-to-ry, } to fishing  
 or fishes. [tempt.  
 Pish, *interj.* expressive of con-  
 Pí'míre, *n.* The ant.  
 Pis-tá'chiô, *n.* Nut of a kind of turpentine-tree. [coin.  
 Pis'ta-reen', *n.* A small silver  
 Pis'til, *n.* An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed.  
 Pist'ol, *n.* The smallest of fire-arms. — *v. t.* (39, 120)  
 To shoot with a pistol.  
 Pis-tôle', *n.* A gold coin of Spain, worth about \$3.60.  
 Pist'on, *n.* A short solid cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.  
 Pit, *n.* A deep hole; the stone of certain fruits; floor part of a theater. — *v. t.* To sink in hollows.  
 Pit'-a-pât, *adv.* In a flutter.  
 Pitch, *n.* A black, sticky substance obtained from tar; point; descent; degree of elevation of the voice, of an instrument, &c. — *v. t.* To smear with pitch; to fix firmly; to toss; to set the tone of. — *v. i.* To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves; to light.  
 Pitch'er, *n.* A vessel with a spout. [hay, &c.  
 Pitch'fork, *n.* A fork to throw  
 Pitch'-pipe, *n.* An instrument to give the key-note.  
 Pitch'y, *a.* Like pitch; smeared with pitch; sticky; black; dismal.  
 Pit'coal, *n.* Coal dug from the earth.  
 \*Pit'e-ous, *a.* Capable of exciting pity; sorrowful.  
 Pit'e-ous-ly, *adv.* In a piteous manner.  
 Pit'fall, *n.* A pit slightly covered, as a trap.  
 Pith, *n.* The soft substance in plants; strength or force.  
 Pith'i-ly, *adv.* With strength or energy.  
 Pith'i-ness, *n.* State of being pithy. [or strength.  
 Pith'less, *a.* Wanting pith  
 Pith'y, *a.* Consisting of pith; energetic; forcible.  
 Pit'i-a-ble, *a.* Deserving pity.  
 Pit'i-ful (135), *a.* Compassionate; base; mean; paltry.  
 Pit'i-ful-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful manner; contemptibly.  
 Pit'i-less, *a.* Void of pity.  
 Pit'man (143), *n.* One who works in a pit.  
 Pit'saw, *n.* A large saw to be used by two men.

Pit'tance, *n.* A small allowance; a mere trifle.  
 Pi-tù'i-tôus, } *a.* Consisting  
 Pi-tù'i-ta-ry, } of innocents.  
 Pit'y, *n.* Sympathy for another's distresses. — *SYN.* Sympathy; compassion. — *v. t.* To have sympathy for.  
 Piv'ot, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.  
 Plä'ea-bil'i-ty, *n.* Willingness to forgive. [give.  
 Plä'ea-ble, *a.* Willing to forgive.  
 Pla-cärd', *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To notify publicly.  
 Plä'cate, *v. t.* To appease or pacify.  
 Pläce, *n.* A portion of space; locality; rank; office; room; residence. — *v. t.* To fix; to establish; to locate; to settle.  
 Pläce'man (143), *n.* One holding an office under government.  
 †Pla-çer' (pla-thêr'; by *Mexicans and Californians* plä-sêr'), *n.* A gravelly place where gold is found.  
 Pläç'id, *a.* [Lat. *placidus*, fr. *placere*, to please.] Pleased; contented; calm; quiet; mild.  
 Pla-cid'i-ty, } *n.* Calmness;  
 Pläç'id-ness, } mildness;  
 unruffled state.  
 Pläç'id-ly, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; mildly.  
 Plä'gia-rism, *n.* Literary theft; piracy.  
 Plä'gia-rist, } *n.* One who pur-  
 Plä'gia-ry, } loins the writings of another.  
 Plä'gia-rize, *v. i.* To be guilty of literary theft.  
 Plägue, *n.* A contagious disease; vexation. — *v. t.* To trouble; to vex.  
 Plägu'i-ly, *adv.* Vexatiously.  
 Plägu'y (pläg'y), *a.* Vexatious.  
 Pläçe, *n.* A fish allied to the flounder.  
 Pläid, *n.* A variegated stuff.  
 Pläin, *a.* Flat; level; frank; clear; evident; homely. — *n.* A level ground.  
 Pläin'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; sincerely; bluntly; clearly.  
 Pläin'ness, *n.* State of being plain; flatness; clearness; want of ornament.  
 Pläint, *n.* A complaint; cry of distress; lamentation.  
 Pläint'iff, *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.  
 Pläint'ive (54), *a.* Mournful.

**Plait**, *n.* A fold, as of cloth. — *v. t.* To fold; to braid.

**Plān**, *n.* Any thing devised; a scheme; model. — *v. t.* (129) To scheme; to contrive in thought; to devise.

**Plānch**, *v. t.* To plank.

**Plānch'et**, *n.* A flat piece of metal or coin.

**Plāne**, *n.* A level surface; a joiner's tool. — *v. t.* To smooth with a plane.

**Plān'et**, *n.* [Gr. *planētēs*, lit. a wanderer.] A celestial body revolving about another.

**Plān'et-ā-ri-um**, *n.* An astronomical machine for exhibiting the motions of the planets.

**Plān'et-ary**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, planets.

**Plāne'-tree**, *n.* An oriental tree; also, a North American tree, often called *button-wood*. [smooth.]

**Plān'ish**, *v. t.* To make **Plān'i-sphere**, *n.* A sphere projected on a plane, as a map.

**Plānk**, *n.* A piece of sawed timber thicker than a board. — *v. t.* To cover with planks.

**Plā'no-cōn'cave**, *a.* Flat on one side, concave on the other.

**Plā'no-cōn'vex**, *a.* Flat on one side, convex on the other.

**Plānt**, *n.* An organic body without sensation or voluntary motion; any vegetable production; an herb; a tree. — *v. t.* To set in the earth; to settle.

**Plānt'ain**, *n.* A West India tree and its fruit; an herb.

**Plan-tā-tion**, *n.* A place planted with trees; a colony; a large cultivated estate.

**Plānt'er**, *n.* The owner of a plantation. [embryo.]

**Plānt'i-ele**, *n.* A plant in

**Plān'ti-grāde**, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.

**Plāsh**, *n.* A puddle of water. — *v. t.* To dash, as water; to splash; to cut and interweave, as branches.

**Plāsh'y**, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

**Plāsm**, *n.* A mold for metals.

**Plāst'er**, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve. — *v. t.* (130) To cover with plaster. [ters.]

**Plāst'er-er**, *n.* One who plasters.

**Plāst'er-ing**, *n.* A covering of plaster; plaster-work.

**Plāst'ic**, *a.* Giving form; capa-

ble of being formed, molded, or modeled. [ing plastic.]

**Plas-tic'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being **Plāt**, *v. t.* To interweave. — *n.* A level piece of ground.

**Plāte**, *n.* A flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow vessel; a casting from type. — *v. t.* To coat with metal.

**Plāt'ed**, *p. a.* Overlaid with some other metal, esp. silver.

**Pla-teau'** (pla-tō', 140), *n.* A flat, broad, and elevated area of land.

**Plāte'ful** (148), *n.* Enough to fill a plate.

**Plāte'-glass**, *n.* A fine glass for mirrors and windows.

**Plāt'en** (55), *n.* The flat part of a printing-press.

**Plāt'form**, *n.* Floor of boards or planks; a terrace; a declaration of principles.

**Plāt'i-nā**, or **Pla-ti'nā**, }  
**Plāt'i-num**, or **Pla-ti'nium**, }

*n.* A very heavy metal resembling silver.

**Plāt'i-tūde**, *n.* Insipidity; a weak or empty remark.

**Pla-tōn'ic**, *a.* Relating to Plato; intellectually refined.

**Plāt'o-nism**, *n.* The philosophy of Plato. [Plato.]

**Plāt'o-nist**, *n.* A follower of Plato.

**Pla-tōon'**, *n.* Half of a company of soldiers. [dish.]

**Plāt'ter**, *n.* A broad shallow

**Plau'dit**, *n.* Expression of applause; praise bestowed.

**Plau'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Speciousness; appearance of right.

**Plau'si-ble**, *a.* Superficially pleasing; apparently right. — *SYN.* Specious. [show.]

**Plau'si-bly**, *adv.* With fair

**Plāy**, *v. i.* To sport; to contend in a game; to act. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform. — *n.* (133) Sport; recreation; game; a drama.

**Plāy'-bill**, *n.* Advertisement of a play.

**Plāy'er**, *n.* One who plays.

**Plāy'fel-lōw**, *n.* A companion in play. [of, play; sportive.]

**Plāy'ful**, *a.* Given to, or full

**Plāy'ful-ly**, *adv.* Sportively.

**Plāy'ful-ness**, *n.* Sportiveness.

**Plāy'-house**, *n.* A theater.

**Plāy'māte**, *n.* A play-fellow.

**Plāy'thing**, *n.* A toy.

**Plēa** (140), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause; an excuse.

**Plēad**, *v. i.* To urge; to supplicate earnestly; to argue.

**Plēad'er**, *n.* One who pleads.

**Plēad'ing**, *n.* Allegation.

**Plēas'ant**, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; delightful; gay.

**Plēas'ant-ly**, *adv.* In a pleasant manner; gayly.

**Plēas'ant-ness**, *n.* Agreeableness; gayety.

**Plēas'ant-ry**, *n.* Cheerfulness; sprightly talk; liveliness; gayety; merriment.

**Plēage**, *v. t.* To give pleasure; to make glad. — *v. i.* To choose; to like.

**Plēas'ing**, *a.* Giving pleasure.

**Plēas'ur-a-ble**, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing.

**Plēas'ure** (plēzh'ur), *n.* Gratification; delight. — *v. t.* To afford gratification to.

**Plē-bē'ian** (bē'yan), *a.* [Lat. *plebeius*, fr. *plebs*, the common people.] Vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the common people.

**Plēdge**, *n.* A pawn; a deposit given as a security. — *v. t.* To give as security; to pawn; to drink to the health of. [lint.]

**Plēdg'et**, *n.* A small tent of

**Plē'ia-dēs** (-ya-), } *n. pl.*  
**Plē'iads** (-jadz), } cluster

of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.

**Plē'na-ry**, *a.* Full; complete.

**Plē-nip'o-ten-ge**, *n.* Fullness of power. [of full power.]

**Plē-nip'o-tent**, *a.* Possessed

**Plēn'i-po-tēn'ti-ary** (-shl-a-), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; an envoy. — *a.* Having full power.

**Plēn'i-tūde**, *n.* Fullness.

**Plēn'te-ōus**, *a.* Abundant.

**Plēn'te-ōus-ly**, *adv.* In abundance; copiously.

**Plēn'te-ōus-ness**, *n.* Abundance; copious supply.

**Plēn'ti-ful**, *a.* Affording ample supply; copious.

**Plēn'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* In great abundance; copiously.

**Plēn'ti-ful-ness**, *n.* Abundance; copiousness.

**Plēn'ty**, *n.* Adequate supply; abundance. — *a.* Abundant.

**Plē'o-nāsm**, *n.* Redundancy of words.

**Plē'o-nās'tic**, *a.* Partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

**Plēth'o-rā**, *n.* Fullness or excess of blood; repletion; over fullness of any kind.

**Plē-thōr'ic**, or **Plēth'o-ric** (120), *a.* Having a full habit of body; evincing plethora.

**†Plēū'rā**, *n.* Membrane that

covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.

**Pleu'ri-sy**, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. [pleurisy.]

**Pleu-rit'ic**, *a.* Diseased with.

†**Pleu'ro-pneu-mō'ni-ā** (nū-), *n.* Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

**Plēx'i-fōrm**, *a.* Like network; complicated.

**Plī'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of yielding; flexibility.

**Plī'a-ble**, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.

**Plī'an-cy**, *n.* Easiness to be bent; flexibility. [bent.]

**Plī'ant**, *a.* Flexible; easily.

**Plī'ers**, *n. pl.* An instrument to bend small things.

**Plīght** (plit), *v. t.* To pledge, as the hand, faith, or honor. — *n.* Pledge; security; gage; condition; state; ease.

**Plīnth**, *n.* The square member at the base of a column.

**Plōd**, *v. i.* To travel steadily and laboriously; to toil; to drudge. [laborious person.]

**Plōd'der**, *n.* A dull, heavy.

**Plōt**, *n.* A stratagem; a conspiracy; a scheme; a plot. — *v. t.* To plan; to project.

**Plōt'ter**, *n.* One who plots; a schemer. [quatic bird.]

**Plōv'er** (plūv'er), *n.* An a-plov, { *n.* An instrument

**Plough**, { to turn and break the soil. — *v. t.* To trench and turn up, as the ground.

**Plow'a-ble**, { *a.* Arable; ad-

**Plough'a-ble**, { mitting of being plowed.

**Plow'er**, { *n.* One who

**Plough'er**, { ploughs land;

**plowman**; a cultivator.

**Plow'man** { (143), *n.* One

**Plough'man** { who plows, or holds a plow.

**Plow'shāre**, { *n.* The iron

**Plough'shāre**, { of a plow.

**Flück**, *v. t.* To pull with sudden force; to snatch. — *n.* The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; spirit; courage; perseverance.

**Plūg**, *n.* Stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask. — *v. t.* To stop with a plug.

**Plūm**, *n.* A tree and its fruit; £100,000. [of a bird.]

**Plū'mage** (133), *n.* Feathers.

**Plūmb** (plūm), *n.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] A leaden weight on a line. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line.

**Plum-bā'go**, *n.* A mineral consisting of carbon; black lead.

**Plūmb'er** (plūm'er), *n.* One who works in lead.

**Plūmb'er-y** plūm'(-), *n.* Work done by a plumber.

**Plūmb'-line** plūm'(-), *n.* A line perpendicular to the horizon; a plummet.

**Plūm'-cake**, *n.* Cake containing raisins, &c.

**Plūme**, *n.* A feather; token of honor; pride. — *v. t.* To adjust the feathers of; to pride; to value.

**Plū'mi-pēd**, *n.* A bird that has feathers on its feet.

**Plūm'met**, *n.* [Fr. *plumbet*, fr. *plumb*, lead.] A long piece of lead attached to a line, used for sounding the depth of water, &c.

**Plūmp**, *a.* Fat; sleek; full; round. — *v. t.* To fatten; to swell; to fall heavily. — *adv.* At once, or with a sudden fall.

**Plūmp'er**, *n.* Something to dilate the cheeks; an unqualified lie.

**Plūmp'ty**, *adv.* Fully; without reserve.

**Plūmp'ness**, *n.* Fatness; fullness of skin; distention.

**Plūm'-pud'ding**, *n.* A pudding with raisins or currants in it. [plumes.]

**Plū'my**, *a.* Adorned with.

**Plūn'der**, *v. t.* To take by pillage or open force. — *SYN.* To pillage; sack; rifle. — *n.* Spoil taken by open force.

**Plūn'der-er**, *n.* A pillager.

**Plūnge**, *v. t.* To put suddenly into water; to immerse in a fluid. — *v. i.* To dive. — *n.* Act of plunging.

**Plū'ral**, *a.* Consisting of, or expressing, more than one.

**Plū'ral-ist**, *n.* A clergyman who holds several benefices.

**Plu-rāl'i-ty**, *n.* A number greater than any other, but less than half the aggregate.

**Plū'ral-ly**, *adv.* In a sense that implies more than one.

**Plūs**, this sign +, noting addition.

**Plūsh**, *n.* A shaggy cloth.

**Plu-tō'ni-an**, { *n.* One who

**Plū'to-nist**, { holds that the world was formed by the action of fire.

**Plu-tōn'ic**, *a.* Relating to the system of the Plutonists; igneous.

**Plū'vi-ā-l**, *a.* Rainy; wet.

**Plū'vi-ām'e-ter**, *n.* A rain-gauge.

**Plū'y**, *v. t.* or *i.* [imp. & p. p. **PLIED**.] To work at closely.

**Pneu-māt'ic** (nu-), *a.* Consisting of air; moved by air.

**Pneu-māt'ies** (nu-), *n. sing.* Science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

**Pneu-mā-tō'l'o-gy** (nū-), *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

**Pneu-mō'ni-ā** (nu-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

**Pneu-mōn'ic** (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

†**Pneu'mo-nī'tis** (nū-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

**Poach**, *v. t.* To boil slightly; to steal, as game. — *v. i.* To steal or pocket game.

**Poach'er**, *n.* One who poaches; a stealer of game.

**Poach'y**, *a.* Soft; wet; marshy.

**Pock** (127), *n.* A pustule on the skin in small pox. &c.

**Pock'et**, *n.* A small bag or pouch. — *v. t.* To put in the pocket; to steal.

**Pock'et-bōōk**, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.

**Pock'y**, *a.* Full of pocks or pustules.

**Pōd**, *n.* Capsule; seed-case. — *v. i.* To grow, as pods.

**Pō'em**, *n.* A composition in verse. [ems.]

**Pō'e-sy**, *n.* Art of writing poetry.

**Pō'et**, *n.* One who writes poetry; a bard.

**Pō'et-ās'ter**, *n.* A pitiful versifier; a rhymester. [poet.]

**Pō'et-ess** (108), *n.* A female

**Pō-ēt'ic**, { *a.* Written in

**Pō-ēt'ic-al**, { verse; pertaining to poetry.

**Pō-ēt'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In a poetical manner.

**Pō'et Lau're-ate**, *n.* A poet whose office is to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion.

**Pō'et-ry**, *n.* Imaginative, and usually metrical, composition; verse.

**Poign'an-cy** (poin'-), *n.* Sharpness; point; asperity.

**Poign'ant** (poin'-), *a.* Sharp; satirical; severe; painful.

**Poign'ant-ly** (poin'-), *adv.* With keen point; sharply.

**Point**, *n.* A sharp end; a stop; a cape; object; end; aim. — *v. t.* To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops. — *v. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; to aim.

**Point'-blank**, *adv.* Directly.

**Point'ed**, *a.* Keen; satirical.

Point'ed-ly, *adv.* With point.  
Point'er, *n.* An index; a variety of dog.

Point'less, *a.* Having no point.

Poise, *n.* Weight; balance. — *v. t.* To balance for weighing.

Poi'son (poi'zn), *n.* Any thing infectious or malignant. —

SYN. Venom. — *v. t.* To infect with poison. [sons.]

Poi'son-er, *n.* One who poi-

Poi'son-ous, *a.* Having the qualities of poison.

Pöke, *n.* A pocket; a sack; a push; a machine to check unruly beasts from leaping fences. — *v. t.* To put a poke on; to thrust against.

Pök'er, *n.* An iron bar for stirring a fire.

Pö'lar, *a.* Pertaining to the poles. [the pole.]

Po-lär'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to Pö'lar-i-zät'ion, *n.* Act of polarizing; polarity.

Pö'lar-ize, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

Pö'lar-y, *a.* Tending to a pole.

Pöle (lā), *n.* Extremity of an axis; the sky; a long, slender piece of wood; a rod or perch. — *v. t.* To furnish with poles; to convey on poles; to push with poles.

Pöle'-äx, { *n.* A hatchet fixed

Pöle'-äxe, } on a pole.

Pöle'eat, *n.* An ill-smelling animal allied to the weasel.

Po-lém'ie, *n.* A disputant.

Po-lém'ie, { *a.* Controver-

Po-lém'ie-al, } sial.

Po-lém'ies, *n. sing.* Controversy, especially on religious subjects.

Pöle'-stär, *n.* A star vertical to the pole of the earth.

Po-lice' (-less'), *n.* Civil officers of a city organized to preserve good order, and enforce the laws.

Pöli'-cy, *n.* Art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance.

Pöli'sh, *v. t.* To make smooth; to refine in manners. — *n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.

Po-lite', *a.* Polished; refined.

Po-lite'ly (l32), *adv.* Gently; with courtesy.

Po-lite'ness, *n.* Good breeding; courtesy.

Pöli'-tie (l20), *a.* Wise; prudent. [politics; public.]

Po-lit'ie-al, *a.* Relating to Po-lit'ie-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to a state or to politics.

Pöli'-ti'cian (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in politics.

Pöli'-ties, *n. sing.* The science of government.

Pöli'-ty, *n.* Civil constitution; form of government.

Pöli'kâ (l18), *n.* [Bohemian *pulka*, half, from the half-step prevalent in it.] A kind of dance.

Pöll, *n.* The head; a register of persons; election. — *v. t.* To lop the tops of, as trees; to clip; to register, as the names of voters.

Pöli'lard, *n.* A tree lopped; bran and meal mixed.

Pöli'len, *n.* The fecundating dust of plants.

Pöli'lock, *n.* A fish of the cod kind; the whiting.

Pöli'-täx, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head.

Po-lüte', *v. t.* To make foul or unclean. — SYN. To defile; contaminate; dishonor; corrupt.

Po-lüt'ion, *n.* Defilement.

Pöli'-troön', *n.* An arrant coward; a dastard.

Pöli'-troön'er-y, *n.* Cowardice.

Pöli'y-än'thus, *n.* An ornamental plant.

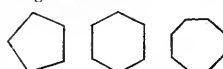
Pöli'y-är'ehy, *n.* A government by many persons.

Po-lyg'a-mist, *n.* One who advocates polygamy.

Po-lyg'a-my, *n.* Plurality of wives at the same time.

Pöli'y-glöt, *n.* A book containing many languages. — *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, several languages.

Pöli'y-gön, *n.* A figure of many angles and sides.



Polygons.

Po-lyg'o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.

Pöli'y-gräph, *n.* An instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.

Pöli'y-gräph'ie, { *a.* Per-

Pöli'y-gräph'ie-al, } taining to polygraphy; done with a polygraph.

Po-lyg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of writing in various ciphers.

Pöli'y-hē'dron, *n.* A body having many sides.

Pöli'y-nö'mi-al, *a.* Containing many terms.

Pöli'yp, *n.* An aquatic animal of the radiate kind.

Pöli'y-poüs, *a.* Having the nature of the polypus.

Pöli'y-pus, *n.* Something that has many feet or roots; a fleshy tumor.

Pöli'y-seöpe, *n.* A glass that makes a single object appear as many.

Pöli'y-syl-läb'ie, { *a.* Hav-

Pöli'y-syl-läb'ie-al, } ing many syllables.

Pöli'y-syl-la-ble, *n.* A word of more syllables than three.

Pöli'y-tēch'nie (-tēk'nik), *a.* Comprehending many arts.

Pöli'y-thē'ism, *n.* The doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Pöli'y-thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in a plurality of gods.

Pöli'y-the-ist'ie, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.

Pö'm'äce, *n.* Substance of apples crushed. [ment.]

Po-mäde', *n.* Perfumed ointment.

Po-mä'tum, *n.* An unguent for the hair. [its fruit.]

Pöme-grän'ate, *n.* A tree and Po-mif'er-ous, *a.* Apple-bearing; fruit-bearing.

Pö'm'mel (pün'-), *n.* A knob or ball; a protuberance on a saddle. — *v. t.* (l30) To beat; to thump.

Pom-mēl'ion (-meel'yun), *n.* The knob of a cannon.

Po-mö'o-gist, *n.* One interested in pomology.

Po-mö'o-gy, *n.* Art or science of raising fruit. [rade.]

Pömp, *n.* Ostentation; pomp.

Pömp'i-on, *n.* A pumpkin.

Pom-pö'si-ty, *n.* Ostentation; exterior show; parade.

Pömp'ous, *a.* Showy with grandeur; ostentatious.

Pömp'ous-ly, *adv.* With parade or display. [ing water.]

Pönd, *n.* A body of fresh stand-

Pönd'er, *v. t.* To think upon deliberately. — SYN. To consider; muse; weigh.

Pönd'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Pönd'er-ös'i-ty, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness. [sy.]

Pönd'er'ous, *a.* Heavy; mass-

Pon-gee', *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.

Pönd'iard (-yard), *n.* A small dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.

Pönd'tiff, *n.* A high-priest; the pope.

Pon-tif'ie { (l31), *a.* Be-

Pon-tif'ie-al } longing to a high priest, or to the Pope.

Pon-tif'ie-al, *n.* A book of rites and forms; (*pl.*) the full dress of a pontiff or bishop.

Pon-tiff'ic-ate (131), *n.* Office or reign of a pontiff.

Pon-tōon', *n.* A boat used by armies for making bridges.

Pō'ny 141, *n.* A small horse; a nag.

Pōō'die, *n.* A lap-dog.

Pōol, *n.* A small pond; the stakes played for in card-playing.

Pōop, *n.* A deck raised above the after-part of the spar-deck.

Pōor (84), *a.* Needy; indigent; necessitous; lean; meagre; mean; unfertile.

Pōor'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill. — *adv.* Without wealth; with poor success; meanly; without spirit.

Pōor'ness, *n.* Poverty; want.

Pōp, *n.* A small, smart, quick sound. — *v. i.* or *t.* To dart suddenly; to offer suddenly.

Pōpe, *n.* The head of the Roman Catholic church.

Pōpe'dōm, *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.

Pōp'er-y, *n.* The Roman Catholic religion.

Pōp'gūn, *n.* A child's air-gun for shooting pellets.

Pōp'in-jāy, *n.* A parrot, or a mark in the shape of one for shooting at; a fop.

Pōp'lar, *n.* A genus of trees.

Pōp'lin, *n.* A stuff of silk or worsted of many varieties.

Pōp'ish, *a.* Relating to the pope; papal.

Pōp'py (141), *n.* A soporific plant. [people.]

Pōp'u-lage, *n.* The common

Pōp'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or pleasing to, the people; prevailing; familiar. [vor.]

Pōp'u-lār'i-ty, *n.* Public faith.

Pōp'u-lar-ize, *v. t.* To make common or popular. [vor.]

Pōp'u-lar-ly, *adv.* With faith.

Pōp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people.

Pōp'u-lā'tion, *n.* The whole people, as of a country.

Pōp'u-loūs, *a.* Full of people.

Pōp'u-loūs-ness, *n.* The state of being populous.

Pōr'ce-lain, *n.* A fine translucent species of earthen ware.

Pōrch 140, *n.* An entrance to a building; a portico. [swine.]

Pōr'cine, *a.* Pertaining to

Pōr'cu-pine, *n.* [Lat. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn.] A quadruped armed with spines or prickles.

Pōre, *n.* An orifice in the skin. — *v. i.* To look steadily.

Pōr'i-ness (135), *n.* State of being full of pores.

Pōrk, *n.* The flesh of swine.

Pōrk'er, *n.* A young hog.

Po-rōs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of having pores.

Pō'rōūs, *a.* Having pores.

Pōr'phy-rif'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, porphyry.

Pōr'phy-ry, *n.* A hard mottled kind of stone.

Pōr'poise (-pus), *n.* A fish of the whale kind.

Pōr'ridge, *n.* A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled; vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat.

Pōr'rin-ger, *n.* A small metal vessel for warming liquids in.

Pōrt, *n.* A harbor; a gate; carriage or mien; a wine; the larboard or left side of a vessel. — *v. t.* To carry to the port or larboard side.

Pōrt-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being portable.

Pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried.

Pōrt'age, *n.* Price of carriage; a carrying place.

Pōrt'al, *n.* An imposing gate or entrance.

Pōrt-cūl'lis, *n.* A frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.

Pōrte, *n.* The Ottoman court.

Pōrte'-mōn-naie' mun-nā'), *n.* [Fr.] A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.

Por-tēnd', *v. t.* To foretoken.

Por-tēnt', *n.* An omen of ill.

Por-tēnt'ōūs, *a.* Foreshadowing ill; ominous.

Pōr'ter, *n.* A door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of strong beer, or malt liquor.

Pōr'ter-age, *n.* Money paid for carriage by a porter.

Pōrt-fōli'o (-fōl'yo or -fō'li-o'), *n.* (*pl.* Pōrt-fōl'iōs, -fōl'vōz or -fō'li-ōz, 140.) A portable case for loose papers.

Pōrt'-hōle, *n.* An opening in a ship's side for cannon.

Pōrt'i-co, *n.* (*pl.* Pōrt'i-cōs, 140.) A covered space with columns at the entrance of a building.

Pōrt'ion, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow. — *n.* Part assigned; allotment; share of an estate; a wife's fortune.

Pōrt'li-ness, *n.* Dignity of mien; largeness of person.

Pōrt'ly, *a.* Large and full; of noble appearance.

Pōrt-mān'teau (-mān'to), *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry,

and *manteau*, a cloak.] A bag to carry clothes in.

Pōr'trait, } *n.* A picture  
Pōr'trait-ūre, } of a person drawn from life.

Pōr-trāy', *v. t.* To paint the likeness of; to describe.

Pōr-trāy'al, *n.* The act or art of portraying. [ter.]

Pōr'tress, *n.* A female por-

Pōse, *v. t.* To puzzle.

Pōs'er, *n.* One who poses; that which puzzles.

Po-si'tion (-zish'un), *n.* Situation; station; posture; principle laid down.

Pōs'i-tive (46), *a.* Certain; real; absolute; confident.

Pōs'i-tive-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; really; confidently.

Pōs'i-tive-ness, *n.* State or quality of being positive.

†Pōs'se Cōm'i-tā'tus. [Lat.] Citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, &c.

Pos-sēs's' (pos-sēs' or poz-zēs'), *v. t.* To have or hold as one's own; to own.

Pos-sēs'sion (-sēs'un or -zēs'un), *n.* The state of owning; the thing owned.

Pos-sēs'sive (-sēs'siv or -zēs'siv), *a.* Denoting possession.

Pos-sēs'sor (-sēs'sor or -zēs'sor), *n.* One who possesses; one who holds or occupies.

Pos-sēs's-o-ry (pos-sēs' or poz-zēs'), *a.* Relating to a possessor, or to a thing possessed; having possession.

Pōs'set, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

Pōs'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The power of being or doing; that which is possible.

Pōs'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being or of being done.

Pōs'i-bly, *adv.* By any power really existing.

Pōst, *n.* A messenger; an express; office; place; a piece of timber; a kind of letter paper. — *v. t.* To station; to put in the mail. — *v. i.* To carry to a ledger.

Pōst'age, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters.

Pōst'al, *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.

Pōst'-boy, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.

Pōst'-chaise, *n.* A traveling carriage.

Pōst'-date, *v. t.* To date after the true time.

Pōst'-di-lū'vi-an, *a.* Being after the deluge.

Pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* Later in time or order; subsequent.

Pos-tē'ri-org, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal.

Pos-tēr'i-ty, *n.* Descendants.

Post'ern, *n.* A small back gate, or private entrance.

Post'fix, *n.* A letter or syllable added. [*end.*]

Post'fix', *n.* To annex at the Post'-haste, *adv.* As fast as possible; at full speed.

Post'hu-mōus, *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease. [one's decease.]

Post'hu-mōus-ly, *adv.* After

Post'il'ion (-yun), *n.* [Written also *postillion.*] One who rides and guides a horse in a coach or post-chaise.

Post'man (143), *n.* A letter-carrier.

Post'mark, *n.* Stamp of a post-office on a letter, &c.

Post'mas-ter, *n.* One who superintends a post-office.

Post'me-rid'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the afternoon.

Post'mōr'tem, *a.* [Lat.] After death.

Post'-nōte, *n.* A bank-note payable at some future specified day.

Post'-ōf'fice, *n.* A place where mail letters are received and delivered.

Post'paid, *à.* Having the postage paid in advance.

Post-pōne', *v. t.* [*Lat. post-pōnere*, from *post*, after, and *pōnere*, to place.] To put off; to delay; to defer. [*put off.*]

Post-pōne'ment, *n.* A put-

Post'script, *n.* Something added to a writing.

Post'-town (106), *n.* A town having a post-office.

Post'u-late, *n.* Any thing assumed without proof. — *v. t.* To take for granted.

Post'u-lā'tion, *n.* An assumption without proof.

Post'ure, *n.* Attitude; position; situation.

Pos'sy (141), *n.* A motto on a ring; a uosegay.

Pōt, *n.* A large deep vessel for various uses. — *v. t.* To preserve in pots.

Pō'ta-ble, *a.* Fit to be drunk.

Pō'tash, *n.* An alkaline salt from the ashes of plants.

Po-tā'tion, *n.* A drinking; an excessive draught.

Po-tā'to (140), *n.* A well-known esculent root.

Pō'ten-gy, *n.* Relative power, strength, or efficacy.

Pō'tent, *a.* Having great power or authority. — *SYN.* Mighty; puissant; forcible; powerful; strong; efficient.

Pō'tent-āte, *n.* A monarch.

Pō'tē'tial, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.

Pō-tē'ti-āl'i-ty (-tēn'shī-), *n.* Possibility. [*blity.*]

Pō-tē'n'tial-ly, *adv.* In possibility.

Pō'tē't-ly, *adv.* Powerfully.

Pō't-hāng'er, *n.* A hook to hang pots on over the fire.

Pōth'er, *n.* Confusion; bustle.

Pō't-hōōk, *n.* A hook to hang pots on over a fire; a character resembling such hook.

Pō't-house, *n.* An ale-house.

Pō'tion, *n.* A draught; a liquid medicine.

Pō't-lūck, *n.* A chance or picked-up dinner.

Pō't'sherd, *n.* A piece of a broken pot.

Pō'ttage, *n.* Meat and vegetables boiled together till soft; a thick soup.

Pō'tter, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.

Pō'tter-y, *n.* Wares of a potter, or place where they are made.

Pō'ttle, *n.* A measure of two quarts; a small basket for holding fruit.

Pō't-vā'iant (-yant), *a.* Made courageous by liquor.

Pouch, *n.* A small bag; a pocket; a purse. — *v. t.* To pocket; to save.

Pou-chōng' (pōō-shōng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Pou-drētte', *n.* A kind of manure. [*in poultry.*]

Poul'ter-er, *n.* One who trades

Poul'tice (140), *n.* A soothing application for sores. — *v. t.* To apply a poultice to.

Pōul'try (18), *n.* Domestic fowls.

Pounce, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey; a fine kind of powder. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pounce; to fall and seize.

Pound, *n.* Weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; 20 shillings. — *v. t.* To beat; to pulverize; to confine in a pen.

Pound'age, *n.* A duty rated on the pound.

Pound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pounds; a thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.

Pōur, *v. t.* To throw out in a continuous stream. — *v. i.* To issue; to flow.

Pout, *n.* A sullen look; a fish. — *v. i.* To push out the lips in sullenness.

Pōv'er-ty, *n.* [*Lat. paupertas*, fr. *pauper*, poor.] Want of riches; indigence; penury.

Pow'der, *n.* A fine dust; composition for firing guns, &c. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust.

Pow'der-y, *a.* Easy crumbling; friable; dusty.

Pow'er, *n.* Faculty of doing; force; ability; strength; influence; a state; a sovereign; legal authority.

Pow'er-ful, *a.* Having power; strong. [*great force.*]

Pow'er-ful-ly, *adv.* With

Pow'er-less, *a.* Without power; weak; impotent.

Pow'er-loom, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical power.

Pow'-wow, *n.* An Indian conjurer, or conjuration for the cure of diseases; a noisy assembly.

Pōx, *n.* An eruptive disease.

Præ'ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Præ'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being done. — *SYN.* Possible.

Præ'ti-ca-bly, *adv.* So that it may be done.

Præ'ti-cal, *a.* Relating to practice; capable of being turned to use.

Præ'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* By use.

Præ'tice, *n.* Customary use; habit; performance. — *v. t.* (149) To do frequently or habitually; to use.

Prae'ti-tion-er (-tish'un-), *n.* One engaged in the practice of a profession.

Prag-māt'ic, } *a.* Very for-

Prag-māt'ic-al, } ward in acting; officious; meddling; impertinent.

Prāi'rie, *n.* [*Fr.* from *Lat. pratium*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of level grass land destitute of trees.

Prāise, *n.* Commendation; object or ground of praise. — *v. t.* To commend; to extol; to applaud.

Prāise'wor-thy (-wū-), *a.* Commendable; laudable.

Prānce, *v. i.* To spring; to leap; to bound.

Prānk, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate. — *n.* A frolic; a trick.

Prāte, *v. i.* To talk much and foolishly. — *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.



**Prât'ique** (prât'eeek), *n.* A license to trade after performing quarantine.

**Prât'tle**, *n.* Childish or idle talk. — *v. i.* To talk much and idly; to chatter.

**Prât'tler**, *n.* One who prattles. [ceous fish.

**Prawn**, *n.* A small crustacean.

**Prâx'is**, *n.* Examples to teach practice.

**Prây**, *v. t. or i.* To ask with earnestness; to supplicate.

**Prây'er** (3), *n.* One who prays.

**Prâyer** (prâr'), *n.* A petition; a supplication.

**Prâyer'-book** (prâr'-), *n.* A book containing forms of prayers.

**Prâyer'ful** (prâr'-), *a.* Given to prayer. [prayer.

**Prâyer'ful'y**, *adv.* With prayer.

**Prâyer'less** (prâr'-), *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer.

**Prêach**, *v. t. or t.* To discourse publicly on a religious subject. [preaches.

**Prêach'er**, *n.* One who preaches.

**Prêach'ing**, *n.* Act of one who preaches.

**Prêad'môn'ish**, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

**Prêam'ble**, *n.* An introductory writing; something previous; a kind of preface.

**Prêb'end**, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.

**Prêb'end-al**, *a.* Belonging to a prebend.

**Prêb'end-ary**, *n.* The stipendiary of a cathedral.

**Prêcâ'ri-ous**, *a.* Held by a doubtful tenure. — *SYN.* Uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; dubious.

**Prêcâ'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.

**Prêc'a-to-ry**, *a.* Suppliant; beseeching. [tion or care.

**Prê-cau'tion**, *n.* Previous caution.

**Prê-cau'tion-a-ry**, *a.* With a view to prevent mischief.

**Prê-cède'**, *v. t.* To go before.

**Prê-céd'ence**, *n.* A going before.

**Prê-céd'en-cy**, *n.* Priority of time; superior rank or influence.

**Prê-céd'ent**, *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.

**Prêc'e-dent**, *n.* Something previously done or said that serves as an example.

**Prêc'e-dent-ed**, *a.* Authorized by example.

**Prê-céd'ent-ly**, *adv.* At a former time; beforehand.

**Prê-céd'ing**, *p. a.* Going before; precedent.

**Prê-cén'tor**, *n.* Leader of a cathedral choir.

**Prêcept**, *n.* A commandment; order; rule; direction; instruction. [cepts.

**Prê-cept'ive**, *a.* Giving precepts.

**Prê-cept'or**, *n.* A teacher.

**Prê-cept-to-ry**, *a.* Giving precepts. — *n.* A subordinate religious house of the Knights Templars. [teacher.

**Prê-cept'ress**, *n.* A female teacher.

**Prê-cês'sion** (-sêsh'un), *n.* A going before; a slow backward motion, as the equinoctial points.

**Prê'cinet**, *n.* An outward limit; a territorial district.

**Prê'cious** (prêsh'us), *a.* Of great price or value; costly.

**Prê'cious-ly** (prêsh'us-), *adv.* In a precious or costly way; in great esteem.

**Prê'c'ipice**, *n.* A steep descent of land or rock.

**Prê-çip'i-tange**, *n.* Great haste; headlong hurry.

**Prê-çip'i-tant**, *a.* Rushing hastily or headlong. [ly.

**Prê-çip'i-tant-ly**, *adv.* Hastily.

**Prê-çip'i-tâte**, *v. t.* To throw headlong; to hasten rashly; to cast to the bottom.

**Prê-çip'i-tate**, *a.* Very hasty; headlong; rash. — *n.* A substance in solution chemically separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel.

**Prê-çip'i-tate-ly**, *adv.* In a precipitate manner.

**Prê-çip'i-tâ'tion**, *n.* Rash haste; headlong hurry.

**Prê-çip'i-toûs**, *a.* Very steep; headlong; rash.

**Prê-çip'i-toûs-ly**, *adv.* Descending rapidly.

**Prê-çise'**, *a.* Exact; over-nice; strict; stiff. [ly.

**Prê-çise-ly** (132), *adv.* Exactly.

**Prê-çise'ness**, *n.* Exactness.

**Prê-çis'ian**, *n.* One rigidly exact in observing rules.

**Prê-çis'ion** (-sîzh'un), *n.* Exactness; accuracy.

**Prê-clûde'**, *v. t.* To prevent from entering; to hinder.

**Prê-clû'gion**, *n.* Act of preventing or shutting out.

**Prê-clû'sive**, *a.* Preventing.

**Prê-cô'cious**, *a.* Ripely prematurely; too forward.

**Prê-cô'cious-ness**, *n.* Premature ripeness or development.

**Prê-cô'g'i-ty**, *n.* Premature growth and ripeness.

**Prê-cog-nî'tion** (-nîsh'un), *n.* Previous knowledge.

**Prê-con-çê've**, *v. t.* To conceive beforehand.

**Prê-con-çêp'tion**, *n.* Previous conception or opinion.

**Prê-con-çêrt'**, *v. t.* To concert or plan beforehand.

**Prê-con-çêrt'ed**, *a.* Previously concerted or planned.

**Prê-con'tract**, *n.* A contract previous to another.

**Prê-cûr'sor**, *n.* One who, or that which, precedes an event. — *SYN.* Forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign.

**Prê-cûr'sor-y**, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger.

**Prê-dâ'ceous** (-shus), *a.* Living by plunder.

**Prêd'a-to-ry**, *a.* Plundering.

**Prêd'c-gês'sor**, *n.* One who has gone before; an ancestor.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâ'ri-an**, *n.* One who believes in predestination. — *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâ'te**, *v. t.* To foreordain.

**Prê-dês'ti-nâ'tion**, *n.* The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.

**Prê-de-têr'mi-nate**, *a.* Determined beforehand.

**Prê-de-têr'min-â'tion**, *n.* Previous determination.

**Prê-de-têr'mine**, *v. t.* To determine beforehand.

**Prê'di-al**, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, land or farms.

**Prêd'i-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being predicable.

**Prêd'i-ca-ble**, *a.* Capable of being affirmed of or attributed to.

**Prê-di'e-a-ment**, *n.* Class; state; particular condition.

**Prêd'i-cate**, *n.* That which is affirmed or denied.

**Prêd'i-câ'te**, *v. t.* To affirm; to assert to belong to something.

**Prêd'i-câ'tion**, *n.* An affirmation concerning any thing.

**Prêd'i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Affirmative; positive.

**Prê-dîc't**, *v. t.* To foretell.

**Prê-dîc'tion**, *n.* A prophecy.

**Prê-dîc'tive**, *a.* Foretelling.

**Prê'di-lêc'tion**, *n.* A previous liking; partiality.

**Prê'dis-pô'se'**, *v. t.* To incline or adapt previously.

**Prê-dis'po-sî'tion** (-sîsh'un), *n.* Previous propensity.

**Prê-dôm'i-nânce**, *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

**Pre-dóm'i-nant**, *a.* Prevalent over others; predominating.  
**Pre-dóm'i-nant-ly**, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.  
**Pre-dóm'i-nâte**, *v. i.* To be superior; to have controlling influence; to rule; to prevail.  
**Prê-êm'i-nence**, *n.* Superiority to others in place or rank. [others.]  
**Prê-êm'i-nent**, *a.* Surpassing.  
**Prê-êm'i-nent-ly**, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree.  
**Prê-êmp'tion**, *n.* Act or right of buying something, as land, before others.  
**Preen**, *n.* A forked instrument used by clothiers. — *v. t.* To clean and adjust the feathers of, as birds.  
**Prê-en-gâg'e**, *v. t.* To engage beforehand.  
**Prê-en-gâg'e-ment**, *n.* A prior engagement or obligation; previous attachment.  
**Prê-es-tâb'lish**, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.  
**Prê-ex-ist'**, *v. i.* To exist beforehand. [existence.]  
**Prê-ex-ist'ence**, *n.* Previous.  
**Prê-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Existing.  
**Prê-ex-ist'ing**, *a.* Existing in time previous.  
**Prê-face** (42), *n.* An introductory speech or writing. — *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks.  
**Prê-fa-to-ry**, *a.* Introductory.  
**Prê-feet**, *n.* A governor or chief officer; a commander.  
**Prê-feet-ûre**, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.  
**Prê-fêr'** (12, 123, 130), *v. t.* To esteem above others; to choose; to offer; to exalt.  
**Prê-fêr-a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of preference. [ence.]  
**Prê-fêr-a-bly**, *adv.* In preference.  
**Prê-fêr-ence**, *n.* Estimation or choice above another.  
**Prê-fêr-ment**, *n.* Advancement to a higher office or honor.  
**Prê-fig'u-râ'tion**, *n.* Previous representation by similitude.  
**Prê-fig'u-ra-tive**, *a.* Showing by previous types or signs.  
**Prê-fig'ûre**, *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand.  
**Prê-fig'ûre-ment**, *n.* Preshow. [fore.]  
**Prê-fix'**, *v. t.* To place before.  
**Prê'fix**, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word prefixed.  
**Prêg'nan-cy**, *n.* State of being with young; fertility.

**Prêg'nant**, *a.* Being with young; fertile; teeming.  
**Prêg'nant-ly**, *adv.* In a pregnant manner; fruitfully.  
**Prê-hên'sile**, *a.* Grasping;  
**Prê-hên'so-ry**, *a.* adapted to grasp or seize.  
**Prê-hên'sion**, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand.  
**Prê-jûd'ge**, *v. t.* To judge before hearing.  
**Prê-jûd'g-ment**, *n.* Act of prejudging.  
**Prê-jû'di-cate**, *v. t.* To determine beforehand; to prejudge.  
**Prê-jû'di-câ'tion**, *n.* Act of judging without due examination.  
**Prê-jû-di-ce**, *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession; bias; injury. — *v. t.* To bias unduly.  
**Prê-jû-di'cial** (-dîsh'al), *a.* Likely to injure; hurtful.  
**Prê-l'a-cy**, *n.* Office of a Prelate.  
**Prê-l'a-tism**, *a.* prelate; government by prelates.  
**Prê-l'ate**, *n.* A high dignitary of the church.  
**Prê-lât'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to prelates.  
**Prê-lât'ic-al**, *a.* to prelates or the prelate.  
**Prê-l'a-tist**, *n.* One who supports prelacy.  
**Prê-lêc'tion**, *n.* A public lecture or discourse.  
**Prê-lî-bâ'tion**, *n.* A foretaste.  
**Prê-lîm'i-na-ry**, *a.* Preceding. — *SYN.* Introductory; previous; preparatory. — *n.* A first step; introduction.  
**Prê-lûde**, or **Prê'lûde**, *n.* Previous air in music; an introductory performance.  
**Prê-lûd'e**, *v. t.* or *i.* To preface; to serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.  
**Prê-lû'sive**, *a.* Serving to pre-lû'so-ry, *a.* introduce.  
**Prê-ma-tûre**, *a.* [lat. *præmaturus*, fr. *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] Ripe too soon; too hasty; too early.  
**Prê-ma-tûre'ly**, *adv.* Before the proper time.  
**Prê-ma-tûre'ness**, *n.* Qual-  
**Prê-ma-tûr'i-ty**, *n.* ity of being premature.  
**Prê-mêd'i-tâte**, *v. t.* or *i.* To meditate beforehand.  
**Prê-mêd'i-tâ'ted**, *a.* Conceived, designed, or contrived beforehand.  
**Prê-mêd'i-tâ'tion**, *n.* Previous deliberation; forethought.  
**Prê-mi-er** (or *prêm'yer*), *n.*

First minister of state. — *a.* First; chief; principal.  
**Prê-mîs'e'** (153), *v.* To lay down premises.  
**Prê-mîs-es**, *n. pl.* Propositions admitted; a building and its adjuncts.  
**Prê-mi-um**, *n.* Reward; advance; something given or offered for the loan of money; money paid for insurance.  
**Prê-môn'ish**, *v. t.* To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.  
**Prê-mo-nî'tion** (-nîsh'un), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.  
**Prê-môn'i-to-ry**, *a.* Giving previous notice.  
**Prê-ôc'e-u-pan-cy**, *n.* Previous possession.  
**Prê-ôc'e-u-pâ'tion**, *n.* Prior occupation.  
**Prê-ôc'e-u-p'y**, *v. t.* To take possession of before another.  
**Prê-or-dâin'**, *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand.  
**Prê-ôr'di-nâ'tion**, *n.* Act of foreordaining.  
**Prê-pa-râ'tion**, *n.* Act of preparing, or making ready; preparatory act.  
**Prê-pâr'a-tive**, *a.* Adapted.  
**Prê-pâr'a-to-ry**, *a.* or tending to prepare.  
**Prê-pâr'a-tive**, *n.* That which prepares or is done to prepare; preparation.  
**Prê-pâre'**, *v. t.* To make fit or ready; to qualify.  
**Prê-pây'**, *v. t.* To pay in advance, as postage.  
**Prê-pêns'e**, *a.* Premeditated.  
**Prê-pôn'der-ance**, *n.* Superiority of weight or power.  
**Prê-pôn'der-ant**, *a.* Superior in weight or influence.  
**Prê-pôn'der-âte**, *v. t.* or *i.* To outweigh.  
**Prê-pôn'der-â'tion**, *n.* Act of outweighing.  
**Prê-p'o-sî'tion** (-zîsh'un), *n.* A particle governing a noun or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word.  
**Prê-p'o-sî'tion-al** (-zîsh'un), *a.* Relating to prepositions.  
**Prê-pôg'i-tive**, *a.* Put before.  
**Prê-pos-sêss'** (-pos-sêss' or -poz-zêss'), *v. t.* To preoccupy; to bias; to prejudice.  
**Prê-pos-sêss'ing** (-pos-sêss' or -poz-zêss'-), *a.* Adapted to invite favor.  
**Prê-pos-sêss'ion** (-sêss'un or -zêss'un), *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion.  
**Prê-pôs'ter-oûs**, *a.* Absurd.

Pre-pôs'ter-ôus-ly, *adv.* Absurdly; foolishly.

Prê-rêq'ui'site (-rêk'wî-), *a.*

Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something previously necessary.

Prê-rôg'a-tive, *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

Prê'sage, or Prê's'age, *n.* A prognostic; a token.

Prê-sâge', *v. t.* To foreshow; to foretoken; to forebode.

Prê's'by-ter, *n.* An elder; a priest.

Prê's'by-tê'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters. — *n.* One who belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Prê's'by-tê'ri-an-ism, *n.* Principles and government of Presbyterians.

Prê's'by-ter-y, *n.* A body of pastors and ruling elders.

Prê'sci-ence' (prê'shi-enss), *n.* Foreknowledge.

Prê'sci-ent (prê'shî-ent), *a.* Foreknowing.

Prê-scribe', *v. t. or i.* To direct; to dictate; to lay down rules.

Prê'script, *n.* An official or authoritative direction.

Prê-scription, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim from long use or possession.

Prê-scrip-tive, *a.* Arising from prescription.

Prê's'ence, *n.* A being present; neighborhood; mien.

Prê's'ent, *a.* In company; being now or here; immediate. — *n.* Something presented; the present time.

Prê-s'ent', *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to exhibit; to view; to prefer; to indict.

Prê-s'ent'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being present.

Prê's'en-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of presenting; exhibition.

Prê-s'ent'i-ment, *n.* Previous notion or apprehension.

Prê's'ent-ly, *adv.* Shortly; soon; immediately.

Prê-s'ent'ment, *n.* A presenting; representation; accusation by a grand jury.

Prê-s'erv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being preserved.

Prê's'er-vâ'tion, *n.* Act of preserving; safety; security.

Prê-s'erv'a-tive, *a.* Having

Prê-s'erv'a-to-ry, *a.* power to preserve. — *n.* That which preserves.

Prê-s'erve', *v. t.* To keep safe from injury or destruc-

tion; to save; to secure; to defend. — *n.* Fruit preserved; a place to keep game or fish in.

Prê-s'erv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, preserves.

Prê-s'ide', *v. i.* To exercise superintendence or control.

Prê's'i-den-cy, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of president.

Prê's'i-dent, *n.* One at the head of a society, college, or republic.

Prê's'i-dên'tial, *a.* Pertaining to a president.

Prê'ss' (124, *v. t.* To squeeze; to crowd; to urge. — *v. i.* To encroach; to urge vehemently. — *n.* A machine for pressing; a machine for printing; art of printing and publishing; publications collectively; urgency; a crowd; a throng.

Prê'ss'-bêd, *n.* A bed that may be turned up and inclosed in a closet.

Prê'ss'-gâng, *n.* A crew that impresses men as seamen.

Prê'ss'ing, *a.* Urgent.

Prê'ss'-man (123, 143), *n.* The man who impresses the sheets in printing.

Prê'ss'ure (prê'ss'ur'), *n.* Act of pressing; affliction; weight; force; urgency.

Prê's'tige, *n.* Influence coming from past success, character, or deeds. [denly.]

Prê's'to, *adv.* Quickly; suddenly.

Prê-sûm'a-ble, *a.* Such as may be presumed.

Prê-sûme', *v. i.* [Lat. *presumere*, fr. *præ*, before, and *sumere*, to take.] To suppose; to venture without leave.

Prê-sûmp'tion, *n.* Opinion; strong probability; excess of confidence.

Prê-sûmp-tive, *a.* Partaking of presumption.

Prê-sûmpt'u-ôus, *a.* Rashly; bold; unduly confident.

Prê'sup-pô's'al, *n.* Previous supposition.

Prê'sup-pôse', *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted.

Prê-t'ense', *n.* See *Pretense*.

Prê-tend', *v. t.* To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to feign; to claim. — *v. i.* To use pretense.

Prê-tend'ed, *p. a.* Having a false appearance or claim.

Prê-tend'er, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.

Prê-t'ense' (149), *n.* A simu-

lated claim or assumption; a pretext; assumption.

Prê-tên'sion, *n.* Claim, true or false; pretense.

Prê-tên'ti-ôus, *a.* Making great pretensions.

Prê'ter-im-pêr'fect, *a.* Not absolutely or distinctly past.

Prê'ter-it, or Prê'ter-it, *a.* (*Gram.*) Past or perfectly past. [Written also *preterite*.]

Prê'ter-i'tion (-ish/un), *n.* Act of passing or going past.

Prê'ter-mis'sion (-mîsh/un), *n.* The act of omitting.

Prê'ter-mît', *v. t.* To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

Prê'ter-nât'u-ral, *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural; aside from nature.

Prê'ter-pêr'fect, *a.* Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.

Prê'ter-plu-pêr'fect, *a.* Expressing action or being at or before another past event or time; pluperfect.

Prê-têxt', or Prê'text (111), *n.* A pretense; an excuse.

Prê'tor, *n.* A civil officer among the ancient Romans.

Prê-tô'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge.

Prê'ti-tly (prît'ti- or prêt'ti-), *adv.* Neatly; pleasingly.

Prê'ty (prît'ty or prêt'ty), *a.* Neat; handsome. — *adv.* In some degree; tolerably.

Prê-vâil', *v. t.* To be prevalent; to be generally received. [predominant.]

Prê-vâil'ing, *a.* Prevalent.

Prêv'a-lence', *n.* Most general reception; predominance.

Prêv'a-lent, *a.* Predominant; powerful.

Prê-vâr'i-câte, *v. i.* To avoid giving a direct answer. — *SYN.* To evade; equivocate; quibble. [quibbling.]

Prê-vâr'i-câ'tion, *n.* Act of Prê-vâr'i-câ'tor, *n.* One who quibbles; a shuffler.

Prê-vên't-ent, *a.* Going before; preceding; preventive.

Prê-vên't', *v. t.* To hinder; to stop; to anticipate.

Prê-vên'tion, *n.* Hindrance.

Prê-vên'tive, *a.* Tending to hinder or prevent. — *n.* Something that prevents.

Prê'vi-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *prævius*, going before, fr. *præ*, before, and *via*, the way.] Going before in time; prior; antecedent.

Prê'vi-ôus-ly, *adv.* Antecedently; beforehand.

**Pre-vi'sion** (-vîzh'un), *n.*  
Foresight; foreknowledge.

**Prey** (prâ), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder. — *v. t.* To take food by violence; to collect spoil; to plunder.

**Price**, *n.* Equivalent paid for anything; value; reward.

**Price/-eûr'rent**, *n.* A published list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, &c.

**Price/less**, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable.

**Prick**, *v. t.* To pierce; to spur. — *v. i.* To become acid. — *n.* A puncture; a sharp point.

**Prick'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, pricks.

**Prick'le** (prîk'li), *n.* A sharp pointed projection.

**Prick'li-ness**, *n.* Fullness of prickles.

**Prick'ly**, *a.* Full of prickles.

**Pride**, *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; generous elation of heart; dignity; that of which one is proud. — *v. t.* To indulge in self-esteem.

**Priest**, *n.* A clergyman; an ecclesiastic.

**Priest'craft**, *n.* Religious fraud or imposition.

**Priest'ess**, *n.* A female priest.

**Priest'hôod**, *n.* Office of a priest; the order of priests.

**Priest'li-ness**, *n.* Appearance and manners of a priest.

**Priest'ly**, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a priest; sacerdotal.

**Prig**, *n.* A conceited fellow. — *v. t.* To steal.

**Prig'ish** (129), *a.* Conceited; pert; affected.

**Prim**, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice. — *v. t.* To deck with great nicety.

**Prî'ma-cy**, *n.* Office or dignity of an archbishop.

**†Prî'mâ-Dôn'nâ**, *n.* [It.] The first female singer in an opera.

**Prim'age**, *n.* A charge imposed in addition to the freight. [nally.]

**Prî'ma-ri-ly** (135), *adv.* Originally.

**Prî'ma-ry**, *a.* Original; first in time, meaning, or rank.

**Prî'mate**, *n.* Chief ecclesiastic; an archbishop.

**Prime**, *a.* First; original; chief; early. — *n.* The dawn; spring; the best part; youth; full health. — *v. t.*

To put powder in the pan of, as of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.

**Prim'er**, *n.* A small first book for children; a kind of type

of which there are two species, one called

Long-primer,  
and the other called

## Great-primer.

**Pri-mê'val** (45), *a.* [Lat. *primævus*, fr. *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Belonging to the earliest ages; primitive.

**Prim'ing**, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid on in painting.

**Prim'i-tive**, *a.* First; original. — *n.* A primitive word.

**Prim'ness**, *n.* Affected niceness or formality.

**Pri'mo-gên'i-al**, *a.* First horn or made.

**Pri'mo-gên'i-tor**, *n.* The first father or forefather.

**Pri'mo-gên'i-tûre**, *n.* Seniority by birth; exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter. [der; original.]

**Pri-môr'di-al**, *a.* First in order.

**Prim'rose**, *n.* An early flowering plant.

**Prince** (140), *n.* A king's son; a sovereign; a ruler.

**Prince'dôm**, *n.* The dignity or domain of a prince; sovereignty.

**Prince'li-ness**, *n.* State or manner of a prince.

**Prince'ly**, *a.* Of or relating to a prince; grand.

**Prin'cess**, *n.* The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.

**Prin'ci-pal**, *a.* Chief; capital. — *n.* A chief man; a head; a sum of money at interest.

**Prin'ci-pâl'i-ty**, *n.* A prince's domain; sovereignty.

**Prin'ci-pal-ly**, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.

**Prin'ci-ple**, *n.* A settled or right rule of conduct; fundamental truth; tenet; an original element.

**Prink**, *v. t.* To dress for show.

**Print**, *v. t.* To mark by impression. — *n.* A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; cloth stamped with figures.

**Print'er**, *n.* One who prints.

**Print'ing**, *n.* The art or practice of a printer.

**Pri'or**, *a.* Former; antecedent. — *n.* The superior of a monastery.

**Pri'or-ess**, *n.* The lady superior of a convent.

**Pri-ôr'i-ty**, *n.* State of being first in time or rank, &c.

**Pri'or-y**, *n.* A religious house, a convent.

**Prism**, *n.* A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.



**Pris-mât'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, prisms.

**Pris'g'on** (pris'n), *v. t.* To shut up; to confine. — *n.* A jail.

**Pris'g'on-er**, *n.* One under arrest; a captive. [nal.]

**Pris'tine**, *a.* Ancient; original.

**Prith'ee**, *adv.* I pray thee.

**Prî'va-cy**, *n.* Retirement; secrecy; a place of retreat.

**Prî'vate**, *a.* Secret; peculiar to one's self; alone. — *n.* A common soldier.

**Prî'va-teer'**, *n.* A private ship of war commissioned to take prizes. — *v. t.* To cruise in a privateer.

**Prî'vate-ly**, *adv.* In a private or secret manner.

**Prî-vât'ion**, *n.* Act of depriving; absence; loss.

**Prî'v-a-tive**, *a.* Causing privation. — *n.* A prefix to a word, giving it a negative signification. [shrub]

**Prî'v'et**, *n.* An ornamental shrub.

**Prî'v'i-lêge**, *v. t.* To invest with peculiar rights — *n.* Peculiar advantage or right.

— *SYN.* Privilege. [vately.]

**Prî'v'i-ly**, *adv.* Secretly; privately.

**Prî'v'i-ty**, *n.* Private knowledge and concurrence.

**Prî'v'y**, *a.* Privately knowing and consenting; private. — *n.* A partaker; a necessary house.

**Prize**, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, fr. *prendre*, to take, *pris*, taken.] A reward; something taken from an enemy. — *v. i.* To value; to esteem.

**Prô and Côn**. [Lat. *pro* and *contra*.] For and against.

**Prôb'a-bîl'i-ty**, *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.

**Prôb'a-ble**, *a.* Likely to be, or to be true. [hood.]

**Prôb'a-bly**, *adv.* In likelihood.

**Prô'b'ate**, *n.* Proof of a will; a court for the trial of wills.

**Pro-bâ'tion**, *n.* A proof; trial.

**Pro-bâ'tion-al**, *a.* Serving for probation or trial.

**Pro-bâ'tion-a-ry**, *a.* ing for probation or trial.

Pro-bā'tion-er, *n.* One undergoing probation: a novice.  
 Prō'ba-to-ry, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.

Prōbe, *n.* A surgeon's instrument. — *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search thoroughly.  
 Prōb'i-ty, *n.* Uniform uprightness; integrity. [solved.]

Prōb'lem, *n.* A question to be Prōb'lem-āt'ic, } *a.* Ques-  
 Prōb'lem-āt'ic-al, } tionable; uncertain.

†Prō-bōs'cis, *n.* [Gr. *probos-kis*, fr. *pro*, before, and *boskein*, to feed.] The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.

Pro-gēd'ūre, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; process.

Pro-ceed', *v. i.* To go forward.

Pro-ceed'ing, *n.* A transaction; operation. [sue; rents.]

Prō'ceeds (112), *n. pl.* 1s. Prō'cess (prō'ses), *n.* A proceeding; progress; order.

Pro-cēs'sion, *n.* A train of persons.

Pro-cēs'sion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, procession.

Pro-clāim', *v. t.* To pronounce publicly and solemnly; to publish; to promulgate.

Prōe'la-mā'tion, *n.* A publication by authority.

Pro-eliv'i-ty, *n.* Habitual or natural inclination.

Pro-cōn'sul, *n.* A governor of a province.

Pro-cōn'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a consul. [a procurator.]

Pro-cōn'su-late, *n.* Office of

Pro-crās'ti-nāte, *v. t. or i.* To put off from day to day.

Pro-crās'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.

Pro-crās'ti-nā'tor, *n.* One who puts any thing off to a future time: a dilatory person.

Prō're-āte, *v. t.* To generate.

Prō're-ā'tion, *n.* Production of young; generation.

Prō're-ā'tive, *a.* Having the power to beget; generative.

Prō're-ā'tor, *n.* One who begets; a sire.

Pro-crūs'te-an, *a.* Relating to, or like, Procrustes, a fabulous highwayman, who is said to have placed his captives on a couch, and stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length.

Pro-ce'tor, *n.* An officer in adultery and ecclesiastical

causes; an officer of a university.

Proe-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proctor.

Pro-cūm'bent, *a.* Lying down or on the face.

Pro-cūr'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable.

Prōe'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of procuring; procurement.

Prōe'u-rā'tor, *n.* One who manages another's affairs.

Pro-cūre', *v. t.* To obtain; to gain; to cause; to acquire.

Pro-cūre'ment (132), *n.* Act of procuring or obtaining.

Prōd'i-gal, *a.* Lavish; wasteful. — *n.* A spendthrift.

Prōd'i-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Wasteful expenditure; excessive liberality. — SYN. Extravagance; profusion; waste.

Prōd'i-gal-ly, *adv.* Lavishly.

Pro-dig'ioūs (-dij'us), *a.* Very great; astonishing; enormous in size, quantity, &c.

Pro-dig'ioūs-ly (-dij'us-ly), *adv.* Astonishingly; enormously; wonderfully.

Prōd'i-gy (141), *n.* Any surprising thing; a wonder.

Pro-dūge', *v. t.* To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to exhibit.

Prōd'uce, *n.* That which is produced or yielded; grain.

Pro-dū'ger, *n.* One who produces. [being produced.]

Pro-dū'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of

Prōd'uct, *n.* A thing produced; effect; result; sum.

Pro-dūc'tile, *a.* Capable of being extended.

Pro-dūc'tion, *n.* Act of producing; fruit; product.

Pro-dūet'ive, *a.* Causing to exist; fertile; efficient.

Pro-dūet'ive-ness, *n.* The quality of producing.

Prō'em, *n.* A preface; introduction; prelude.

Pro-ē'mi-al, *a.* Introductory.

Prōf'a-nā'tion, *n.* A violation of sacred things.

Pro-fāne', *a.* [Lat. *profanus*, fr. *pro*, before, without, and *fanum*, temple.] Irreverent to God, and to sacred things; impious. — *v. t.* To violate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute. [ly.]

Pro-fāne'ly, *adv.* Irreverent-

Pro-fāne'ness, } *n.* Impiety;

Pro-fān'i-ty, } irreverence for sacred things.

Pro-fess', *v. t.* To declare openly; to avow. [al.]

Pro-fess'ed-ly, *adv.* By avow-

Pro-fēs'sion (-fesh'un), *n.*

Open declaration; avowal; vocation; occupation.

Pro-fēs'sion-al, *a.* Belonging to a profession.

Pro-fēs'sion-al-ly, *adv.* By profession.

Pro-fēs'sor, *n.* One who makes any profession; a public teacher in literature or science. [ing to a professor.]

Prōf'es-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertain-

Pro-fēs'sor-ship, *n.* Office of a professor.

Prōf'fer (130), *v. t.* To propose for acceptance. — *n.* An offer made; attempt.

Pro-fi'ci-en-cy (-lish'en-), *n.* Progress made; advance.

Pro-fi'cient (-lish'ent), *n.* One who has made progress or advance; an expert; an adept.

Prōf'ile (or prō'feel), *n.* Outline; side face. — *v. t.* To draw a side view of.

Prōf'it (121), *n.* Gain; advantage; use; benefit. — *v.* (130) To benefit; to improve; to be of advantage.

Prōf'it-a-ble, *a.* Yielding advantage; lucrative; useful.

Prōf'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being profitable.

Prōf'it-a-bly, *adv.* With advantage; advantageously.

Prōf'it-less, *a.* Void of profit.

Prōf'li-ga-cy, *n.* A profligate or very vicious life.

Prōf'li-gate, *a.* Lost to virtue. — *n.* An abandoned or shamefully vicious man.

Pro-found', *a.* Deep; thorough; low; learned. — *n.* The sea or ocean; an abyss.

Pro-found'ly, *adv.* Deeply.

Pro-found'ness, } *n.* Depth

Pro-fund'i-ty, } of place, or of knowledge.

Pro-fuse', *a.* Liberal to excess; exuberant. — SYN. Lavish; prodigal.

Pro-fuse'ly, *adv.* Prodigally.

Pro-fuse'ness, *n.* Prodigality; great abundance.

Pro-fū'sion, *n.* Great abundance; lavish supply; extravagance; prodigality.

Prōg, *n.* Mean or inferior food; victuals. — *v. i.* To go about begging; to steal.

Pro-gēn'i-tor, *n.* An ancestor; a forefather.

Pro-gē'ny, *n.* Offspring; race.

†Prog-nō'sis, *n.* The art or act of foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.

Prog-nōs'tic, *a.* Foreboding — *n.* A sign; token.

Y *Prognōs'tie-āte*, *v. t.* To foreshow or foretell.  
*Prognōs'ti-cā'tion*, *n.* The act of foretelling.  
*Prognōs'ti-cā'tor*, *n.* One who foretells.  
*Prō'gram*, } *n.* An outline  
*Prō'gramme*, } of some public performance.  
*Prō'gress*, *n.* A course onward; advance.  
*Pro-grēss'*, *v. i.* To advance; to proceed; to go on.  
*Pro-grēs'sion*, *n.* Advance.  
*Pro-grēs'sion-al*, *a.* Advancing; } ward; advancing.  
*Pro-grēss'ive*, *a.* Going on.  
*Pro-grēss'ive-ly*, *adv.* With progress.  
*Pro-grēss'ive-ness*, *n.* State of being progressive.  
*Pro-hib'it*, *v. t.* To forbid.  
*Prō'hi-b'ition* (-bīsh'un), *n.* Act of forbidding.  
*Pro-hib'it-ive*, } *a.* Contain-  
*Pro-hib'it-o-ry*, } ing, or implying, prohibition.  
*Pro-jēct'*, *v. t.* [*lat. projicere*, -*jectum*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw.] To jut out; to be prominent. — *v. t.* To scheme; to devise; to draw.  
*Prō'ject*, *n.* A plan, scheme.  
*Pro-jēct'ile*, *a.* Impelling forward. — *n.* A body projected or impelled forward through the air.  
*Pro-jēc'tion*, *n.* Act of projecting; plan; delineation.  
*Prō-jēct'or*, *n.* One who projects or plans. } out.  
*Pro-jēct'ure*, *n.* A jutting.  
*Prō'late*, *a.* Elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.  
*Prō'i-cide*, *n.* The crime of destroying one's offspring.  
*Pro-lif'ic*, *a.* Generative; fruitful; productive.  
*Pro-lix'* (111), *a.* Long; tedious; minute.  
*Pro-lix'i-ty*, } *n.* Great.  
*Pro-lix'ness*, } length; tediousness.  
*Prō'o-cū'tor*, or *Pro-lōc'utor*, *n.* One who speaks for another; a spokesman.  
*Prō'lōgue* (prō'log), *n.* Introduction to a play.  
*Pro-lōng'*, *v. t.* To lengthen.  
*Prō'lon-gā'tion*, *n.* Act of lengthening in time or space; delay.  
*Prō'm-e-nāde'*, or *Prō'm'e-nāde'*, *n.* A walk. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or to exercise.

*Pro-mē'the-an*, *a.* Relating to Prometheus, who is fabled to have formed men of clay, whom he animated by means of fire which he stole from heaven. } ing promulgent.  
*Prō'm'i-nence*, *n.* State of being prominent.  
*Prō'm'i-nent*, *a.* Conspicuous; eminent. } nently.  
*Prō'm'i-nent-ly*, *adv.* Eminently.  
*Pro-mis'eu-ōus*, *a.* Mixed; indiscriminate; confused.  
*Pro-mis'eu-ōus-ly*, *adv.* Without distinction.  
*Prō'm'ise*, *n.* A declaration which binds the one who makes it; ground of hope. — *v. t.* To engage by declaration; to give hopes.  
*Prō'm'is-ee'*, *n.* One to whom a promise is made.  
*Prō'm'is-er*, } *n.* One who  
*Prō'm'is-or*, } promises.  
*Prō'm'is-so-ry*, *a.* Containing a promise.  
*Prō'm'on-to-ry*, *n.* A headland; high land jutting out into the sea.  
*Pro-mō'te'*, *v. t.* To forward; to advance; to raise; to elevate.  
*Pro-mō'ter*, *n.* An encourager. } ment.  
*Pro-mō'tion*, *n.* Advance.  
*Pro-mō'tive*, *a.* Tending to promote, advance, or aid.  
*Prō'mpt*, *a.* Ready; expeditious; quick. — *v. t.* To incite to action; to dictate.  
*Prō'mpt'er*, *n.* One who reminds a speaker.  
*Prō'mpt'i-tūde*, } *n.* Readiness.  
*Prō'mpt'ness*, } ness; expedition; alacrity.  
*Prō'mpt'ly*, *adv.* With readiness; immediately.  
*Pro-mūl'gāte*, } *v. t.* To make  
*Pro-mūl'ge'*, } known by open declaration.  
*Prō'mul-gā'tion*, *n.* A notice; open publication.  
*Prō'mul-gā'tor*, *n.* One who publishes or makes known.  
*Prō'ne*, *a.* Flat on the face; bending downward; sloping; inclined; disposed.  
*Prō'ne'ss*, *n.* A bending down; inclination } fork.  
*Prō'ng*, *n.* The branch of a *Pro-nōm'i-nal*, *a.* Belonging to a pronoun. } for a noun.  
*Prō'noun*, *n.* A word used *Pro-nounce'*, *v. t.* To speak; to utter rhetorically.  
*Pro-nounced'* (-nounst'), *a.* Strongly marked; decided.  
*Pro-nounce'a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.

*Pro-nūn'ci-a-mē'to*, *n.* A proclamation or manifesto.  
*Pro-nūn'ci-ā'tion* (-shī-ā-shun), *n.* Act or mode of utterance.  
*Prō'of*, *n.* Testimony; full evidence; trial; test; demonstration; a proof-sheet. — *a.* Impenetrable.  
*Prō'of-sheet*, *n.* An impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., for correction.  
*Prōp*, *n.* That on which a body rests; support. — *v. t.* To support; to uphold.  
*Prōp'a-ga-ble*, *a.* Capable of being propagated.  
*Prōp'a-gān'dā*, *n.* A Roman Catholic missionary society in Rome.  
*Prōp'a-gān'dism*, *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets.  
*Prōp'a-gān'dist*, *n.* A person who propagates opinions.  
*Prōp'a-gāte* (118), *v. t.* To generate; to increase; to promote. } sion; increase.  
*Prōp'a-gā'tion*, *n.* Extension.  
*Prōp'a-gā'tor*, *n.* One who propagates. } urge forward.  
*Pro-pēl'* (129), *v. t.* To drive or propel.  
*Pro-pēl'ler*, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a steamboat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself. } prooe.  
*Pro-pēnse'*, *a.* Inclined; inclined.  
*Pro-pēn'sion*, } *n.* Inclination;  
*Pro-pēn'si-ty*, } tion; bent of mind; tendency; bias; proclivity.  
*Prōp'er*, *a.* One's own; natural; fit; just; correct; denoting a particular person or place.  
*Prōp'er-ly*, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably.  
*Prōp'er-ty*, *n.* Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; thing possessed; an estate; goods. } tion.  
*Prōph'e-cy* (141), *n.* Prediction.  
*Prōph'e-si'er*, *n.* One who prophesies.  
*Prōph'e-sy*, *v. t.* or *i.* To foretell, as events. — SYN. To predict; foreshow.  
*Prōph'et* (121), *n.* One who prophesies. } prophet.  
*Prōph'et-ess*, *n.* A female prophet.  
*Pro-phē'tic*, } *a.* Unfold-  
*Pro-phē'tic-al*, } ing futuro events; relating to prophecy.  
*Pro-phē'tic-al-ly*, *adv.* In a prophetic manner.  
*Prōph'y-lāc'tic*, *a.* Defending from disease; preventive.  
*Pro-pin'qui-ty*, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relation.

**Pro-pi'ti-a-ble** (-pish/i-), *a.* Capable of being propitiated.  
**Pro-pi'ti-ate** (-pish/i-at), *v. t.* To appease and make favorable to; to conciliate.  
**Pro-pi'ti-a'tion** (-pish-i-/shun), *n.* Act of appeasing.  
**Pro-pi'ti-a'tor** (-pish/i-), *n.* One who propitiates.  
**Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry** (-pish/i-a-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. — *n.* The mercy-seat.  
**Pro-pi'tious** (-pish/us), *a.* Illegally favorable to success. — *SYN.* Auspicious; kind.  
**Pro-pi'tious-ly** (-pish/us-), *adv.* Favorably; auspiciously; kindly.  
**Prō-po-lis**, *n.* A substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.  
**Pro-pō'nent**, *n.* One who makes a proposal.  
**Pro-por'tion**, *n.* Comparative relation: equal share; equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one part to another.  
**Pro-por'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being proportioned.  
**Pro-por'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* According to proportion.  
**Pro-por'tion-al**, *a.* Having  
**Pro-por'tion-ate**, *a.* due proportion, or comparative relation.  
**Pro-por'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* In due proportion.  
**Pro-por'tion-ate**, *v. t.* To make proportional.  
**Pro-por'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.* In a proportionate degree.  
**Pro-pōs'al**, *n.* Offer; proffer; proposition.  
**Pro-pōse**, *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to purpose.  
**Prōp'o-si'tion** (-zish/un), *n.* A thing proposed; offer of terms.  
**Pro-pound**, *v. t.* To propose: to offer for consideration.  
**Pro-prī'e-ta-ry**, *n.* An owner. — *a.* Belonging to an owner.  
**Pro-prī'e-tor**, *n.* A possessor in his own right; an owner.  
**Pro-prī'e-tor-ship**, *n.* State of being proprietor.  
**Pro-prī'e-ty**, *n.* Fitness; justice; decorum.  
**Pro-pul'sion**, *n.* Act of propelling, or driving forward.  
**Prō-ro-gā'tion**, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another.  
**Pro-rōgue**, *v. t.* To continue from session to session.  
**Pro-gā'ie**, *a.* Consisting in,

or like, prose; common-place; prosy.  
**Pro-scē'ni-um**, *n.* Front part of the stage of a theater; part before the drop-scene.  
**Pro-scribe**, *v. t.* To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to interdict.  
**Pro-scrip'tion**, *n.* A dooming to death, exile, or outlawry.  
**Pro-serip'tive**, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, proscription.  
**Prose**, *n.* Language not in verse. — *v. i.* To talk in a dull, tedious manner.  
**Prōs'e-cūte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *prosequi*, -*secutus*, from *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] To pursue as a claim or an investigation; to sue at law.  
**Prōs'e-cū'tion**, *n.* Act of prosecuting. [prosecutes.  
**Prōs'e-cū'tor**, *n.* One who  
**Prōs'e-lyte**, *n.* A new convert. — *v. t.* To convert.  
**Prōs'e-lyt'ism**, *n.* Zeal to make converts.  
**Prōs'er**, *a.* A writer of prose; a tedious writer or speaker.  
**Pro-sō'di-al**, *a.* Pertaining, or according, to prosody.  
**Pro-sō'di-an**, *n.* One skilled  
**Pro-sō'di-st**, *n.* in prosody.  
**Prōs'o-dy**, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.  
**Prōs'pect**, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope.  
**Pro-spē'ction**, *n.* Act of looking forward.  
**Pro-spēct'ive**, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future; coming.  
**Pro-spēctive-ly**, *adv.* With reference to the future.  
**Pro-spēctus**, *n.* Plan of a proposed literary work.  
**Prōs'per**, *v. i.* To be successful. — *SYN.* To succeed; thrive; flourish. — *v. t.* To render successful; to favor.  
**Prōs-pēr'i-ty**, *n.* Good fortune; success.  
**Prōs'per-oūs**, *a.* Successful.  
**Prōs'per-oūs-ly**, *adv.* Successfully; fortunately.  
**Prōs'ti-tūte**, *v. t.* To offer to a lewd or bad use. — *a.* Devoted to base or lewd purposes. — *n.* A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness.  
**Prōs'ti-tū'tion**, *n.* Act of prostituting; common lewdness.  
**Prōs'trate**, *a.* Lying at length.  
**Prōs'trate**, *v. t.* To throw down; to lay flat.

**Pros-trā'tion**, *n.* Act of prostrating; total dejection or depression. [unins in front.  
**Prō'style**, *n.* A range of columns.  
**Prō'sy**, *a.* Dull and tedious.  
**Prō'u-a-sis**, *n.* Subordinate member of a conditional sentence.  
**Prō'te-an**, *a.* Relating to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, readily changing the form or appearance.  
**Pro-tēct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *protegere*, -*tectum*, fr. *pro*, before, and *tegere*, to cover.] To shield from danger; to save harmless; to defend.  
**Pro-tēc'tion**, *n.* Defense from injury or danger.  
**Pro-tēct'ive**, *a.* Defensive.  
**Pro-tēct'or**, *n.* One who defends from injury.  
**Pro-tēct'or-ate**, *n.* Government by a protector. [tector.  
**Pro-tēct'ress**, *n.* A female protector.  
**Protégé** (pro'tā'zhē'), *n.* One under the care and protection of another.  
**Pro-tēst'**, *v. i.* To affirm solemnly. — *v. t.* To declare against; to disown.  
**Prō'test** (112), *n.* A formal declaration of dissent.  
**Prō'test-ant**, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome. — *a.* Relating to Protestants or to Protestantism. [Iligion of Protestants.  
**Prō'test-ant-ism**, *n.* The religion of Protestants.  
**Prō'tes-tā'tion**, *n.* A solemn declaration.  
**Pro-thōn'o-ta-ry**, *n.* The chief clerk of a court.  
**Prō'to-cōl**, *n.* An original copy or rough draught of a treaty, &c.  
**Prō'to-mār'tyr**, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen.  
**Prō'to-plāst**, *n.* The thing first formed; an original.  
**Prō'to-type**, *n.* An original model; exemplar.  
**Pro-trāct'**, *v. t.* To lengthen in time; to prolong.  
**Pro-trāc'tion**, *n.* Act of protracting; a lengthening out.  
**Pro-trāct'ive**, *a.* Delaying.  
**Pro-trūde'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *protrudere*, fr. *pro*, forward, forth, and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust out. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.  
**Pro-trū'sion** (-trū'zhun), *n.* Act of thrusting out.  
**Pro-trū'sive**, *a.* Thrusting or impelling outward.

Pro-tū'ber-ance, *n.* A prominence; a swelling.

Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Prominent; swelling out.

Pro-tū'ber-ate, *v. i.* To become prominent; to swell or bulge out. [*jection*]

Pro-tū'ber-ā'tion, *n.* A proud. *a.* Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; haughty; fungous, as *proud flesh*.

Pro'ud'ly, *adv.* Haughtily.

Pro'v-a-ble (133), *a.* Capable of being proved.

Pro've, *v. t.* To try; to test; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to demonstrate; to experience. — *v. i.* To make trial; to be found by trial.

Pro'v'en-der, *n.* Dry food for cattle and horses.

Pro'verb, *n.* A short sentence often repeated, expressing an important truth; a wise saying; an adage; a maxim.

Pro-vērb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proverb; universally acknowledged or spoken of.

Pro-vērb'i-al-ly, *adv.* By or as a proverb.

Pro-vid'e, *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to prepare.

Pro'v'i-dence, *n.* Foresight; the care of God over his creatures. [*forehand*]

Pro'v'i-dent, *a.* Preparing beforehand. *a.* Relating to, or effected by, divine providence.

Pro'v'i-dēn'tial-ly, *adv.* By means of providence.

Pro'v'i-dent-ly, *adv.* With prudent foresight. [*vides*]

Pro-vid'er, *n.* One who provides. *a.* A distant portion of an empire or state; a region of country; district; office; business.

Pro-vin'cial, *n.* An inhabitant of a province. — *a.* Belonging to a province; unpolished.

Pro-vin'cial-ism, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province.

Pro-vi'sion (-vīzh'un), *n.* Preparation; something provided; food; previous stipulation. — *v. t.* To supply with stores.

Pro-vi'sion-al } (-vīzh'un),  
Pro-vi'sion-a-ry } *a.* Prepared for the occasion; temporary.

Pro-vi'sion-al-ly (-vīzh'un-), *adv.* Temporarily.

Pro-vi'so, *n.* (*pl.* Pro-vi'sōgōs,

18.) A conditional stipulation.

Pro-vi'so-ry, *a.* Conditional; temporary. [*of anger*]

Pro'v'o-ca'tion, *n.* A cause.

Pro-vō'ca-tive, *a.* Serving to provoke or excite. — *n.* Anything that tends to provoke; a stimulant.

Pro-vōke', *v. t.* To excite; to offend; to incense.

Pro'v'ost (prōv'ust, 39), *n.* A chief officer, or magistrate.

Pro'vost-mār'shal (*usually* *pron.* pro-vo'), *n.* A military officer who arrests deserters, &c.

Prow, *n.* Forepart of a ship.

Prow'ess, *n.* Bravery; valour.

Prowl, *v. i.* To rove for prey. — *n.* A roving for prey.

Prowl'er, *n.* One who prowls.

Pro'x'i-mate, *n.* Next immediately preceding or following. — *SYN.* Nearest; immediate; direct.

Pro'x'i-mate-ly, *adv.* By immediate relation; immediately. [*nearness*]

Prox-im'i-ty, *n.* Immediate

Pro'x'i-mo, *n.* The next, or the coming month.

Pro'x'y (141), *n.* Agency of a substitute; a substitute.

Prude, *n.* A woman of affected modesty or reserve.

Prud'ence, *n.* Practical wisdom; caution; discretion.

Pr'y'dent, *a.* Practically wise.

Pru-dēn'tial, *a.* Proceeding from, or guided by, prudence.

Pr'u'dent-ly, *adv.* Discreetly.

Pr'u'der-y, *n.* Affected modesty or reserve. [*coy*]

Pr'u'dish (133), *a.* Affectedly

Prūne, *n.* A dried plum. — *v. t.* To cut or lop off branches from; to trim.

Pru-nē'lā, { *n.* [*Prob.* from  
Pru-nē'lō, } its color, resembling that of *pruners*.] A kind of lasting, or smooth woolen stuff.

Pr'u'ri-ence, *n.* Itching or longing desire.

Pr'u'ri-ent, *a.* Uneasy with desire; itching.

Prus'sian (prūsh'an, or prōv'shan), *a.* Relating to Prussia.

Prūs'sie, or Prus'sie, *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue; — applied to an acid which is a deadly poison.

Pr'y, *v. i.* To examine or inspect closely. — *v. t.* To lift with a lever.

Psālm (sām), *n.* A sacred song or hymn. [*psalmis*]

Psālm'ist, *n.* A writer of

Psālm'o-dist (sālm'- or sām'-), *n.* One who sings psalms.

Psālm'o-dy (sālm'- or sām'-), *n.* Art or practice of singing psalms or hymns.

Psāl'ter (saw'ter), *n.* The book of Psalms.

Psāl'ter-y (saw'ter-), *n.* An ancient instrument of music.

Pshaw (shaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.

Ps'y'cho-lōg'ic } (sī-). *a.*  
Ps'y'cho-lōg'ic-al } Pertaining to the soul or to the science of the soul.

Ps'y-chōl'o-gy (sī-), *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the soul.

Ptōl'e-mā'ic (tōl-), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer.

Pt'y'a-lism (tī'-), *n.* Salivation. [*sexes*]

Pū'ber-ty, *n.* Ripe age in the

Pu-bēs'cence, *n.* A state of puberty; soft, short hairs.

Pu-bēs'cent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; covered with soft, short hairs.

Pūb'lie (127), *a.* Pertaining to a nation or to the community; common; open; general. — *n.* The body of the people.

Pūb'li-can, *n.* Keeper of an inn or public house; a collector of taxes or tribute.

Pūb'li-cā'tion, *n.* Act of publishing; thing published.

Pūb'li-cist, *n.* A writer on the laws of nations.

Pub'lic'i-ty, *n.* State of being public; notoriety.

Pūb'lie-ly, *adv.* Openly.

Pūb'lish, *v. t.* To make known or public; to put forth; to advertise. [*lishes*]

Pūb'lish-cr, *n.* One who publishes.

Pūb'lish-ment, *n.* Public notice of an intended marriage. [*ter*, or plant-louse.

Pū'ce-ron, *n.* The vine-fret.

Rūck'er, *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles. — *n.* A small fold or wrinkle.

Pūd'ging, *n.* A kind of food variously compounded.

Pūd'gle, *n.* A small pool of muddy water. — *v. t.* To make muddy; to render impervious to water; to deprive of carbon, as iron.

Pū'er-ile, *a.* [*Lat. puerilis, fr. puer, a boy.*] Childish; boyish.

Pū'er-il'i-ty, *n.* Childishness.



Pu-ér'per-al, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.

Puff (123), *n.* A slight blast of wind; a kind of light pastry; exaggerated commendation. — *v. t. or i.* To swell with wind; to pant; to praise extravagantly.

Puff'-ball, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust.

Puffy, *a.* Inflated; swollen; bombastic. [dog.]

Pug, *n.* A monkey; a little

Pugh (poo), *interj.* expressing contempt.

Pū'gil-ism, *n.* A fighting with the fist; boxing.

Pū'gil-ist, *n.* A boxer.

Pū'gil-ist'ic, *a.* Pertaining to fighting with the fist.

Pug-nā'ciōus, *a.* Inclined to fight; quarrelsome.

Pug-nā'ci-ty, *n.* Disposition to fight.

Pūis-ne (pū'ne), *a.* Small; younger; inferior in rank.

Pūis-sance, *n.* Power; strength; might.

Pūis-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty. [vomit.]

Pūke, *v. i.* To vomit. — *n.* A

Pūle, *v. i.* To cry and whine like a child.

Pull, *v. t.* To pluck; to draw. — *n.* Act of pulling.

Pul'let, *n.* A young hen.

Pul'ley (141), *n.* [From

pull.] A small wheel turning in a block, with a groove for a running cord.

Pūl'mo-na-ry, } *a.* Pertain-

Pūl-mōn'ic, } ing to, or af-

Pūlp, *n.* The soft, juicy part of fruit; any softness; marrow. — *v. t.* To deprive of pulp.

Pul'pit, *n.* An elevated station or desk for a preacher.

Pūlp'ous, } *a.* Of, or like,

Pūlp'y, } pulp; soft.

Pūl'sāte, *v. i.* To throb, as an artery; to beat.

Pūl'sa-tile, *a.* Capable of being struck or beaten.

Pul-sā'tion, *n.* A throb.

Pūl'sa-tive, } *a.* Beating like

Pūl'sa-to-ry, } a pulse.

Pūlse, *n.* A beating of arteries; peas, beans, &c.

Pūl'ver-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pulverized, or reduced to fine powder.

Pūl'ver-i-zā'tion, *n.* A reducing to powder.

Pūl'ver-ize, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to comminute.

Pul-vēr'u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fine powder.

Pūm'ice, *n.* A porous substance ejected from volcanoes.

Pu-mī'ciōus (-mīsh'us), *a.* Consisting of pumice.

Pūmp, *n.* An engine for raising water; a low shoe with a thin sole. — *v.* To raise with a pump; to draw out.

Pūmp'kin (81), *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.

Pūn, *n.* A word or expression with two meanings; a quibble. — *v. i.* (129) To play upon words.

Pūnch, *n.* A tool for making holes; a kind of liquor; a buffoon; a blow. — *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.

Pūnch'eon (-un), *n.* A tool for piercing, stamping, or the like; a cask holding 84 or 120 gallons.

Pūn'chī-nēl'lo, *n.* A buffoon; a character in a puppet-show.

Pūne-tīl'io (140), *n.* A nice point.

Pūne-tīl'ioūs, *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.

Pūnet'o, *n.* A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio: the point in fencing.

Pūnet'u-al, *a.* Prompt; exact to the time appointed; strict; nice.

Pūnet'u-āl'i-ty, *n.* Scrupulous exactness in time.

Pūnet'u-āl-ly, *adv.* Exactly.

Pūnet'u-āte, *v. t.* To mark with written points.

Pūnet'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of dividing sentences by means of points.

Pūnet'ūre, *n.* A small point or a hole made by pricking. — *v. t.* To prick with a pointed instrument. [min.]

Pūn'dit, *n.* A learned Brah-

Pūng, *n.* A kind of sleigh rudely made.

Pūn'gen-cy, *n.* Sharpness; keenness.

Pūn'gent, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, pricking.] Sharp; acrid.

Pūn'gent-ly, *adv.* In a pungent manner.

Pūnie, *a.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless; perfidious.

Pūn'ish, *v. t.* To inflict pain on for an offense. — *SVN.* To correct; scourge; chasten; castigate.

Pūn'ish-a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be punished. [ishes.]

Pūn'ish-er, *n.* One who pun-

Pūn'ish-ment, *n.* Any penalty inflicted or suffered as the reward of a crime.

Pūni-tive, } *a.* Inflicting

Pūni-to-ry, } punishment

Pūnk, *n.* Substance used for tinder; a strumpet.

Pūn'ster, *n.* One who puns.

Pūnt, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used for various purposes.

Pūny (26), *a.* Little and weak.

Pūp, *n.* A young dog; a whelp. — *v. i.* To bring forth puppies.

Pū'pā, *n.* (pl. Pū'pā.) A chrysalis.

Pū'pil, *n.* A scholar; apple of the eye.

Pū'pil-age (130), *n.* The state of a pupil or scholar.

Pū'pil-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

Pūp'pet, *n.* A small image moved by wires; a doll.

Pūp'py (141), *n.* A young dog

Pūp'py-ism, *n.* Cringing meanness; coxcombry.

Pūr (125), *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. — *n.* A murmuring sound made by cats.

Pūr'blind, *a.* Near-sighted.

Pūr'chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being purchased.

Pūr'chase, *v. t.* To buy; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. — *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever. [buys.]

Pūr'cha-ser, *n.* One who

Pūre, *a.* Clear; unpolluted; real; genuine; chaste.

Pūre'ly (132), *adv.* In a pure manner; merely. [pure.]

Pūre'ness, *n.* State of being

Pūr-gā'tion, *n.* Act of cleansing or cleaning from a crime.

Pūr'ga-tive, *a.* Cleansing; cathartic. — *n.* A cathartic medicine. [to purgatory.]

Pūr'ga-tō-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining

Pūr'ga-to-ry, *n.* A place in which some suppose the souls of the dead are purified by punishment.

Pūrge, *v. t.* [Lat. *purgare*, contracted fr. *purum agere*, to make clean.] To cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt. — *n.* A cathartic medicine.

Pūri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.

Pūri-fi-er, *n.* One who, or that which, purifies.

Pūri-fy, *v. t. or i.* To make



Pulleys.

or grow pure or clean; to cleanse; to refine.

**Pū'rism**, *n.* Nicety, especially in the use of words.

**Pū'rist**, *n.* One nice in the choice of words.

**Pū'ri-tan**, *n.* A dissenter from the church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Pū'ri-tān'ie**, } *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans and their doctrines; rigid.

**Pū'ri-tān'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

**Pū'ri-tan-ism**, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.

**Pū'ri-ty** (133), *n.* State of being pure; cleanness; clearness; chastity.

**Pūrl**, *v. i.* To flow with a gentle noise. — *n.* A gentle murmur of a stream; a border; malt liquor spiced.

**Pū'rliēu**, *n.* Environs.

**Pū'r'lin**, *n.* A timber to support rafters. [pilfer.]

**Pur-loin**, *v. t.* To steal; to Pur-loin'er, *n.* One who steals.

**Pū'ple**, *a.* Red tinged with blue. — *n.* A color composed of red and blue; a robe; (*pl.*) spots of a livid color on the skin. — *v. t.* To color with purple. [ple.]

**Pū'plish**, *a.* Somewhat purple.

**Pū'pōrt**, *n.* That which is meant; meaning; tendency.

— *v. t.* To intend; to signify.

**Pū'pose** (pū'pus), *n.* Object to be accomplished. — *SYN.* Intention; aim; view; end.

— *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve.

**Pū'pose-ly** (pū'pus-), *adv.* Intentionally; with design.

**Pūr**. (125) See *Pur*.

**Pū'rse**, *n.* A small money-bag. — *v. t.* To put in a purse; to contract.

**Pū'rse'-pride**, *n.* Pride of money. [wealth.]

**Pū'rse'-proud**, *a.* Proud of money.

**Pū'rser**, *n.* The paymaster of a ship.

**Pur-sū'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued.

**Pur-sū'ance**, *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence.

**Pur-sū'ant**, *a.* Done in consequence; conformable.

**Pur-sū'e**, *v. t.* To follow; to chase. — *v. i.* To proceed, in argument or discourse.

**Pur-sū'er**, *n.* One who pursues, chases, or follows.

**Pur-sū'it**, *n.* Act of following; chase; course of business.

**Pū'r-sui-vant** (-swI-), *n.* A state messenger.

**Pū'r'sy**, *a.* Fat and short-breathed.

**Pū'r-lenge**, *n.* Generation of pus; matter.

**Pū'r-lent**, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.

**Pur-vey'** (-vā'), *v. t.* To furnish or provide. — *v. i.* To buy provisions; to cater.

**Pur-vey'ance**, *n.* Procurement of provisions.

**Pur-vey'or**, *n.* One who provides; a caterer.

**Pū'r-view**, *n.* The body of a statute; limit; scope; extent; sphere.

**Pūs**, *n.* The matter or yellowish-white, creamy liquid of a sore or ulcer.

**Push**, *v. t.* To urge or impel. — *n.* An urging; a thrust.

**Pū'sil-la-nim'i-ty**, *n.* Weakness of mind; cowardice; poltroonery.

**Pū'sil-lān'i-mōtis**, *a.* [Lat *pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, mind.] Destitute of courage.

— *SYN.* Cowardly; dastardly.

**Puss**, *n.* A cat; a hare.

**Pūst'u-late**, *v. i.* To form into pustules.

**Pūst'ule**, *n.* A small pimple containing pus. [tules.]

**Pūst'u-lōus**, *a.* Having pustules.

**Put**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUT.] To lay in a place; to apply; to propose. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.

**Pū'ta-tive**, *a.* Supposed.

**Pū't-log**, *n.* A short piece of timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.

**Put'-off**, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; a subterfuge.

**Pū'tre-fāc'tion**, *n.* Process of decaying or rotting.

**Pū'tre-fāc'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to promote, putrefaction; making rotten.

**Pū'tre-fy**, *v. t.* or *i.* To dissolve or rot, as organized matter. [rotting.]

**Pu-trēs'cence**, *n.* State of Pu-trēs'cent, *a.* Becoming putrid or rotten, as organized bodies.

**Pu-trēs'ci-ble**, *a.* Liable to become putrid. [ten.]

**Pū'trid**, *a.* Decomposed; rot-

**Pū'trid'i-ty**, } *n.* State of being putrid.

**Pū'trit-ness**, }

**Pū'tty**, *n.* A kind of paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil.

**Pū'z-zle**, *n.* Perplexity; a toy

which perplexes. — *v. t.* To perplex, as the mind; to nonplus.

**Pyg-mē'an**, *a.* Dwarfish.

**Pýg'my** (141), *n.* A dwarf. — *a.* Small; diminutive.

**Pýr'a-mid**, *n.* A solid, having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles



having a common vertex.

**Pý-rām'id-al**, } *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

**Pýr'a-mid'ie-al**, }

**Pýre**, *n.* The funeral pile.

**Pýr'i-fōrm**, *a.* Having the form of a pear.

**†Pý-rī'tēs**, *n.* A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

**Pýr'o-lig'ne-ōus**, } *a.* Produced by the distillation of wood.

**Pý-rōl'o-gy**, *n.* Science of heat; a treatise on heat, latent and sensible. [by fire.]

**Pýr'o-mān'cy**, *n.* Divination

**Pý-rōm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by a mercurial thermometer.

**Pýr'o-tēch'nie**, *a.* Relating to fire-works, or to the art of forming them.

**Pýr'o-tēch'nies**, } *n.* Art of making fire-works, as rockets, &c.

**Pýr'o-tēch'nist**, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fire-works.

**Pýr'rhie** (pír'rik), *n.* A metrical foot of two short syllables; an ancient military dance.

**Pýr'rho-nism**, *n.* Universal doubt or skepticism.

**Pýth'a-gō're-an**, or **Pýthāg'o-rē'an**, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras, an ancient philosopher, or to the doctrines he taught.

**Pýth'i-an**, *a.* Relating to the Pythoness, or to certain games celebrated at Delphi.

**Pýth'o-ness**, *n.* A priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.


**Pýx** (140), *n.* Among Roman Catholics, the box in which the consecrated host is kept; a box used at the English mint for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal.

## Q.


**QUACK** (5), *v. i.* To cry like a duck; to boast. — *n.* A pretender to medical skill. [quack.]

**Quack'er-y**, *n.* Practice of a f  
**Quad'ra-gēs'i-mā**, *n.* Forty days of fast before Easter; Lent.

**Quad'ra-gēs'i-mal**, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

**Quad'ran-gle**, *n.* A plane figure of 4 angles and 4 sides.  **Quadrangle.**

**Quad-rān'gu-lar**, *a.* Having four angles.

**Quad'rānt** (kwōd'-), *n.* [Lat. *quadrans*, a fourth part, from *quatuor*, four.] Quarter of a circle; arc of 90°; an instrument for taking altitudes.  [to a quadrant.]

**Quad-rānt'al**, *a.* Pertaining  
**Quad'rat** (kwōd'-), *n.* A low piece of metal to make a blank space on the paper in printing.


**Quad'rate**, *a.* Square; suited. — *n.* A square.

**Quad'rāte**, *v. t.* To square; to fit; to suit. [a square.]

**Quad-rāt'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to

**Quad'ra-tūre**, *n.* A square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure.

**Quad-rēn'ni-al**, *a.* Happening once in four years.

**Quad'ri-lāt'er-al**, *a.* Having four sides and hence four angles. — *n.*  **Quadrilateral.** A plane figure having four sides.

**Qua-drille'** (kwa-dril' or ka-dril'), *n.* A kind of dance; a game at cards.

**Quad-rill'ion**, *n.* A million involved to the fourth power; in America, a thousand trillions

**Quad-rīp'ar-tite**, *a.* Consisting of four parts.

**Quad'ri-syll'a-ble**, *n.* A word of four syllables.

**Quad'ri-vālvē**, *n.* One of a set of four leaves serving for a door.

**Quad-rōon'**, *n.* The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

**Quad-rū'ma-noūs**, *a.* Having four feet that take the place of hands.

**Quad'ru-pēd**, *n.* An animal having four feet.

**Quad'ru-ple**, *a.* Fourfold. — *v. t.* To increase fourfold.

**Quad-rū'pli-eatē**, *a.* Fourfold. [make fourfold.]

**Quad-rū'pli-eatē**, *v. t.* To

**Quad-rū'pli-eā'tion**, *n.* A making fourfold.

**Quāff** (123), *v. t.* To drink largely or copiously of.

**Quāg'gy**, *a.* Soft, wet, and yielding to the feet.

**Quāg'mire**, *n.* Soft, wet land that shakes under the feet.

**Quā'haug** (kwaw'hog), *n.* A species of clam.

**Quāil** (99), *n.* A gallinaceous bird; in the United States, the ruffed grouse. — *v. t. or i.* To become quelled; to shrink; to cower.

**Quāint**, *a.* Artificially elegant; odd and antique. — *SYN.* Strange; whimsical; fanciful; singular; queer.

**Quāint'ly**, *adv.* Ingeniously; fancifully; oddly.

**Quāint'ness**, *n.* State of being quaint; oddness.

**Quāke**, *v. i.* To shake. — *n.* A shake; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

**Quāk'er**, *n.* One of the society of Friends.

**Quāk'er-ism**, *n.* System of the Quakers.

**Qual'i-fī'a-ble** (135), *a.* Capable of being abated or modified; abatable.

**Qual'i-fī-eā'tion**, *n.* That which qualifies; legal requisite; endowment; accomplishment; restriction; modification.

**Qual'i-fī'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, qualifies.

**Qual'i-fy**, *v. t.* [Lat. *qualificare*, fr. *qualis*, such, and *facere*, to make.] To fit; to prepare; to modify; to limit; to abate; to restrict.

**Qual'i-ty**, *n.* Nature; char-

acter; distinguishing property; attribute; high rank.

**Quālm** (kwām), *n.* Sudden illness; nausea; a throe; scruple of conscience.

**Quālm'ish** (kwām'ish), *a.* Affected with sickness at the stomach.

**Quān'da-ry**, or **Quān-dā'ry**, *n.* State of difficulty or perplexity; uncertainty.

**Quān'ti-ty**, *n.* Quality of being measurable; a certain (often a large) extent, sum, or portion. — *SYN.* Weight; bulk; measure; amount.

**Quān'tum** (kwōn'tum), *n.* A quantity; amount.

**Quān'tine** (-teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore, to which an infected ship is subjected.

**Quār'el** (kwōr'el, 130), *n.* A breach of friendship; an angry contest. — *v. t.* To dispute; to find fault.

**Quār'el-sōme**, *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious.

**Quār'ry** (kwōr'ry), *n.* A mine where stones are cut for building or other purposes; game. — *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.

**Quart**, *n.* Fourth of a gallon.

**Quār'tan**, *a.* Designating a fourth. — *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.

**Quār'ter**, *n.* A fourth part of any thing; 8 bushels; 3 months; a region; mercy shown to an enemy; (*pl.*) A station occupied by troops; lodgings. — *v. t.* To divide into four parts; to lodge, as soldiers.

**Quār'ter-dāy**, *n.* The day that completes the term of three months; a day on which rent becomes due.

**Quār'ter-dēck**, *n.* Deck of a ship from the mainmast to the stern.

**Quār'ter-ly**, *a.* Happening every three months. — *adv.* Once in the quarter of a year. — *n.* A work published four times a year.

**Quār'ter-mās'ter**, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters, provisions, &c., of an army.

**Quār'tern**, *n.* Fourth part of

a pint : a loaf weighing about four pounds.

**Quar-ter-staff**, *n.* A stout staff once used as a weapon of defense.

**Quar-tette**, *n.* A musical composition in four parts, or the four persons who perform them.

**Quar-tile**, *n.* An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other 90°.

**Quar-to**, *n.* (*pl.* **Quar-tos**, 140.) [*Lat., fr. quartus*, the fourth.] A book in which each sheet is folded into four leaves. — *a.* Having four leaves to a sheet.

**Quartz** (*kwôrts*), *n.* Puresilex.

**Quash** (*kwôsh*), *v. t.* To crush : to subdue : to annul.

**Quas-sā'tion**, *n.* A shaking.

**Quas-si-ā** (*kwôsh-i-ā* or *kwâsh-i-ā*), *n.* A bitter medicinal wood. [*of four.*]

**Qua-tēr'na-ry**, *a.* Consisting

**Qua-tēr'ni-on**, *n.* The number four ; a set of four persons or things.

**Quā-ver** (129), *v. i.* To shake the voice. — *n.* A shake of the voice ; an eighth note.

**Quay** (*kē*), *a.* A mole or bank by the water ; a wharf.

**Quay'age** (*kē'ej*), *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay.

**Quēach'y**, *a.* Shaking, as a bog. [*slut.*]

**Quēan**, *n.* A low woman ; a

**Quēa'sy**, *a.* Squeamish ; sick.

**Queen**, *n.* The consort of a king ; a female sovereign.

**Queen'-dow'a-ger**, *n.* The widow of a king.

**Queer**, *a.* Odd ; strange ; singular ; quaint. [*ly.*]

**Queer'ly**, *adv.* Oddly ; quaint.

**Queer'ness**, *n.* Oddity ; singularity ; quaintness.

**Quēll** (123), *v. t.* [*Allied to kill.*] To crush : to subdue : to put down ; to allay ; to appease.

**Quēnch**, *v. t.* To extinguish ; to repress ; to allay.

**Quēnch'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.

**Quēr'cit-ron**, *n.* Dyer's oak and the bark.

**Quēr-rist**, *n.* One who inquires.

**Quērn**, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain.

**Quēr'u-lous**, *a.* Habitually complaining.

**Quēr'u-lous-ness**, *n.* Disposition to complain.

**Quē'ry** (93, 141), *n.* A question ; inquiry. — *v. t.* To ask questions about.

**Quēst**, *n.* Act of seeking ; search ; request.

**Quēs'tion** (*kwēs'tyun*), *n.* Act of asking ; inquiry ; doubt. — *v. t.* To ask ; to interrogate ; to doubt.

**Quēs'tion-a-ble**, *a.* Doubtful ; uncertain ; suspicious.

**Quēs'tion-er**, *n.* One who asks questions ; an inquirer.

**Quēs'tion-less**, *a.* Doubtless.

**Quib'ble**, *n.* An evasion of the truth ; a cavil ; a pun ; a low concert. — *v. t.* To evade the point ; to pun.

**Quib'bler**, *n.* One who quibbles ; a punster.

**Quick**, *a.* Moving or acting with celerity ; living. — *SYN.* Swift ; speedy. — *adv.* Soon ; hastily. — *n.* Any sensible part ; living flesh.

**Quick'en** (*kwik'n*), *v. t.* To make alive ; to vivify ; to make quick or rapid.

**Quick'lime**, *n.* Lime unslacked. [*time.*]

**Quick'ly**, *adv.* In a short

**Quick'ness**, *n.* Speed ; haste.

**Quick'sand**, *n.* A mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.

**Quick'set**, *n.* A living shrub, set to grow, as for a hedge. — *a.* Made of quickset.

**Quick'sil-ver**, *n.* Mercury.

**Quid**, *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing ; a cud. [*ty.*]

**Quid'di-ty**, *n.* A trifling nice-

**Quid'dle**, *v. i.* To waste time in trifling employments.

**Quid'nune**, *n.* One curious to know every thing that passes ; a gossip.

**Qui-ēs'cence**, *n.* Rest ; repose ; silence. [*lent.*]

**Qui-ēs'cent**, *a.* At rest ; si-

**Qui'et**, *a.* Free from motion or disturbance. — *SYN.* Still ; calm ; unmolested ; tran-

**Quil**, *n.* Rest ; tranquillity. — *v. t.* To stop motion in ; to calm ; to lull.

**Qui'et-ism**, *n.* Peace of mind.

**Qui'et-ist**, *n.* One of a sect who maintained that religion consists in repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God.

**Qui'et-ly**, *adv.* Calmly.

**Qui'et-ness**, *n.* State of being quiet. [*tranquillity.*]

**Qui'et-ude** (118), *n.* Rest ;

**Qui-ē'tus**, *n.* Final discharge ; repose ; death.

**Quill**, *n.* A large, strong feather ; spine of a porcupine ; a piece of reed. — *v. t.*

To plait or form with ridges, like quills.

**Quilt**, *n.* A padded cover for a bed. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some warm substance between.

**Qui'na-ry**, *a.* Consisting of five ; arranged by fives.

**Quince**, *n.* [*From Cydonia in Crete.*] A small tree and its fruit.

**Qui'nine**, or **Qui-nine**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.

**Quin'qua-gēs'i-mā**, *n.* A Sunday about 50 days before Easter. [*five angles.*]

**Quin-quān'gu-lar**, *a.* Having

**Quin-quēn'ni-al**, *a.* Occurring once in five years.

**Quin'sy**, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or throat.

**Quint**, *n.* A sequence of five, at cards.

**Quint'al**, *n.* A weight of 100 or 112 pounds.

**Quin'tan**, *n.* A fever, the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

**Quin-tēs'sence**, *n.* Fifth or highest essence ; best or essential part.

**Quin-tēt'**, *n.* A musical

**Quin-tette'**, *n.* composition for five voices or instruments.

**Quin'tu-ple**, *a.* Fivefold. — *v. t.* To make fivefold.

**Quip**, *n.* A sarcastic taunt. — *v. t.* or *i.* (129) To taunt.

**Quire**, *n.* 24 sheets of paper.

**Quirk**, *n.* A sudden turn ; an artful evasion ; a retort.

**Quit** (129), *v. t.* To leave ; to forsake. — *a.* Clear ; released ; free ; absolved.

**Quit'elaim**, *n.* Relinquish-

**Quit'ment**, *a.* claim ; a deed of release. — *v. t.* To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.

**Quite**, *adv.* Entirely ; wholly ; completely ; considerably.

**Quit'rent**, *n.* A rent by which a tenant is discharged from all other service.

**Quit'tance**, *n.* Discharge from a debt ; repayment.

**Quiv'er**, *n.* A case for arrows. — *v. i.* To shake ; to tremble ; to shiver.

**Quix-ō'tie**, *a.* Romantic to extravagance.

**Quix-ō't-ism**, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.

**Quiz** (125, 129), *n.* A riddle ; a puzzle ; an odd fellow. — *v. t.* To puzzle ; to make sport of by deceiving ; to peer at.

**Quiz'zie-al**, *a.* Comical.

Quoin (kwoin or koin), *n.* A corner; a wedge.

Quoit, *n.* A horse-shoe, flat stone, or the like, for pitching at a fixed object. — *v. i.* To play at quoits.

Quōn'dam, *a.* Former.

Quō'rūm, *n.* A bench of justices; a sufficient number for transacting business.

Quō'tā, *n.* A share; proportional part.

Quō'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being quoted.

Quō-tā'tion, *n.* A passage cited.

Quō'te, *v. t.* To cite or adduce, as the words of another.

Quōth (kwōth or kwāth), *v. i.* To say; to speak; — used

only in the first and third persons in the past tense.

Quo-tid'i-an, *a.* Occurring daily. — *n.* A fever recurring daily.

Quō'tient (kwō'shent), *n.* [Lat. *quoties*, how many times.] The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

## R.

RĀB'BET, *v. t.* To cut or pare down, as the edge of a board, for lapping. — *n.* A groove in the side of a board.

Rāb'bi (or -bi, 149), *n.* [Heb. *rabi*, my master.] A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law.

Rāb'bin, *n.* Same as *Rabbi*.

Rab-bin'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to rabbins.

Rāb'bit, *n.* A small burrowing animal resembling the hare, but smaller.

Rāb'ble, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a mob. [mad.]

Rāb'id, *a.* Furious; raging;

Rāb'id-ness, *n.* State of being rabid; madness.

Rac-coon',

*n.* A wild animal of North America, allied to the bear.



Raccoon.

Rāge (140),

*n.* A running in competition; a course; a breed; a family; a peculiar flavor. — *v. i.* To run or contend in running.

Rāc'e-hōrse, } *n.* A horse kept for running in contest.

Ra-gérne', *n.* A cluster of flowers arranged along a stem.

Rā'ci-ness (135), *n.* The quality of being racy.

Rāck (127), *n.* An engine of torture; extreme pain; a framework on which things are laid: thin, flying clouds. — *v. i.* To torture; to strain; to draw off from the lees. — *v. i.* To move or travel with a quick amble.

Rāck'er, *n.* One who torments; a horse that racks, or ambles.

Rāck'et, *n.* A clattering noise: a frame used for catching or striking a ball; a snow-shoe.

Rāck'rēnt, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

Rā'gy, *a.* Tasting of the soil; flavours; fresh; distinctive; peculiar and piquant.

Rā'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to a radius; pertaining to one of the bones of the fore-arm.

Rā'di-ānce, *n.* Sparkling brightness; brilliancy.

Rā'di-ant, *a.* Emitting rays; shining; sparkling.

Rā'di-āte, *v. i.* or *t.* To emit rays; to enlighten. [rays.]

Rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Emission of Rā'di-ā'tor, *n.* A body from which rays of light or heat emanate.

Rā'd'i-cal, *a.* Original; implanted by nature; fundamental. — *n.* Root of a word; an element; a thorough-going reformer.

Rā'd'i-cal-ism, *n.* Doctrine or spirit of a radical.

Rā'd'i-cal-ly, *adv.* Originally; fundamentally.

Rā'd'i-cā'tion, *n.* The process of taking root.

Rā'd'i-cle (-kl), *n.* The part of a seed which becomes a root.

Rā'd'ish, *n.* A plant and its pungent, edible root.

Rā'di-us, *n.* (pl.

Rā'di-i.) Half of the diameter of a circle.

†Rā'dix, *n.* (pl. Rā'di-gēs.) A root, or primitive word.

Radius.

Rāff (123), *n.* Sweepings; refuse.

Rāff'le, *v. i.* To cast dice or draw lots for a prize. — *n.* A kind of lottery. [boards.]

Rāft, *n.* A float of timber or

Rāft'er, *n.* One of the roof-timbers of a building.

Rāg, *n.* A torn piece of cloth; (pl.) worn-out garments.

Rāg'a-mūf'fin, *n.* A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Rāge, *n.* Violent anger; fury; wrath. — *v. t.* To be in a fury; to fume.

Rāg'ged (57), *a.* Torn into tatters; dressed in tatters.

Rāg'ged-ness, *n.* State of being ragged.

Rāg'ging (133), *a.* Furious; violent. [of rags.]

Rāg'man (143), *n.* A collector

Ra-gout' (ra-gō'), *n.* A highly seasoned dish.

Rāid, *n.* [A.-S. *rād*, a riding.] A hostile incursion, esp. of mounted men.

Rāil, *n.* A bar of wood or iron; a bird. — *v. t.* (130) To inclose with rails. — *v. i.* To utter reproach; to scold.

Rāil'ing, *n.* Insulting language; a series of rails.

Rāil'ler-y (rāil'ler-y), *n.* Banter; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire.

Rāil'rōad, } *n.* A road laid

Rāil'wāy, } with iron rails.

Rāi'ment, *n.* Clothing in general; garments.

Rāin, *n.* Moisture falling from the clouds in drops. — *v. i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water.

Rāin'bōw, *n.* A many-colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain; the iris.

Rāin'-gāuge, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls in a given time.

Rāin'y, *a.* Attended or abounding with rain.

Rāise, *v. t.* To lift; to erect; to excite; to levy.

**Rā'isīn** (rā'zn), *n.* A dried grape.

**Rā'jah**, or **Rā'jah**, *n.* In *India*, a native prince.

**Rake**, *n.* A garden or farming tool; a libertine. — *v. t.* To collect with a rake; to sweep with cannon.

**Rāk'ish**, *a.* Lewd; debauched.

**Rāl'y**, *n.* Act of collecting disordered troops; banter. — *v. t.* (135) To attack with artillery; to banter; to reunite. — *v. i.* To come back to order.

**Rām**, *n.* A male sheep; a mechanical contrivance. — *v. t.* To drive or thrust with violence.

**Rām'ble**, *n.* A wandering about; an irregular excursion. — *v. i.* To rove hither and thither. — *SYN.* To roam; range; wander; stroll.

**Rām'bler**, *n.* One who rambles.

**Rām'bling**, *a.* Wandering.

**Rām'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* A branching; a subdivision.

**Rām'i-fy**, *v. t. or i.* [*Lat. ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make.] To separate into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch.

**Rām'mer**, *n.* An instrument for ramming or driving.

**Rā-mōse'**, } *a.* Consisting of  
**Rā'mōis**, } full of branches;  
branchy.

**Rāmp**, *v. i.* To leap; to frisk. — *n.* A leap; a spring.

**Rāmp'an-gy**, *n.* Exuberance; extravagance.

**Rāmp'ant**, *a.* Exuberant; unrestrained; wanton; rearing.

**Rāmp'art**, *n.* A wall or mound round a place for defense.

**Rām'rōd**, *n.* A rod used in loading a gun.

**Rān**, *imp. of Run.*

**†Rān-che'ro** (-chā'ro), *n.* A Mexican peasant employed on a rancho; a herdsman.

**†Rān'cho**, } *n.* A rude hut for  
**Rān'ch**, } herdsman; a large  
farming establishment, or an establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

**Rān'cid**, *a.* Having a strong, sour smell; musty.

**Rān'cid'i-ty**, } *n.* A strong,  
**Rān'cid-ness**, } sour smell;  
mustiness.

**Rān'cor** (155), *n.* Malignity; inveterate enmity.

**Rān'cor-ōis**, *a.* Very spiteful; malignant; malevolent.

**Rān'dom**, *n.* Course without

definite direction. — *a.* Left to chance; done at hazard.

**Rāng**, *old imp. of Ring.*

**Rānge**, *n.* A row or rank; excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus. — *v. t.* To place in order. — *v. i.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.

**Rānk**, *a.* Strong-scented; high-tasted; luxuriant. — *n.* A line of men; row; class; order; degree; dignity. — *v. t.* To place in a line; to dispose methodically. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade or dignity.

**Rānk'le**, *v. i.* To become inflamed or violent; to fester.

**Rānk'ly**, *adv.* With exuberant growth.

**Rānk'ness**, *n.* A strong scent; luxuriance; rancidity.

**Rān'sāck** (127), *v. t.* To search thoroughly; to pillage.

**Rān'sōm**, *n.* The price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy. — *v. t.* To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by a price.

**Rānt**, *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation. — *v. i.* To rave.

**Rānt'er**, *n.* A boisterous declaimer; a noisy talker.

**Rāp**, *n.* A quick, smart blow. — *v. i. or t.* (129) To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to snatch away; to transport.

**Rā-pā'ciōus**, *a.* Inclined to plunder; greedy; ravenous.

**Rā-pā'ciōus-ly**, *adv.* Ravenously; by rapine.

**Rā-pā'ci-ty**, *n.* Disposition to plunder; exorbitant covetousness; ravenousness.

**Rāpe**, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a plant of the cabbage tribe.

**Rāp'id**, *a.* Swift; quick.

**Rā-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Swiftiness of motion; velocity; haste.

**Rāp'id-ly**, *adv.* Swiftly; with quick motion.

**Rāp'id's**, *n. pl.* Sudden descent of a stream without actual water fall.

**Rā'pi-cr**, *n.* A light sword with a very narrow blade.

**Rāp'ine**, *n.* Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.

**Rāp-pee'**, *n.* A kind of snuff.

**Rāp'per**, *n.* One who raps; knocker of a door.

**Rāpt**, *a.* Transported in ecstasy; ravished.

**Rāpt'ure**, *n.* Extreme joy; ecstasy; bliss.

**Rāpt'ūr-ōis**, *a.* Causing rapture; ecstatic; blissful.

**Rāre**, *a.* Thin; scattered; nearly raw; underdone.

**Rār'e-fā'c'tion**, *n.* Act or process of rarefying; expansion of bodies.

**Rār'e-fi-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

**Rār'e-fy** (118), *v. t. or i.* To make or become thin or rare.

**Rār'e'ly**, *adv.* Seldom; not often; finely; nicely.

**Rār'e'ness**, } *n.* State of being  
**Rār'i-ty**, } rare; uncommonness, thinness.

**Rār'e-ripe**, *a.* Early ripe. — *n.* An early fruit.

**Rās-eal**, *n.* A dishonest man; a rogue. — *a.* Mean; low; dishonest. [*low*, mean wretch.

**Ras-eāl'ion** (-kāl'yūn), *n.* A

**Ras-eāl'i-ty**, *n.* Mean dishonesty; base fraud; villainy.

**Rās'eal-ly**, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; trickish.

**Rāse**, *v. t.* To erase.

**Rāsh**, *a.* Excessively hasty or incautious. — *SYN.* Adventurous; foolhardy; headlong.

**Rāsh'er**, *n.* A thin slice of bacon. [*thought*; hastily.

**Rāsh'ly**, *adv.* Without fore-

**Rāsh'ness**, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; heedlessness; temerity.

**Rāsp**, *n.* A kind of coarse file; a grater. — *v. t.* To rub or grate with a rasp.

**Rāsp'ber-ry** (rāz'-), *n.* A kind of berry, and the shrub that bears it.

**Rās'ūre** rāzh'jr), *n.* Erasure.

**Rāt**, *n.* A well-known animal that infests houses and ships.

**Rāt'a-ble** (123), *a.* Liable to be taxed or rated.

**Rāt'a-fi'ā**, *n.* A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with fruit.

**Rā-tān'**, *n.* See *Rattan*.

**Rātch**, *n.* A ratchet.

**Rātch'et**, *n.* A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack; a pawl.

**Rātch'et-wheel**, *n.* A toothed wheel with a lever and ratchet for moving it forward.

**Rāte**, *n.* A price; proportion; degree; value; tax. — *v. t.* To value; to tax; to scold. — *v. i.* To have rank.

**Rāth'er**, *adv.* More willingly.

**Rāt'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of ratifying; a sanctioning.

**Rāt'i-fy** 135, *v. t.* [*Lat. ratus*, firm, and *facere*, to make.] To sanction; to settle; to confirm.

**Rāt'i-o** (rā'sh'i-o or rā'sho'), *n.* Proportion; rate.

Ră'ti-ôc'i-nă'tion (răsh'i-ô's-  
i-, *n.* Act of reasoning.

Ră'tion (or răsh'un), *n.* Allow-  
ance of provisions.

Ră'tion-al (răsh'un-al), *a.* En-  
dowed with reason; agreea-  
ble to reason.

Ră'tion-ă'le (răsh'un-), *n.* De-  
tail of reasons.

Ră'tion-al-ist (răsh'un-), *n.*  
One who is guided solely by  
reason, especially in matters  
of religion.

Ră'tion-ă'l'i-ty (răsh'un-), *n.*  
Quality of being reasonable.

Ră'tion-al-ly (răsh'un-), *adv.*  
Reasonably.

Ra-tōon', *n.* A sprout from the  
root of sugar-cane which has  
been cut.

Răts'băne, *n.* Poison for rats.  
Rat-tân', *n.* Stem of a cane  
or plant growing in India.

Rat-teen', *n.* A thick woolen  
stuff quilted. [*a party.*]

Răt'ting, *n.* Act of deserting  
Răt'tle, *v. i. or t.* To make  
a rapid succession of sharp  
sounds; to clatter. — *n.* A  
rapid succession of sharp  
sounds; a toy; (*pl.*) the  
croup.

Răt'tle-snăke, *n.* A poison-  
ous serpent.

Rau'ci-ty, *n.* Harshness of  
sound; hoarseness.

Răv'age, *v. t.* To lay waste.  
— *SYN.* To devastate; waste;  
sack; spoil; ruin. — *n.*  
Waste; spoil; ruin; plunder.

Răv'a-ger, *n.* A plunderer.  
Răvo, *v. i.* To be delicious; to  
talk wildly. — *n.* Upper side-  
piece of timber of a cart.

Răv'el 58, 130), *v. t. or i.* To  
disentangle; to take apart;  
to entangle; to involve.

Răve'lin răv'lin), *n.* A de-  
tached work  
in fortifica-  
tion.

Răv'en (-vn),  
*n.* A bird  
of a black  
color, allied  
to the crow,  
but larger.

Răv'en (răv'n), *v. i.* To de-  
vour greedily. — *n.* Prey;  
plunder; rapine; pillage.

Răv'en-ôus, *a.* Vicious.

Răv'en-ôus-ly, *adv.* With rag-  
ing hunger; voraciously.

Ra-vine' (-veen'), *n.* A long,  
deep hollow between hills.

Răv'ing, *a.* Furious.

Răv'ish, *v. t.* To carry away  
by force; to transport with

delight; to know carnally by  
force. [*ishes.*]

Răv'ish-er, *n.* One who rav-  
ish.

Răv'ish-ment, *n.* Act of rav-  
ishing; rapture; ecstasy.

Răw, *a.* Not cooked; crude;  
unripe; unmanufactured;  
cold and damp; chilly; bare  
of skin; sore.

Răw'bōned, *a.* Having little  
flesh on the bones.

Răw'hēad, *n.* A specter.

Răw'ly, *adv.* Unskillfully;  
without experience.

Răw'ness, *n.* State of being  
raw. — *SYN.* Unskillfulness;  
crudeness; chilliness.

Răy (140), *n.* A line or beam  
of light; a fish. — *v. t.* To  
shoot forth. [*dark.*]

Răy'less, *a.* Without a ray;  
Răze, *v. t.* To lay level with the  
ground; to demolish.

Ra-ze', *n.* A ship of war cut  
down to an inferior rate. —  
*v. t.* (137) To reduce in size,  
as a vessel. [*shaving.*]

Ră'zor, *n.* An instrument for  
razing.

Ră'zire, *n.* See *Rasure*.

Reach, *v. t.* To extend to;  
to arrive at. — *v. i.* To be  
extended. — *n.* Extent;  
stretch; expanse; limit;  
power; effort to vomit.

Ră-ăet', *v. i.* To act or do  
over again.

Ră-ăet'ion, *n.* Counter action;  
action in opposition.

Ră-ăet'ive, (*a.* Having  
Ră-ăet'ion-a-ry, } power to  
react; tending to reaction.

Read, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.*  
READ (răd).] To peruse; to  
know fully; to learn.

Read'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be read;  
worth reading; legible.

Read'er, *n.* One who reads.

Read'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; with  
facility; promptly.

Read'i-ness, *n.* Willingness;  
promptitude; alacrity.

Read'ing, *n.* Perusal; public  
recital; interpretation of a  
passage; variation in the text  
of an author.

Ră-ad-mis'sion (-n'ish'un), *n.*  
Act of readmitting.

Ră-ad-mit' (129), *v. t.* To ad-  
mit a second time or again.

Read'y, *a.* Prepared; willing;  
prompt; near; easy; on the  
point or brink. [*again.*]

Ră-af-firm', *v. t.* To affirm

Ră'al, *a.* [*Low Lat. realis, fr.*  
*res, a thing.*] Having posi-  
tive existence; relating to  
things fixed or permanent. —  
*SYN.* Actual; true; genuine.

Re-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Certainty; that  
which is real; truth; fact.

Ră'al-i-ză'tion, *n.* Act of re-  
alizing, or making real.

Ră'al-ize, *v. t.* To bring into  
being or act; to cause to seem  
real; to make real; to under-  
stand by experience. — *v. i.*  
To raise money.

Ră'al-ly, *adv.* In fact; truly.

Răalm, *n.* A royal jurisdic-  
tion; province; domain.

Ră'al-ty, *n.* Immobility; fixed  
nature of property.

Răam, *n.* A bundle of twenty  
quires of paper.

Ră-ăn'i-măte, *v. t.* To restore  
to life; to revive. [*again.*]

Ră'an-năx', *v. t.* To annex

Răap (130), *v. t. or i.* To cut  
grain with a sickle; to obtain;  
to get; to receive.

Răap'er, *n.* One who reaps.

Ră'ap-pear', *v. t.* To appear a  
second time or again.

Ră'ap-pear'ance, *n.* A second  
appearance. [*again.*]

Ră'ap-point', *v. t.* To appoint

Ră'ap-point'ment, *n.* A second  
or new appointment.

Răar, *n.* The part behind. —  
*a.* Hindmost. — *v. t.* To  
raise; to bring up. — *v. i.* To  
rise up on the hind legs.

Răar'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* An offi-  
cer next in rank after a vice-  
admiral.

Răar'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* The body  
that marches in the rear.

Răar'ward, *n.* The rear-  
guard; latter part; end.

Ră-as-ăend', *v. i.* To ascend  
or mount again.

Răa'son (ră'zn), *n.* The faculty  
of judging, or its due exer-  
cise; motive; argument;  
ground; end; cause. — *v. i.*  
or *t.* To argue rationally; to  
debate.

Răa'son-a-ble, *a.* Governed  
by reason; rational; just.

Răa'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* Agree-  
ableness to reason.

Răa'son-a-bly, *adv.* Agreea-  
bly to reason; moderately.

Răa'son-er, *n.* One who rea-  
sons or argues.

Răa'son-ing, *n.* Act of using  
the faculty of reason

Ră-as-săm'ble, *v.* To assemble;  
*again.* [*affirm again.*]

Ră-as-sărt', *v. t.* To assert or

Ră-as-săme', *v. t.* To assume  
*again; to resume.*

Ră-as-săr'ance (-shyr'-), *n.*  
Assurance or confirmation  
repeated.

Ră-as-săre' (-shyr'), *v. t.* To



Ravelin.

assure again; to free from fear. [duction.]

**Re-bâ'te', n.** Abatement; deduction.

**Re-bâ'te'ment, n.** Abatement; deduction.

**Rē'bee' (127), n.** A musical instrument formerly in use.

**Rēb'el, n.** One who opposes lawful authority. — *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.

**Re-bél' (129), v. i.** To rise in opposition to lawful authority; to revolt.

**Re-bél'ion (-yun), n.** Open opposition to lawful authority.

**Re-bél'iotis, n.** Engaged in rebellion.

**Re-bound', v. i.** To spring or start back. — *n.* Act of springing or flying back.

**Re-buff' (138), n.** A sudden check. — *v. t.* To check suddenly; to repel.

**Rē-build', v. t.** To build anew.

**Re-bûke', v. t.** To chide; to reprove. — *n.* Reproof.

**Rē'bus (140), n.** [Lat., by things.] A kind of pictorial riddle. [pose by argument.]

**Re-bû't, v. t.** To repel; to oppose.

**Re-bû'tter, n.** Answer for a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.

**Re-call', v. t.** To call or take back; to revoke. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.

**Re-cant', v. t.** To retract, as an opinion or declaration.

**Rē'can-tā'tion, n.** Act of recanting; retraction.

**Rē'ca-pit'u-lā'te, v. t.** To repeat in a summary way. — *SYN.* To reiterate; recite; rehearse.

**Rē'ca-pit'u-lā'tion, n.** A summary; a recapitulating.

**Rē'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry, a.** Repenting again.

**Re-capt'ion, n.** A reprisal.

**Rē-cāpt'û're, n.** Act of retaking; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake, as a prize.

**Rē-cāst', v. t.** [imp. & p. p. RECAST.] To cast, mold, or compute a second time.

**Re-cēde', v. i. or t.** To draw back; to retreat; to desist.

**Re-cēpt' (-set'), n.** Reception; a writing to show that something has been received. — *v. t.* To give a written acknowledgment for something received.

**Re-cēiv'a-ble (133), n.** Capable of being received.

**Re-cēive', v. t.** To take, as something that is offered.

**Re-cēiv'er, n.** One who re-

ceives; a kind of chemical vessel.

**Rē'gen-cy, n.** State of being recent; newness; freshness.

**Re-gēn'sion, n.** Examination; editorial review of a text; an edited version.

**Rē'gent, n.** New; late; fresh.

**Rē'gent-ly, adv.** Newly; lately. [freshness; lateness.]

**Rē'gent-ness, n.** Newness; Re-gēp'ta-ele (108), *n.* A place to receive things in.

**Rē'ep-tāc'u-lar, a.** Relating to a receptacle, or growing on it.

**Re-gēp'ti-ble, a.** Admitting reception; receivable.

**Re-gēp'tion, n.** Act of receiving; admission; an informal or general entertainment.

**Re-gēp'tive, a.** Having the quality of receiving.

**Re-gēss', n.** A withdrawing; privacy; retreat; intermission or suspension; a niche or alcove. [of eeding back.]

**Re-gēs'sion (-sēsh'un), n.** Act of Re-cherché (rū-shār'shā'), *a.* Sought out with care; nice.

**Rē'c'i-pe, n.** A prescription, esp. a medical prescription.

**Re-cip'i-ent, n.** One who receives; a receiver.

**Re-cip'ro-cal, a.** Mutually interchangeable; acting in return; given and received.

**Re-cip'ro-cal-ly, adv.** So that each affects and is affected by the other.

**Re-cip'ro-cāte (118), v. t. or i.** To act by turns; to alternate.

**Re-cip'ro-cā'tion, n.** A giving and receiving in return.

**Rē'c'i-prōc'i-ty, n.** Reciprocal obligations, advantages, or rights.

**Re-cis'ion (-sīzh'un), n.** The act of cutting off.

**Re-cit'al (133), n.** Repetition of words of another, or of a writing. — *SYN.* Rehearsal; recitation; account.

**Rē'c'i-tā'tion, n.** Rehearsal; repetition; a public reading.

**Rē'c'i-tā-tive', n.** A kind of musical recitation.

**Re-cite', v. t. or i.** To tell over; to repeat; to rehearse.

**Rēck, v. i.** To take heed; to care; to regard.

**Rēck'less, a.** Careless of consequences; heedless.

**Rēck'less-ness, n.** Heedlessness; carelessness.

**Rēck'on (rēk'un), v. t. or i.** To number; to compute; to estimate.

**Rēck'on-er, n.** One who computes.

**Rēck'on-ing, n.** Computation; bill of expenses.

**Re-clāim', v. t.** [Lat. *reclamar*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *clamare*, to call.] To recover, to reform; to restore to use, as submerged land.

**Re-clāim'a-ble, a.** Capable of being reclaimed. [reclaims.]

**Re-clāim'ant, n.** One who recovers; demand of something to be restored. [claiming.]

**Rē'li-nā'tion, n.** Act of reclaiming.

**Re-cline', v. t. or i.** To lean back; to rest; to repose.

**Re-cluse', a.** Living in retirement; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in retirement from society. [tirement.]

**Re-clu'sion, n.** State of retirement or seclusion.

**Re-clu'sive, a.** Affording retirement or seclusion.

**Rē'og-ni'tion (-nish'un), n.** Act of recognizing; acknowledgment; avowal.

**Rē'og-niz'a-ble, or Re-ōg'-ni-za-ble, a.** Capable of being recognized or acknowledged.

**Re-ōg'ni-zānce, n.** Bond of record; an obligation.

**Rē'og-nize, v. t.** To know again; to acknowledge.

**Re-ōg'ni-gōr' (or -kōn'-), n.** One who enters into a recognition.

**Re-coil', v. i.** To start or fall back. — *n.* A movement backward; resilience.

**Rē-coin', v. t.** To coin again.

**Rē-coin'age, n.** A coining again; that which is recoined. [or bring to mind.]

**Rē'ol-lēct', v. t.** To recall.

**Rē'col-lēct', v. t.** To collect again.

**Rē'ol-lēc'tion, n.** A recalling to remembrance.

**Rē'com-mēnce', v. t.** To commence or begin anew.

**Rē'com-mēnd', v. t.** To commend to the favorable notice of another; to praise; to advise.

**Rē'com-mēnd-ā'tion, n.** Act of praising; that which commands to favor; commendation; act of advising.

**Rē'com-mēnd'a-to-ry, a.** Serving to recommend.

**Rē'com-mit', v. t.** To commit anew.

**Rē'com-mit'tal, n.** A second or renewed commitment.



**Rêe'om-pênse**, *n.* Reward; compensation; pay. — *v. t.* To repay; to reward.

**Rêe'om-pôse'**, *v. t.* To compose anew; to settle anew.

**Rêe'on-gîl'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being reconciled, adjusted, or made to agree.

**Rêe'on-gîle'**, *v. t.* To conciliate anew; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle.

**Rêe'on-gîle'ment**, *n.* Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; reconciliation.

**Rêe'on-gîl'i-â'tion**, *n.* Renewal of friendship.

**Rêe'on-dîte**, *a.* Secret; hidden; abstruse; profound.

**Rêe'on-diuet'**, *v. t.* To conduct back.

**Rêe'ôn-nais-sânçe**, } *n.* Ex-  
**Rêe'ôn-nois-sânçe**, } amination  
of a tract of country,  
usually for warlike purposes.

**Rêe'ôn-noi'ter**, } *v. t.* To sur-  
**Rêe'ôn-noi'tre**, } vey; to  
view; to examine.

**Rêe'ôn-quer** (-kônk'er), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover; to regain.

**Rêe'ôn-sid'er**, *v. t.* To consider again; to review.

**Rêe'ôn-sid'er-â'tion**, *n.* Renewed consideration.

**Rêe'ôn-vey'**, *v. t.* To convey back. [enroll.]

**Rêe'ôrd'**, *v. t.* To register; to **Rêe'ôrd**, *n.* Register; authentic memorial.

**Rêe'ôrd'er**, *n.* One who records or keeps records.

**Rêe'ount'**, *v. t.* To relate in detail; to rehearse.

**Rêe'ourse**, *n.* Application, as for help.

**Rêe'ôv'er** (-kûv'er), *v. t.* To regain; to win back. — *v. i.* To regain health.

**Rêe'ôv'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being recovered.

**Rêe'ôv'er-y**, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration.

**Rêe're-ant**, *a.* Apostate; false; cowardly. — *n.* An apostate; a coward.

**Rêe're-âte**, *v. t.* To refresh after labor; to amuse.

**Rêe're-âte'**, *v. t.* To create or form anew.

**Rêe're-â'tion**, *n.* Amusement; relief from toil.

**Rêe're-â'tive**, *a.* Tending to refresh after labor.

**Rêe're-ment**, *n.* Refuse; dross; scoria.

**Rêe're-mên't'al** } (-tish/-  
**Rêe're-mên-ti'ôus** } us), *a.*  
Drossy; refuse; superfluous.

**Rêe'rim'i-nâte**, *v. t.* To accense in return.

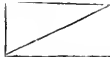
**Rêe'rim'i-nâ'tion**, *n.* Return of one accusation with another; a counter-accusation.

**Rêe'rim'i-nâ'tive**, } *a.* Re-  
**Rêe'rim'i-nâ-to-ry**, } torting  
accusation.

**Rêe'ross'**, *v. t.* To cross again.

**Rêe'ruit'**, *v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted. — *v. t.* To supply deficiency in, as of troops. — *n.* A newly-enlisted soldier.

**Rêe't-ân-gle**,  
*n.* A right  
angled paral-  
lelogram.



**Rêe't-ân-gu-lar**, *a.* Having right angles.

**Rêe'ti-fi-câ'tion**, *n.* Act of correcting; process of refining.

**Rêe'ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, rectifies.

**Rêe'ti-fy** (135), *v. t.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] To correct; to refine by repeated distillation.

**Rêe'ti-lin'e-al**, } *a.* Consisting  
**Rêe'ti-lin'e-ar**, } of right  
lines.

**Rêe'ti-tûde**, *n.* Uprightness.

**Rêe'tor**, *n.* A minister of a parish; ruler or governor.

**Rêe'tor-ship**, *n.* The rank or office of a rector.

**Rêe'tor-y**, *n.* The mansion of a rector; a parish church.

**Rêe'tum**, *n.* The terminal part of the large intestines.

**Rêe'ûm'ben-cy**, *n.* A lying down; repose.

**Rêe'ûm'bent**, *a.* Reclining; leaning. [health.]

**Rêe'ûp'er-âte**, *v.* To recover

**Rêe'ûp'er-â'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to, recovery.

**Rêe'ûr'** (129), *v. i.* To resort; to return again or repeatedly; to come back.

**Rêe'ûr'rence**, *n.* A recurring; return; resort.

**Rêe'ûr'rent**, *a.* Running back.

**Rêe'ûr'vate**, *a.* Bent backward or outward.

**Rêe'ûs-san-cy**, *n.* Non-conformity.

**Rêe'ûs'sant**, *a.* Refusing to conform. — *n.* One who refuses to conform to the established church.

**Rêd**, *a.* Of a bright color; like blood. — *n.* Color of blood, or a tint resembling it.

**Rêd-dân'**, *n.* A kind of rampart or fortification.

**Rêd'den**, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow red; to blush.

**Rêd'dish**, *a.* Somewhat red.

**Rêd-di'tion** (-dish/un), *n.*

Restitution; surrender.

**Rêe-deem'**, *v. t.* To purchase back; to ransom; to rescue.

**Rêe-deem'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being redeemed.

**Rêe-deem'er**, *n.* One who ransoms; specifically, the Savior.

**Rêe-dêm'p'tion** (81), *n.* Act of redeeming; repurchase; ransom; rescue; deliverance.

**Rêe-dêm'p'tion-er**, *n.* One who redeems himself.

**Rêe-dêm'p'to-ry**, *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.

**Rêd'-gûm**, *n.* An eruption of red pimples in children.

**Rêd'-hôt**, *a.* Heated to redness.

**Rêe-dîn'te-grâ'tion**, *n.* Restoration to wholeness or soundness. [new.]

**Rêe-dîn'te-grâ'te**, *v. t.* To **Rêd'ness**, *n.* The quality of being red; red color.

**Rêd'o-lênçe**, *n.* Sweet scent.

**Rêd'o-lent**, *a.* Diffusing a sweet scent; odorous.

**Rêe-dôub'le** (-dûb'l), *v. t.* To increase by doubling.

**Rêe-doubt'** (-dow't), *n.* An outwork within another outwork in fortifications.

**Rêe-doubt'a-ble** (-dow't/-), *a.* Formidable; valiant.

**Rêe-dound'**, *v. t.* To conduce; to result; to contribute.

**Rêe-drêss'**, *v. t.* To set right; to deliver from wrongs; to make amends for; to remedy.

— *n.* Deliverance from wrong or injury.

**Rêe-drêss'ive**, *a.* Affording redress. [red-hot.]

**Rêd'-shôrt**, *a.* Brittle when **Rêd'tôp**, *n.* A kind of grass.

**Rêe-dûce'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *reducere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] To convert; to lower; to subdue; to change without alteration of value. [being reduced.]

**Rêe-dû'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of **Rêe-dûc'tion**, *n.* Act of reducing; the changing of numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value.

**Rêe-dûc'tive**, *a.* Tending, or having power, to reduce.

**Rêe-dûn'dânçe**, } *n.* Superflu-  
**Rêe-dûn'dân-cy**, } ous quan-  
tity; excess.

**Rêe-dûn'dant**, *a.* Superabundant; exuberant.

Re-dün'dant-ly, *adv.* Superfluously; superabundantly.

Re-dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat the first letter or letters of. [redoubling.]

Re-dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of redoubling.

Rē-ēch'o, *v. t. or i.* To echo back again. — *n.* (140) Echo of an echo; a repeated echo.

Reed, *n.* A hollow jointed stalk; a musical pipe.

Reed'y, *a.* Full of reeds.

Reef, *v. t.* To draw in and fold up, as sails. — *n.* Folded portion of a sail; a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of water.

Reek, *n.* Steam; vapor; smoke. — *v. i.* To send forth steam or vapor. [foul.]

Reek'y, *a.* Smoky; dark;

Reel, *n.* A frame to wind yarn or thread on; a dance. — *v. i. or t.* To wind on a reel; to stagger.

Rē-e-lēct', *v. t.* To elect again. [repeated election.]

Rē-e-lēc'tion, *n.* A second or

Rē-ēl'i-gi-b'e, *a.* Capable of being re-elected.

Rē-en-bārk', *v. t. or i.* To embark again. [anew.]

Rē-en-āct', *v. t.* To enact

Rē-en-āct'ment, *n.* The renewal of a law.

Rē-en-fōrce', *v. t.* To strengthen with new force.

Rē-en-fōrce'ment, *n.* Additional supply, particularly of troops and ships.

Rē-en-gāge', *v. t.* To engage or covenant a second time.

Rē-en-list', *v. t. or i.* To enlist again. [again.]

Rē-ēn'ter, *v. t.* To enter

Rē-ēn'trance, *n.* Act of entering again. [tabush again.]

Rē-es-tāb'lish, *v. t.* To establish again.

Rē-es-tāb'lish-ment, *n.* Act of establishing again.

Reeve, *v. t.* To pass the end of, as of a rope, through a block, or thimble, &c.

Rē-ex-ām'i-nā'tion, *n.* A repeated examination.

Rē-ex-ām'ine, *v. t.* To examine again or anew.

Rē-ex-pōrt', *v. t.* To export again, as something imported. [a simple repast.]

Re-fēe'tion, *n.* Refreshment;

Re-fēe'tive, *a.* Refreshing.

Re-fēe'to-ry, *n.* A hall or room for refreshment.

Re-fēr' (129), *v. t. or i.* To send back; to direct attention; to have recourse.

Rēf'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable.

Rēf'er-ee' (140), *n.* One to whom something is referred.

Rēf'er-enge, *n.* Act of referring; respect; relation.

Rēf'er-ēn'tial, *a.* Containing a reference.

Re-fēr'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; referable.

Re-fine', *v. t. or i.* To clear from impurities; to polish; to purify; to grow pure.

Re-fined', *a.* Freed from extraneous matter. — *SYN.* Purified; polished; polite.

Re-fine'ment, *n.* Act of refining; polish of manners.

Re-fin'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fin'er-y, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining.

Rē-fit', *v. t. or i.* To repair.

Re-flēct', *v. t. or i.* [Lat. *reflectere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, to bend.] To bend or throw back; to consider attentively; to cast reproach.

Re-flēc'tion (149), *n.* Act of reflecting; attentive consideration; censure; that which is produced by reflecting.

Re-flēct'ive, *a.* Throwing back images; musing.

Re-flēct'or, *n.* That which reflects; a polished surface.

Rē'flex, *a.* Directed backward; retroactive.

Re-flēx'ive, *a.* Bending or bent backward. [back.]

Rēf'lū-enge, *n.* A flowing

Rēf'lū-ent, *a.* Flowing back; ebbing. [water; ebb.]

Rē'flux, *n.* A flowing back of

Re-fōrm', *v. t.* To correct; to amend. — *n.* Amendment; reformation.

Rē-fōrm', *v. t.* To form anew.

Rēf'or-mā'tion, *n.* Act of reforming; amendment.

Rēf'or-mā'tion, *n.* Act of forming anew.

Re-fōrm'a-tive, *a.* Tending

Re-fōrm'a-to-ry, *a.* To produce reformation.

Re-fōrm'er, *n.* One who promotes reform.

Re-frāct', *v. t.* To break the direct course of.

Re-frāc'tion, *n.* Deviation from a direct course.

Re-frāct'ive, *a.* Having power to refract.

Re-frāe'to-ri-ness, *n.* Obstinacy.

Re-frāe'to-ry, *a.* Perverse; obstinate; contumacious.

Rēf'ra-g-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted; refutable.

Re-frāin', *v. t. or i.* To abstain; to forbear. — *n.* Burden of a song.

Re-frān'gi-bū'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being refracted.

Re-frān'gi-ble, *a.* Capable of being refracted.

Re-frēsh', *v. t.* To revive; to cool; to relieve. [cooling.]

Re-frēsh'ing, *a.* Reviving;

Re-frēsh'ment, *n.* Act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief; rest; food.

Re-frig'er-ant, *a.* Cooling.

Re-frig'er-ate, *v. t.* To cool.

Re-frig'er-ā'tion, *n.* A cooling; abatement of heat.

Re-frīž'er-ā'tor, *n.* A box for keeping things cool by means of ice.

Re-frig'er-a-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for cooling. — *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

Rēf'uge, *n.* A shelter from danger; asylum; sanctuary; expedient to secure protection or defense.

Rēf'u-gee (140), *n.* One who flees for safety to a foreign power or country.

Re-fūl'gence, *n.* A flood

Re-fūl'gen-cy, *n.* of light.

Re-fūl'gent, *a.* Casting a bright light; splendid; radiant; brilliant.

Re-fūnd', *v. t.* To pay back. — *SYN.* To repay; restore.

Re-fū'sal, *n.* Act of refusing; denial; rejection; right of choice; option.

Re-fūse', *v. t.* To deny; to reject. — *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered.

Rēf'use, *n.* Worthless remains. — *a.* Rejected; worthless; of no value.

Re-fūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted.

Rēf'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of refuting.

Re-fūte', *v. t.* To prove false.

Rē-gāin', *v. t.* To obtain again; to recover.

Rē'gal, *a.* Royal; kingly.

Re-gāle', *v. t.* To refresh; to entertain delightfully. — *n.* A magnificent repast.

Re-gā'li-ā, *n. pl.* Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, &c.; insignia.

Re-gāl'i-ty, *n.* Royalty.

Rē'gal-ly, *adv.* As befits a sovereign; royally.

Re-gārd', *v. t.* To observe; to heed; to esteem. — *n.* Attention; esteem; eminence.

Re-gård'ful, *a.* Taking notice; attentive; heedful.

Re-gård'less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.

Re-gāt'tā, *n.* A rowing match; a boat-race. [a regent.]

Rē-gēn-cy, *n.* Government by Re-gēn'er-a-cy, *n.* State of being regenerated.

Re-gēn'er-āte, *v. t.* To produce anew; to renew as to the spiritual nature.

Re-gēn'er-ate, *a.* Born anew; spiritually renewed.

Re-gēn'er-ā'tion, *n.* The new birth; reproduction.

Re-gēn'er-a-tive, *a.* Pertaining to regeneration.

Rē'gent, *n.* One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler. — *a.* Ruling.

Rēg'i-cide, *n.* The killer or the killing of a king.

†Régime (rā-zheem'), *n.* Mode of rule or management; administration.

Rēg'i-men, *n.* A rule of diet; (*Gram.*) government.

Rēg'i-ment, *n.* A body of troops under a colonel.

Rēg'i-mēnt'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

Rēg'i-mēnt'als, *n. pl.* The uniform of a regiment.

Rē'gion (rē'jūn), *n.* A tract of land; a country.

Rēg'is-ter, *n.* A catalogue; list; record; keeper of a record; a sliding plate in a stove, &c. — *v. t.* To record; to enroll.

Rēg'is-trar, *n.* An officer who keeps public records.

Rēg'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of registering; enrollment.

Rēg'is-try, *n.* A registering; record; place of keeping records.

Rēg'let, *n.* A thin strip of wood used to separate lines in printing.

Rēg'nant, *a.* Reigning; ruling.

Rē-grānt', *v. t.* To grant back.

Re-grāte', *v. t.* To forestall.

Rē'gress, *n.* Return; power of returning.

Re-grēs'sion (-grēsh'un), *n.* Act of passing back; return.

Re-grēs'sive, *a.* Passing back; returning.

Re-grēt', *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrow for the past. — *SYN.* Remorse; repentance. — *v. t.* To feel sorrow for; to lament the loss of.

Re-grēt'ful, *a.* Full of regret.

Rēg'u-lar, *a.* Agreeable to

rule; stated; orderly; normal. — *n.* A soldier of a permanent or standing army.

Rēg'u-lār'i-ty, *n.* Certain order; method; uniformity.

Rēg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Statedly.

Rēg'u-lāre, *v. t.* [Lat. *regulare*, -*latum*, from *regula*, a rule.] To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to methodize.

Rēg'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of regulating; prescribed rule.

Rēg'u-lā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, regulates.

Re-gūr'gi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of flowing back by the orifice of entrance. [or pour back.]

Re-gūr'gi-tāte, *v. t.* To throw back; to restore to a forfeited right or rank; to reinstate.

Rē-ha-bil'i-tā'tion, *n.* Restoration to former rights.

Rē-hēar', *v. t.* To hear or try again.

Rē-hēar'ing, *n.* A second hearing or trial.

Re-hēars'al, *n.* Recital; preparatory repetition.

Re-hēarse', *v. t.* To narrate; to recite before exhibition.

Rē'gle (rē'gl), *n.* A cut or channel for a guide.

Reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence.

— *v. i.* To rule as a monarch.

Rē'im-būrse', *v. t.* To repay.

Rē'im-būrse'ment, *n.* A refunding; repayment.

Rēin (rān), *n.* The guiding strap of a bridle; restraint.

— *v. t.* To guide or govern by a bridle; to restrain.

Rein'deer

(rān'-),

*n.* An animal

of the deer

kind.

Reins, *n.*

*pl.* The

kidneys;

the lower

part of the back.

Rē'in-stall', *v. t.* To install

again; to seat anew.

Rē'in-stāte', *v. t.* To replace

in possession.

Rē'in-stāte'ment, *n.* A plac-

ing in a former state.

Rē'in-sūre' (-shūr'), *v. t.* To

insure by other underwriters.

Rē'in-vēst', *v. t.* To invest

anew.

Rē-is'sue (-ish'shū), *v. t.* To

issue a second time.



Reindeer.

Rē-it'er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat; to do again. [tion.]

Rē-it'er-ā'tion, *n.* Repetition.

Re-jēct', *v. t.* To cast off; to discard; to refuse. [ing.]

Re-jēc'tion, *n.* Act of rejecting.

Re-joice', *v. i.* or *t.* To be or make very glad; to gladden.

Re-joic'ing, *n.* Expression of joy; exultation.

Re-join', *v. t.* or *i.* To join again; to answer to a reply.

Re-join'der, *n.* An answer, esp. an answer to a reply.

Re-jū've-nāte, *v. t.* To render young again.

Re-jū've-nēsc'ence, *n.* A becoming young again.

Rē-kin'dle, *v. t.* To kindle again; to rouse anew.

Rē-lānd', *v. t.* To laud again.

Rē-lāps'e', *v. i.* To fall back; to return to a former and worse state. — *n.* A falling back.

Re-lāte', *v. t.* To tell; to recite. — *v. i.* To pertain.

Re-lā'tion, *n.* Act of relating; narrative of facts; any connection established; kindred.

Re-lā'tion'al, *a.* Having relation. [being related.]

Re-lā'tion-shīp, *n.* State of relation.

Rēl'a-tive, *a.* Having relation; respecting. — *n.* One connected by blood or affinity; that which relates to something else.

Rēl'a-tive-ly (132), *adv.* With relation to something else.

Re-lāx', *v. t.* or *i.* To slacken; to remit in severity.

Rē'lax-ā'tion, *n.* A slackening; relief from laborious or painful duties.

Re-lāy', *n.* Horses at certain stations to relieve others.

— *v. t.* To lay again.

Re-lēase', *v. t.* To free from restraint or obligation; to let go, as a legal claim. — *n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind; a quitclaim. [to remand.]

Rēl'e-gāte, *v. t.* To consign; to exile. [mild or tender.]

Rēl'e-gā'tion, *n.* Removal; exile.

Re-lēnt', *v. i.* To become more pity; insensible to distress.

Re-lēnt'less, *a.* Unmoved by pity; insensible to distress.

Rēl'e-vānce, *n.* State of relevance; pertinence.

Rēl'e-vant, *a.* Pertinent; applicable.

Re-lī'a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on or trusted.

Re-lī'ance, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.

- Rēl'ie** (127), *n.* Remains; a dead body; a memorial.
- Rēl'iet**, *n.* A widow.
- Re-liē't**, *n.* Aid; alleviation; prominence of a figure, as in sculpture. [being relieved.]
- Re-liēv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of
- Re-liēve'**, *v. t.* To ease; to help; to succor; to aid; to release from a post by substituting others.
- Re-liē'vo**, *n.* Prominence or projection of figures in sculpture or painting.
- Re-lig'ion** (-līj'un), *n.* A system of faith and worship; pious practice; piety.
- Re-lig'ion-ist** (-līj-un-), *n.* A bigot or devotee.
- Re-lig'ioūs** (-līj'us), *a.* Pious; godly; devotional; pertaining to religion.
- Re-lig'ioūs-ly** (-līj'us-), *adv.* Piously; sacredly; exactly.
- Re-lin'quish** (-līj'wish), *v. t.* To withdraw from; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to abandon; to quit.
- Re-lin'quish-ment**, *n.* Act of relinquishing.
- Rēl'i-quar-y**, *n.* A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.
- Rēl'ish**, *n.* A pleasing taste; flavor. — *v. t.* To give flavor to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasant flavor. [being relished.]
- Rēl'ish-a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of
- Re-lū'e'tance**, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.
- Re-lū'e'tant**, *a.* Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; granted unwillingly.
- Re-lū'e'tant-ly**, *adv.* With unwillingness.
- Re-lūme'**, } *v. t.* To rekindle.
- Re-lū'mine**, } *dle*; to light again. [side; to defend.]
- Re-lŷ'**, *v. i.* To rest or con-
- Re-māin'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *remanere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay.] To continue; to be left. [left.]
- Re-māin'der**, *n.* Any thing
- Re-māins'**, *n. pl.* What is left; relics; a corpse.
- Re-mānd'**, *v. t.* To send or call back; to recommit.
- Re-mārk'**, *n.* An observation; notice; mention; comment. — *v. t.* To observe; to note; to express in words.
- Re-mārk'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of note; wonderful.
- Re-mārk'a-bly**, *adv.* In an unusual manner; uncommonly. [again.]
- Rē-mar'ry**, *v. t.* To marry
- Re-mē'di-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.
- Re-mē'di-al**, *a.* Affording, or designed to afford, a remedy.
- Re-mēd'i-less**, or **Rēm'i-di-less**, *a.* Admitting no cure; without remedy.
- Rēm'e-dy** (141), *n.* That which is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil. — *v. t.* To cure; to restore to soundness, health, &c.; to repair.
- Re-mēm'ber**, *v. t.* To have or keep in mind; to call to mind; to recollect.
- Re-mēm'brance**, *n.* Retention in mind; recollection.
- Re-mēm'bran-çer**, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; a memento.
- Re-mind'**, *v. t.* To put in mind or remembrance.
- Rēm'i-nis'çence**, *n.* Recollection; remembered incidents.
- Re-mise'**, *v. t.* To grant back.
- Re-miss'**, *a.* Slack in performance of duty; negligent.
- Re-mis'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being remitted.
- Re-mis'sion** (-mish'un), *n.* Pardon; discharge from what is due; diminution of intensity.
- Re-miss'ly**, *adv.* Negligently.
- Re-miss'ness**, *n.* Negligence.
- Re-mit'**, *v. t.* To send, as money; to give up; to resign. — *v. i.* To abate in force or violence; to relax.
- Re-mit'tal**, *n.* A giving back or up; surrender.
- Re-mit'tance**, *n.* Act of transmitting money in payment; sum transmitted.
- Re-mit'tent**, *a.* Temporarily ceasing or abating.
- Rēm'nant**, *n.* What is left; residue; remainder; rest. — *a.* Remaining. [anew.]
- Re-mōd'el**, *v. t.* To model
- Rē-mōld'**, } *v. t.* To mold or
- Rē-mōuld'**, } shape anew.
- Re-mōn'strānce**, *n.* Exposition; earnest advice.
- Re-mōn'strant**, *n.* One who remonstrates.
- Re-mōn'strāte**, *v. i.* To urge reasons against. — **SYN.** To expostulate.
- Re-mōrse'**, *n.* Pain of conscience proceeding from a sense of guilt.
- Re-mōrse'ful**, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt.
- Re-mōrse'less**, *a.* Unpitiful; pitiless; cruel.
- Re-mōte'**, *a.* Distant in place or time; foreign.
- Re-mōte'ly**, *adv.* At a distance in time or place, &c.
- Re-mōte'ness** (132), *n.* State of being remote; distance.
- Rē-mount'**, *v. i. or t.* To mount again; to reascend.
- Re-mov'a-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being removed.
- Re-mov'al**, *n.* Act of removing from a place.
- Re-move'**, *v.* To change place; to move. — *n.* Change of place; interval; distance.
- Re-mū'ner-āte**, *v. t.* To recompense; to repay; to reward. [recompense.]
- Re-mū'ner-ā'tion**, *n.* Reward.
- Re-mū'ner-ā'tive**, *a.* Affording reward. [kidneys.]
- Rē'nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the
- Rēn'ard**, *n.* A fox.
- Re-nās'çence**, } *n.* State of
- Re-nās'çen-cy**, } being produced again.
- Re-nās'çent**, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.
- Ren-coun'ter**, *n.* A sudden or casual combat; clash. — *v. t. or i.* To meet; to clash.
- Rēnd**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* RENT.] To split; to tear asunder; to break; to lacerate; to rupture.
- Rēn'der** (130), *v. t.* To return; to give up; to translate; to boil down and clarify.
- Rēn'der-ing**, *n.* Act of returning; a version.
- Rēn'dez-vous** (rēn'de-voo), *n.* [Fr. *rendez vous*, render ourselves; repair to a place.] A place of meeting; a meeting appointed. — *v. i. or t.* To assemble, as troops.
- Ren-di'tion** (-dish'un), *n.* Act of giving up; surrender.
- Rēn'e-gāde**, } *n.* One faith-
- Rēn'e-gā'do**, } less to principle; an apostate; a deserter.
- Re-new'**, *v. t.* To make new or as good as new; to repeat; to furnish again.
- Re-new'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being renewed.
- Re-new'al**, *n.* Act of renewing; that which is renewed.
- Re-new'ed-ly**, *adv.* Anew.
- Re-new'er**, *n.* One who renews.
- Rēn'i-fōrm**, *n.* Having the shape of a kidney.
- Re-nit'çence**, *n.* Resistance; reluctance. [ure.]
- Re-nit'tent**, *a.* Resisting pressure.
- Rēn'et**, *n.* Inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to coagulate milk.
- Re-nounce'**, *v. t.* To disown; to cast off formally.

Re-nounce'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.  
 Rén'-o-vâ'te, *v. t.* To renew.  
 Rén'-o-vâ'tion, *n.* Renewal.  
 Re-nown', *n.* Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.  
 Re-nowned', *a.* Famous; celebrated; distinguished.  
 Rênt, *imp. of Rend.* Torn asunder. — *n.* A fissure or laceration; money paid for lease of property. — *v. t.* To lease, as lands, &c. — *v. i.* To be leased.  
 Rênt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being rented. [rents.]  
 Rênt'al, *n.* An account of Rênt'-rôll, *n.* A list of rents.  
 Re-nûn'-ci-â'tion (-shî-â'-shun), *n.* Act of renouncing; renouncement. [ize anew.]  
 Rê-r'-gan-ize, *v. t.* To organize.  
 Rê-r'-gan-i-zâ'tion, *n.* Organization anew.  
 Re-pâid' (136), *imp. of Repay.*  
 Rê-pâin', *v. t.* To restore; to mend; to refit. — *v. i.* To go; to resort. — *n.* Reparation; supply of loss.  
 Rêp'-a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being repaired.  
 Rêp'-a-râ'tion, *n.* Restitution; amends; compensation.  
 Re-pâr'-a-tive, *a.* Amending defects.  
 Rêp'-ar-tee' (140), *n.* A smart reply; a retort.  
 Re-pass', *v.* To pass again.  
 Re-past', *n.* A meal; food.  
 Rê-pay', *v. t.* To pay back.  
 Re-pay'ment, *n.* Act of repaying; thing repaid.  
 Re-peâl, *v. t.* To make void. — *SYN.* To revoke; annul; abrogate. — *n.* Abrogation.  
 Re-peâl'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being repealable.  
 Re-peâl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being repealed.  
 Re-peâl'er, *n.* One who repeals, or desires repeal.  
 Re-peât', *v. t.* To do again; to reiterate. — *n.* Repetition; that which is, or is to be, repeated.  
 Re-peât'ed-ly, *adv.* With repetition; frequently.  
 Re-peât'er, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours. [resist.]  
 Re-pêl', *v. t.* To drive back; to repel.  
 Re-pêl'en-çy, *n.* Quality that repels. [repel.]  
 Re-pêl'lent, *a.* Tending to Rêp'ent, *a.* Creeping, as a reptile or plant.  
 Re-pênt', *v. i.* To feel sorrow for something done.

Re-pênt'â'nce, *n.* Sorrow for sins; penitence; contrition.  
 Re-pênt'ant, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; penitent; contrite.  
 Rê-pêo'ple, *v. t.* To supply anew with inhabitants.  
 Rê-per-cûss', *v. t.* To beat back.  
 Rê-per-cûs'sion (-kûsh'un), *n.* Act of driving back; rebound; reverberation.  
 Rê-per-cûs'sive, *a.* Beating back; reverberating.  
 Rêp'er-to-ry, *n.* A book of records; a magazine.  
 Rêp'e-tênd', *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.  
 Rêp'e-ti'tion (-tish'un), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration.  
 Rêp'e-ti'tious (-tish'us), *a.* Containing repetition.  
 Re-pine', *v. i.* To indulge in envy or complaint; to complain; to murmur.  
 Re-plâçe', *v. t.* To put again in its place; to substitute.  
 Re-plâç'e'ment, *n.* Act of replacing, or state of being replaced. [again.]  
 Re-plânt', *v. t.* To plant.  
 Re-plên'ish, *v. t.* To fill again; to supply; to stock.  
 Re-plê'te', *a.* Full to excess; completely filled. [fullness.]  
 Re-plê'tion, *n.* Superabundant.  
 Re-plêv'i-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being replevied.  
 Re-plêv'in, *n.* A writ to recover goods distrained.  
 Re-plêv'y, *v. t.* To set at liberty on security; to bail.  
 Rêp'li-cant, *n.* One who replies.  
 Rêp'li-câ'tion, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.  
 Re-pl'y', *v. i.* To answer; to respond; to rejoin. — *n.* Return in words.  
 Re-pôrt', *v. t.* To bring back an answer; to relate; to tell. — *v. i.* To circulate publicly. — *n.* Account returned; rumor; loud sound, as of a gun. [ports.]  
 Re-pôrt'er, *n.* One who reports.  
 Re-pô's'al, *n.* Act of reposing.  
 Re-pô'se', *v. i.* To rest; to sleep; to lie quiet. — *v. t.* To lay at rest; to place in confidence.  
 Re-pô's'it, *v. t.* To lodge or lay up for safety.  
 Re-pô's'i-to-ry, *n.* A place where things are stored.  
 Rê-pos-sêss' (-pos-sêss' or -pôz-zêss'), *v. t.* To possess again.

Rê-pos-sêss'sion (-pos-sêsh'un or -pôz-zêsh'un), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.  
 Rêp-re-hênd', *v. t.* To blame.  
 Rêp-re-hêns'i-ble, *a.* Deserving of censure; censurable; blameworthy.  
 Rêp-re-hêns'i-bly, *adv.* Culpably.  
 Rêp-re-hêns'ion, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.  
 Rêp-re-hêns'ive, *a.* Containing reproof or censure.  
 Rêp-re-sênt', *v. t.* To show; to exhibit; to delineate; to supply the place of; to personate.  
 Rêp-re-sen-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of representing; thing represented; likeness; description; statement; exhibition; appearance for another; a body of representatives.  
 Rêp-re-sen't'a-tive, *a.* Fitted to represent; exhibiting likeness. — *n.* One acting for another; a deputy.  
 Re-prêss', *v. t.* To put down; to subdue; to crush.  
 Re-prêss'ion (-prêsh'un), *n.* Act of repressing. [press.]  
 Re-prêss'ive, *a.* Tending to repress.  
 Re-prîeve', *v. t.* To respite for a time. — *n.* Suspension of the execution of a sentence; respite.  
 Rêp'ri-mâ'nd, *n.* Reproof for a fault. — *v. t.* To chide; to reprove; to rebuke.  
 Rê-print', *v. t.* To print a new edition of, especially in another country. [sion.]  
 Rê-print, *n.* A new impression.  
 Re-prî's'al, *n.* Seizure by way of retaliation.  
 Re-prôach', *v. t.* To accuse; to blame; to upbraid. — *n.* Censure in opprobrious terms; invective.  
 Re-prôach'a-ble, *a.* Deserving reproach. [probrious.]  
 Re-prôach'ful (139), *a.* Opprobrious.  
 Re-prôach'ful-ly, *adv.* With contempt; scurrilously.  
 Rêp'ro-bate, *a.* Lost to virtue; base; depraved. — *n.* One abandoned to sin.  
 Rêp'ro-bâ'te, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation; to condemn.  
 Rêp'ro-bâ'tion, *n.* Act of reprobating; condemnation.  
 Rê-pro-duce', *v. t.* To produce anew.  
 Rê-pro-duc'tion, *n.* Act or process of producing anew; thing reproduced.

**Rē-pro-dūc'tive**, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.

**Re-proof'**, *n.* Censure expressed; rebuke.

**Re-prov'a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of reproof; culpable.

**Re-prov'al** (133), *n.* Reproof.

**Re-prov'e**, *v. t.* To censure to the face. — **SYN.** To rebuke; reprimand; blame; chide; reprehend.

**Re-prov'er**, *n.* One who reproves or blames.

**Rēp'tile**, *a.* Creeping; groveling; low; vulgar. — *n.* A creeping animal.

**Re-pūb'lie** (127), *n.* [*Lat. res-publica*, fr. *res*, a thing, and *publicus*, public.] A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.

**Re-pūb'lie-an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic. — *n.* One who favors or prefers a republic.

**Re-pūb'lie-an-ism**, *n.* System of republican government; attachment to republican principles.

**Rē-pūb'li-cā'tion**, *n.* A new publication; a reprint.

**Rē-pūb'lish**, *v. t.* To publish anew, or in another country.

**Re-pū'di-āte**, *v. t.* To divorce; to reject; to disclaim.

**Re-pū'di-ā'tion**, *n.* Act of disclaiming; divorce.

**Re-pū'di-ā'tor**, *n.* One who repudiates.

**Re-pūg'nance**, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance; inconsistency.

**Re-pūg'nant**, *a.* Unwilling; inconsistent; averse.

**Re-pūlse**, *n.* A check in advancing; refusal. — *v. t.* To repel; to drive off.

**Re-pūl'sion**, *n.* Act of repelling or driving back.

**Re-pūl'sive**, *a.* Forbidding; cold; reserved.

**Re-pūl'sive-ness**, *n.* Quality of being repulsive. [*back.*]

**Rē-pūr'chase**, *v. t.* To buy.

**Rēp'u-ta-ble**, *a.* Of good repute; respectable.

**Rēp'u-ta-bly**, *adv.* With credit; respectfully.

**Rēp'u-tā'tion**, *n.* General estimation; good name; credit; honor derived from public esteem.

**Re-pūte**, *v. t.* To hold in estimation; to think. — *n.* Reputation; estimation.

**Re-pū'ted**, *a.* Reckoned.

**Re-quēst**, *n.* Expression of desire; a petition; state of

being desired. — *v. t.* To solicit; to ask.

**Rē'qui-em**, *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead.

**Re-quir'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being required.

**Re-quire'**, *v. t.* To make necessary; to need; to demand; to ask as a right.

**Re-quire'ment** (132), *n.* Demand; thing required.

**Rēq'ui-gite** (rēk'wī-zit), *a.* Required; necessary. — *n.* That which is necessary.

**Rēq'ui-si'tion** (rēk'wī-zish'un), *n.* Act of requiring; claim made; demand.

**Re-quit'al**, *n.* recompense.

**Re-quit'**, *v. t.* To recompense; to retaliate; to return an equivalent.

**Re-scind'**, *v. t.* To repeal; to abrogate; to revoke.

**Re-scis'sion** (-sish'un), *n.* Act of rescinding; abrogation.

**Rē'script**, *n.* Edict or decree of an emperor.

**Rēs'cūe**, *v. t.* To deliver from danger or confinement; to set free. — *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.

**Re-sēarch**, *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation.

**Re-sēat'**, *v. t.* To seat again.

**Rē-sēiz'ure** (-sē'zhūr), *n.* Act of seizing again.

**Rē-sēll'**, *v. t.* To sell again.

**Re-sēm'blance**, *n.* Likeness.

**Re-sēm'ble**, *v. t.* To be like.

**Re-sēnt'**, *v. t.* To be angry at; to express anger at.

**Re-sēnt'ful** (139), *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.

**Re-sēnt'ment**, *n.* Sense of injury; displeasure.

**Rēs'er-vā'tion**, *n.* Act of reserving; something reserved; a proviso.

**Re-sērve'**, *v. t.* To keep in store; to retain. — *n.* That which is reserved; restraint in manner or words.

**Re-sērved'**, *a.* Not frank; cautious; restrained; cold.

**Re-sērved-ly**, *adv.* With reserve; coldly.

**Rēs'er-vōir'** (rēs'er-vwōr'), *n.* A large cistern or basin.

**Rē-sēt'**, *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel or plant.

**Rē-sēt'tle**, *v. t.* To settle or install again.

**Rē-sēt'tle-ment**, *n.* Act of settling again.

**Rē-ship'**, *v. t.* To ship again, as what has been imported.

**Rē-ship'ment**, *n.* Act of re-shipping; re-exportation.

**Re-side'**, *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to have one's abode.

**Rēs'i-dence**, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.

**Rēs'i-dent**, *a.* Dwelling; living. — *n.* One who dwells.

**Rēs'i-dēn'ti-a-ry** (-shl'), *a.* Having residence; residing.

**Re-sid'u-al**, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.

**Re-sid'u-a-ry**, *a.* Entitled or pertaining to the residue or remainder.

**Rēs'i-dūe**, *n.* What is left after any process of separation or purification; remainder; rest.

**Re-sid'u-um**, *n.* That which remains; residue.

**Re-sign'** (-zīn'), *v. t.* To give up in a formal manner.

**Rēs'ig-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of resigning; quiet submission.

**Re-signed'** (-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding.

**Re-sil'i-ence**, *n.* A recoil.

**Re-sil'i-ent**, *a.* Leaping back; rebounding.

**Rēs'in**, *n.* An inflammable substance from the pine, &c.

**Rēs'in-oūs**, *a.* Containing, or like, resin.

**Re-sist'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. resistere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *sistere*, to stand.] To act in opposition to. — **SYN.** To withstand; oppose.

**Re-sist'ance**, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.

**Re-sist'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of being resisted or of resisting.

**Re-sist'less**, *a.* Not to be withstood; irresistible.

**Rēs'o-lu-ble**, *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.

**Rēs'o-lūte**, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; determined; firm.

**Rēs'o-lūte-ly**, *adv.* With steadiness and courage.

**Rēs'o-lū'tion**, *n.* Act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.

**Re-sōlv'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being resolved.

**Re-sōlv'e'**, *v. t.* To separate into component parts; to analyze. — *v. i.* To determine. — *n.* Fixed purpose.

**Re-sōlv'ent**, *n.* That which causes solution.

**Rēs'o-nance**, *n.* A reverberation of sound or sounds.

**Rēs'o-nant**, *a.* Echoing; resounding.

**Re-sōrt'**, *v. i.* To have recourse; to repair; to go. — *n.* Concurrence of people; assembly; place of habitual meeting; a haunt.

Re-sound', *v. t. or i.* To sound back; to echo; to reverberate; to celebrate.  
 Re-sourçe', *n.* Means of supply; resort; expedient.  
 Re-spêct', *v. t.* To regard with esteem; to honor; to relate to. — *n.* Regard for worth; relation; reference.  
 Re-spêct'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of deserving respect.  
 Re-spêct'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard.  
 Re-spêct'a-bly, *adv.* So as to merit respect.  
 Re-spêct'ed, *a.* Held in high estimation.  
 Re-spêct'er, *n.* One who respects. [spect.  
 Re-spêct'ful, *a.* Full of respect.  
 Re-spêct'ful-ly, *adv.* With due respect.  
 Re-spêct'ive, *a.* Having relation to; particular.  
 Re-spêct'ive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each.  
 Re-spir'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, breathed.  
 Rê's'pi-râ'tion, *n.* Act of breathing.  
 Rê's'pi-râ'tor, *n.* A contrivance covering the month for warming the air before it reaches the lungs.  
 Res-pir'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving for respiration. [breathe.  
 Re-spîre', *v. i. or t.* To breathe.  
 Rê's'pîte, *n.* Delay; suspension of punishment; reprieve. — *v. t.* To suspend the execution of; to delay.  
 Re-splên'denge, *n.* Brilliant luster; splendor.  
 Re-splên'dent, *a.* Bright; splendid; shining.  
 Re-splên'dent-ly, *adv.* With great brightness.  
 Re-spônd', *v. i. t.* To answer; to reply; to rejoin. — *n.* A short anthem.  
 Re-spônd'ent, *n.* One who responds; an answerer in an action at law. — *a.* Answering; accordant. [ply.  
 Re-spôn'se', *n.* Answer; reply.  
 Re-spôn'si-bil'i-ty, { *n.* Li-  
 Re-spôn'si-ble-ness, } ability to answer or pay.  
 Re-spôn'si-ble, *a.* Liable to account. — SYN. Accountable; answerable.  
 Re-spôn'sive, *a.* Answering.  
 Re-spôn'so-ry, *a.* Containing or making answer. — *n.* An answer.  
 Rêst, *n.* Quiet; peace; repose; sleep; ease; a pause; a support; that which is

left. — *v. i.* To be quiet; to sleep; to lean or rely. — *v. t.* To lay or place. [ing-house.  
 Rê's'tau-rant' (-to-), *n.* An eating-house.  
 Res-tau'ra-teur' (-to-), *n.* Keeper of an eating-house.  
 Rêst'iff, { *a.* Unwilling to go,  
 Rêst'ive, } or only running back; stubborn.  
 Rê's'ti-tû'tion, *n.* Act of restoring; indemnification.  
 Rêst'ive-ness, *n.* Obstinate reluctance to move.  
 Rêst'less, *a.* Void of rest; unsettled; unquiet; uneasy.  
 Rêst'less-ly, *adv.* Unquietly.  
 Rêst'less-ness, *n.* Uneasiness; agitation.  
 Re-stôr'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being restored. [recovery.  
 Rê's-to-râ'tion, *n.* Renewal;  
 Re-stôr'a-tive, *a.* Tending to restore. — *n.* That which restores.  
 Re-stô're', *v. t.* To give back; to replace; to revive; to heal.  
 Re-stôr'er, *n.* One who, or that which, restores.  
 Re-strâin', *v. t.* To check; to repress; to hold back.  
 Re-strâint', *n.* That which restrains; a hindering; check; restriction.  
 Re-strict', *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to confine.  
 Re-strict'ion, *n.* Limitation.  
 Re-strict'ive, *a.* Restraining.  
 Re-strin'gent, *a.* Astringent.  
 Re-sult', *v. i. t.* To proceed or spring as a consequence. — *n.* Conclusion to which any course leads; effect.  
 Re-sult'ant, *n.* A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces. — *a.* Resulting.  
 Re-sum'e', *v. t.* [Lat. *resumere*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *sumere*, to take.] To take back; to begin again after interruption.  
 †Résumé' (râ-zij-mâ'), *n.* A summing up; summary.  
 Re-sump'tion, *n.* Act of resuming, or taking again.  
 Rê's-ur-rêc'tion, *n.* A rising again; revival from the grave; the future state.  
 Re'sur-vey', *v. t.* To survey again.  
 Re-sus'ci-tâte, *v. t.* To revive; to bring to life again.  
 Re-sus'ci-tâ'tion, *n.* Act of resuscitating; restoration.  
 Re-tâil' (lil), *v. t.* To sell in small quantities.  
 Rê'tâil (lil2), *n.* Sale in small quantities.  
 Re-tâil'er, or Rê'tâil-er, *n.*

One who sells at retail, or in small quantities.  
 Re-tâin', *v. t.* To keep in possession or in pay.  
 Re-tâin'er, *n.* One who retains; a dependent; a fee to engage counsel.  
 Rê-tâke', *v. t.* To take again.  
 Re-tâli-âte, *v. i.* To return like for like.  
 Re-tâli-â'tion, *n.* Return of like for like; reprisal.  
 Re-tâli-a-tive, { *a.* Giving  
 Re-tâli-a-to-ry, } like for like; involving retaliation.  
 Re-târd', *v. t.* To diminish the speed of; to delay; to hinder; to impede.  
 Re-tar-dâ'tion, { *n.* Act of  
 Re-târd'ment, } retarding; that which retards.  
 Rêtch, *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit. [ing.  
 Re-tên'tion, *n.* Act of retaining.  
 Re-tên'tive, *a.* Having power to retain.  
 Re-tên'tive-ness, *n.* Power of retaining.  
 Re-tie'u-lar, { *a.* Having the  
 Rêti-fôrm, } form of a net.  
 Re-tie'u-late, { *a.* Made of,  
 Re-tie'u-lât'ed, } or resembling, net-work.  
 Re-tie'u-lâ'tion, *n.* Net-work.  
 Rêti-cûle, *n.* [Lat. *reticulum*, fr. *rete*, a net.] A little bag of net-work.  
 Rêti-nâ, *n.* (pl. †Rêti-næ.) Internal nervous tissue of the eye, which receives the impression resulting in the sense of vision.  
 Rêti-nûe, *n.* A suite or train of attendants.  
 Re-tîre', *v. t. or i.* To retreat; to withdraw; to fall back.  
 Re-tîred', *a.* Withdrawn.  
 Re-tîre'ment (l32), *n.* Act of living in seclusion; privacy.  
 Re-tîring, *a.* Reserved; not forward.  
 Re-tôrt', *n.* Censure returned; repartee; a chemical vessel. — *v. t.* To throw back; to return; to make a sharp reply.  
 Rê-toûch', *v. t.* To improve by new touches.  
 Re-trâce', *v. t.* To trace back.  
 Re-trâct', *v. t.* To take back; to recall. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said.  
 Re-trâct'i-ble, { *a.* Capable  
 Re-trâct'ile, } of being retracted, or drawn back.  
 Re-trâc'tion, *n.* Act of retracting; recantation. [ing.  
 Re-trâct'ive, *a.* Withdrawing.  
 Re-trêat', *n.* A retiring; a

place of privacy. — *v. i.* To withdraw; to go back.

Re-trench', *v. t.* To lessen; to curtail, as expenses.

Re-trench'ment, *n.* Act of retrenching; reduction.

Rê'tri-bu'tion, *n.* Reward or punishment; repayment; requital.

Re-trib'u-tive, } *a.* Reward-  
Re-trib'u-to-ry, } ing or pun-  
ishing.

Re-triêv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

Re-triêve', *v. t.* To recover; to regain; to repair.

Rê'tro-âc'tion (or rê'tro-), *n.* Action in return.

Rê'tro-âc'tive, or Rê'tro-âc'tive, *a.* Affecting what is past.

Rê'tro-cêde (or rê'tro-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back. — *v. i.* To go back.

Rê'tro-cê'ssion (or rê'tro-sêsh'un), *n.* Act of going back or of ceding back.

Rê'tro-grâde (or rê'tro-), *a.* Going backward. — *v. i.* To go backward.

Rê'tro-grê'ssion (or rê'tro-grêsh'un), *n.* Act of going backward.

Rê'tro-grê'ssive, or Rê'tro-grê'ssive, *a.* Going backward; declining.

Rê'tro-spêct, or Rê'tro-spêct, *n.* A looking back on things past.

Rê'tro-spêc'tion (or rê'tro-), *n.* A looking back; review.

Rê'tro-spêc'tive (or rê'tro-), *a.* Looking back.

Rê'tro-vêrt', or Rê'tro-vêrt', *v. t.* To turn back.

Re-tûrn' (130), *v. i.* To come or go back. — *v. t.* To send or give back; to repay. — *n.* A going or giving back; relapse; profit of business; restitution.

Re-tûrn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being returned.

Rê-ûn'ion (-yûn'yûn), *n.* Act of reuniting; a second union; a meeting of associates.

Rê'u-nite', *v. t. or i.* To unite again, as things disjointed.

Re-veal', *v. t.* To make known. — *SYN.* To divulge; disclose. [veals.]

Re-veal'er, *n.* One who re-veals (re-vêl'ye), *n.* The morning beat of drum.

Rêv'el (130), *v. i.* To feast riotously; to carouse. — *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.

Rêv'e-lû'tion, *n.* Act of re-

vealing, or disclosing; divine communication.

Rêv'el-er, *n.* One who reveals.  
Rêv'el-ry, *n.* Act of reveling; riotous feast; a carouse.

Re-vênge', *n.* Malicious return of injury; disposition to revenge. — *v. t.* To inflict pain or injury upon for injury received.

Re-vênge'ful, *a.* Disposed to revenge; vindictive.

Re-vênge'ful-ly, *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively.

Rêv'e-nûe (140), *n.* Income of a state or prince. [ing.]

Re-vêr'ber-ant, *a.* Resound-  
Re-vêr'ber-ate, *v. t. or i.* To resound; to echo.

Re-vêr'ber-â'tion, *n.* Act of reverberating.

Re-vêr'ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Beat-  
ing or driving back.

Re-vêre', *v. t.* To regard with fear and respect; to reverence.

Rêv'er-enge, *n.* Veneration; very great respect; a low bow or courtesy. — *v. t.* To regard with reverence.

Rêv'er-end, *a.* Deserving reverence; a title of clergymen.

Rêv'er-ent, } *a.* Express-  
Rêv'er-ên'tial, } ing reverence; submissive.

Rêv'er-ên'tial-ly, } *adv.* In a  
Rêv'er-ent-ly, } reverent manner; with reverence.

Rêv'er-iê' (107), } *n.* Loose  
Rêv'er-y, } and irreg-  
ular but absorbing train of  
thought. [opposite.]

Re-vêr'sal, *n.* Change to the  
Re-vêr'se', *v. t.* To change from one position to the opposite; to make void. — *SYN.*

To invert; overturn; sub-  
vert; repeal. — *n.* Opposite  
side; change; adversity;  
vicissitude. — *a.* Turned  
backward. [other hand.]

Re-vêr'se-ly, *adv.* On the

Re-vêr'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.

Re-vêr'sion (89), *n.* Return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; succession.

Rêv'er'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertain-  
ing to, or involving, a rever-  
sion; to be enjoyed in suc-  
cession.

Re-vêr'sion-er, *n.* One en-  
titled to a reversion.

Re-vêrt', *v. i.* To return; to fall back.

Re-vêst', *v. t.* To clothe again; to vest again with possession or office. — *v. i.* To return to a former owner.

Re-view' (-vû'), *v. t.* To con-  
sider again; to inspect; to  
examine; to survey. — *n.*  
Careful examination; revis-  
ion; criticism; inspection of  
troops; a periodical publica-  
tion containing criticisms on  
books, &c.

Re-view'er, *n.* One who re-  
views; an inspector.

Re-vîlie', *v. t.* To treat with  
abusive language; to vilify.

Re-vîl'er, *n.* One who reviles  
or vilifies.

Re-vî'sal (133), } *n.* Act  
Re-vî'sion (-vîzh'un), } of re-  
vising or reviewing.

Re-vîse' (153), *v. t.* To exam-  
ine with care for correction;  
to review. — *n.* A second  
proof-sheet.

Re-vîs'er, *n.* One who revises.

Rê-vîs'it, *v. t.* To visit again.

Re-vî'so-ry, *a.* Having power  
to revise; relating to revision.

Re-vî'val (133), *n.* Act of re-  
viving; return to life; a re-  
ligious awakening.

Re-vî'val-ist, *n.* One who  
promotes revivals.

Re-vîve', *v. t.* To restore or  
bring to life; to renew; to re-  
animate. — *v. i.* To recover  
life and vigor.

Re-vîv'i-fi-câ'tion, *n.* Act of  
returning to life; resuscita-  
tion.

Re-vîv'i-fy, *v. t.* To recall to  
life. [being recalled.]

Rêv'o-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of  
Rêv'o-câ'tion, *n.* Act of re-  
voking or recalling; repeal.

Re-vôke', *v. t.* To recall or  
repeal; to reverse.

Re-vôlt', or Re-vôlt' (18), *v.*

*i.* To renounce allegiance;  
to be shocked. — *n.* Renu-  
ciation of allegiance; deser-  
tion; rebellion. [feelings.]

Re-vôlt'ing, *a.* Shocking to the

Rêv'o-lû'tion, *n.* Motion  
round a center; rotation; a  
great change in the govern-  
ment of a country.

Rêv'o-lû'tion-a-ry, *a.* Per-  
taining to, or producing,  
great change.

Rêv'o-lû'tion-ist, *n.* One who  
favors a revolution.

Rêv'o-lû'tion-ize, *v. t.* To ef-  
fect a complete change in, as  
to government or principles.

Re-vôlve', *v. i.* To roll or turn  
round. — *v. t.* To move  
round; to turn in the mind;  
to consider.

Re-vôlv'en-cy, *n.* Act or state  
of revolving; revolution.



**Re-vól'v'er, n.** A fire-arm with several barrels revolving on an axis.

**Re-vúl'sion, n.** A turning back; marked repugnance or hostility.

**Re-vúl'sive, a.** Having the power of revulsion.

**Re-ward', v. t.** To recompense; to repay. — *n.* Recompense; requital; pay.

**Re-ward'ér, n.** One who rewards or recompenses.

**Rē-write' (-rit'), v. t.** To write a second time or again.

**Rey'nard, or Rēyn'ard, n.** A fox.

**Rhap-sód'ic-al (rap-), a.** Consisting in rhapsody; wild; unconnected.

**Rhāp'so-dist (rāp'-), a.** One who sings, recites, or composes rhapsodies.

**Rhāp'so-dy (rāp'-, 141), n.** A wild, rambling writing or discourse.

**Rhēn'ish (-rēn'-), a.** Pertaining to the river Rhine.

**Rhēt'o-ric (rēt'-, 120), n.** The art of speaking or writing with elegance, propriety, and force.

**Rhe-tō'ric-al (re-), a.** Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical.

**Rhe-tō'ric-al-ly (re-), adv.** In a rhetorical manner.

**Rhēt'o-ri'cian (rēt'o-rish'an), n.** One who teaches or is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; an orator.

**Rheum (rjūm), n.** A thin watery fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c.

**Rheu-māt'ic (rj-), a.** Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.

**Rheu-ma-tism (rj'-), n.** A painful inflammatory disease of the joints and muscles of the human body.

**Rheum'y (rjūm'-), a.** Full of rheum.

**Rhi-nōc'er-os (rī-), n.** [Gr. *rhinokeros*, fr. *ris*, *rhinos*, nose, and *keras*, a horn.]

An African quadruped having one or two strong horns on the nose. It is allied to the elephant and the hippopotamus.



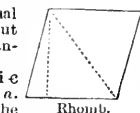
Rhinoceros.

**Rhōmb (rōmb, 59), n.** A figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles.

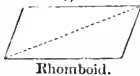
four equal sides, but unequal angles.

**Rhōm'b'ic (rōm'-), a.** Having the figure of a rhomb.

**Rhōm'boid (rōm'-), a.** An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal.



Rhomb.



Rhomboid.

**Rhy'bārb (rj'-), n.** A plant, and a cathartic medicine obtained from it.

**Rhyme (rīm), n.** Correspondence of sounds; verses. — *v. t.* To accord in sounds. — *v. t.* To turn into rhyme.

**Rhym'er (rīm'-), n.** One who makes rhymes; a versifier.

**Rhythm (rīthm or rīthm), n.** Regular succession of motions, sounds, &c., as in music and dancing.

**Rib, n.** One of the curved bones of the chest; a curved strengthening piece of timber in a ship; a prominent line or rising. — *v. t.* To furnish with ribs.

**Rib'ald, n.** A low, vulgar fellow. — *a.* Low; base; mean.

**Rib'ald-ry, n.** Low, vulgar language.

**Ribbed, a.** Furnished with ribs.

**Rib'bon, n.** A fillet of silk.

**Rice, n.** A plant and its esculent seed or grain.

**Rich, a.** Opulent; wealthy; affluent; valuable; fertile; fruitful.

**Rich'es, n. pl.** Wealth; opulence; affluence.

**Rich'ly, adv.** Abundantly; plentifully.

**Rich'ness, n.** Wealth; opulence; affluence; fertility; abundance.

**Rick, n.** A long, covered pile of hay or grain in the field or open air.

**Rick'ets, n. pl.** A disease of children.

**Rick'et-y, a.** Affected with rickets.

**Ric'o-shet (rik'o-shā' or rik'o-shēt'), n.** The firing of guns so as to cause balls to

rebound from one point to another.

**Rid, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* *RID.*] To set free; to clear; to deliver.

**Rid'dance, n.** A clearing away.

**Rid'dle, n.** A coarse sieve or sifter; an enigma. — *v. t.* or *i.* To clear from chaff with a riddle; to perforate with many holes; to solve; to speak ambiguously.

**Ride, v. i.** [*imp.* *RODE*; *p. p.* *RID, RIDDEN.*] To be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle. — *n.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle.

**Rid'er, n.** One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.

**Ridge (140), n.** Top of the back; a long elevation of land. — *v. t.* To form into ridges.

**Ridg'y, a.** Having a ridge or ridges.

**Rid'i-cūle (50), n.** Laughter with contempt. — *v. t.* To laugh at, or expose to laughter.

**Ri-dic'u-lous, a.** Deserving ridicule; absurd.

**Ri-dic'u-lous-ly, adv.** In a ridiculous manner.

**Rife, a.** Prevalent; abundant.

**Riff'rāff, n.** Sweepings; refuse.

**Rif'fle, n.** A gun with grooved barrel. — *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to pillage; to groove.

**Rif'fle-man (143), n.** One armed with a rifle.

**Rif'fler, n.** One who rifles; a robber; a plunderer.

**Rift, n.** A cleft; a fissure. — *v. t.* To split.

**Rig, v. t.** To fit with rigging; to dress; to clothe.

**Rig'ger, n.** One who fits a ship with rigging.

**Rig'ging, n.** The ropes of a ship; dress; tackle.

**Right (rit), a.** Straight; just; true; correct; proper; opposite to left. — *n.* That which is right or correct; justice; just claim; 'property; privilege; side opposed to left. — *adv.* In a straight line; according to rule; properly; justly; very. — *v. t.* To set upright; to do justice to. — *v. i.* To take a proper position.

**Right'-ān'gled (rit'-), n.** Having an angle of ninety degrees.

**Right'eous (ri'chus), a.** [From Old Eng. *rightwise*.] According with, or performing, that which is right; just; upright; religious; virtuous.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

Rice.

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Rice.

**Right/eous-ly** (rī'chus-), *adv.* Justly; uprightly; honestly; religiously.

**Right/eous-ness** (rī'chus-), *n.* Justice; uprightness; rectitude; virtue; holiness.

**Right/ful** (rit'-), *a.* Having a right; just; equitable.

**Right/ful-ly** (rit'-), *adv.* According to right; equitably.

**Right/hand'ed** (rit'-), *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.

**Right/ly** (rit'-), *adv.* With right; properly; justly.

**Right/ness** (rit'-), *n.* Straightness; rectitude.

**Rig'id**, *a.* Difficult to bend; stiff; strict; exact; severe.

**Ri-gid'i-ty**, *n.* Stiffness; Rig'id-ness, *n.* strictness.

**Rig'id-ly**, *adv.* Inflexibly; exactly; severely.

**Rig'ma-rôle**, *n.* Foolish talk; nonsense.

**Rig/or** (155), *n.* Strictness; severity; a shivering.

**Rig/or-ous**, *a.* Strict; severe.

**Rig/or-ous-ly**, *adv.* Strictly.

**Rill** (123), *n.* A small brook.

**Rim**, *n.* A border; edge; margin. — *v. t.* To put a rim on.

**Rime**, *n.* Hoarfrost; a chink.

**Ri-môse'**, *a.* Full of chinks.

**Ri-môus**, *a.* Full of chinks.

**Rim'ple**, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold.

**Rind**, *n.* Skin, bark, or outer coat; husk.

**Rin'der-pëst**, *n.* A contagious distemper affecting neat cattle and sheep.

**Ring**, *n.* A circular line or thing; a hoop; a metallic sound; a chime. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. RUNG.] To cause to sound; to put a ring on. — *v. i.* To sound.

**Ring'bôlt**, *n.* A bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye.

**Ring'dôve**, *n.* A kind of pigeon; the cushat.

**Ring'lead-er**, *n.* The leader of a lawless association or band.

**Ring'let**, *n.* A curl of hair.

**Ring'worm** (-wûrm), *n.* An eruption of the skin forming rings. [poud.]

**Rink**, *n.* An inclosed skating rink.

**Rinse**, *v. t.* To cleanse by agitating in water after washing; to wash lightly.

**Ri'ot**, *n.* Uproar; tumult. — *v. i.* To make an uproar; to revel. [a riot.]

**Ri'ot-er**, *n.* One who joins in Ri'ot-ous, *a.* Disposed to riot.

**Rip**, *v. t.* To cut or tear asun-

der, especially at a seam. — *n.* A rent made by ripping.

**Ripe**, *a.* Perfect in growth; mature; complete; finished.

**Ripe/ly**, *adv.* Maturely.

**Rip'en** (rip'n), *v. t.* To mature; to prepare. — *v. i.* To grow ripe. [fection.]

**Ripe/ness**, *n.* Maturity; perfection.

**Rip'ple**, *v. i.* or *t.* To fret on the surface. — *n.* Agitation of the surface of water.

**Rise**, *v. i.* [imp. ROSE; p. p. RISEN.] To get up; to attain greater height; to increase; to grow; to ascend.

**Rise**, *n.* Act of rising; ascent; increase; beginning; origin.

**Ris'en** (riz'n), *p. p.* Ascended.

**Ris'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Inclination to laughter.

**Ris'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.

**Ris'ing**, *n.* Act of getting up; ascent; insurrection.

**Risk**, *n.* Hazard; danger; peril. — *v. t.* To expose to danger; to hazard.

**Rite**, *n.* A ceremonial observance; religious usage.

**Ri'tor-nel'lo**, *n.* [It.] A short symphony to an air.

**Rit'u-al**, *n.* A book of rites. — *a.* According to rites.

**Rit'u-al-ism**, *n.* System of rites. [a ritual.]

**Rit'u-al-ist**, *n.* One devoted to Ri'tal (130), *n.* One in pursuit of the same object as another. — SYN. Competitor; antagonist; emulator. — *a.* Standing in competition. — *v. t.* (8) To emulate; to strive to equal or excel.

**Ri'val-ry**, *n.* Strife for equality or superiority; competition; emulation.

**Rive**, *v. t.* [imp. RIVED; p. p. RIVEN.] To split; to cleave.

**Riv'en** (riv'n), *p. p.* of *Rive*.

**Riv'er**, *n.* A large stream.

**Riv'et**, *n.* A pin clinched. — *v. t.* To fasten with rivets; to clinch.

**Riv'u-let**, *n.* A small stream.

**Rix't-dôl'lar**, *n.* A European silver coin varying in value from 60c. to \$1.08.

**Rôach**, *n.* A fresh-water fish.

**Rôad** (18), *n.* [A.-S. *rād*, fr. *ridan*, to ride.] A public way for traveling; a place for ships to ride at anchor.

**Rôad'stêad**, *n.* A place where ships can anchor. [ble.]

**Rôam**, *v. i.* To rove; to roam.

**Rôam'er**, *n.* One who roams.

**Rôan**, *a.* Of a dark color with

white or gray spots. — *n.* A roan color; a horse of a roan color; a kind of leather used in bookbinding.

**Rôar**, *v. i.* To make a loud, continued noise. — *n.* A loud, continuous noise; clamor.

**Rôast**, *v. t.* To cook by exposure to heat, as before a fire. — *n.* That which is roasted. — *a.* Roasted.

**Rôast'er**, *n.* One who roasts; a pig for roasting.

**Rôb**, *v. t.* To take forcibly, or without the owner's consent. — SYN. To plunder; steal.

**Rôb'ber** (129), *n.* One who robs.

**Rôb'ber-y**, *n.* A taking of property without consent.

**Rôbe**, *n.* A long gown. — *v. t.* To invest with a robe.

**Rôb'in**, *a.* A European song-bird; also, an American song-bird.

**Ro-büst'**, *a.* Strong; healthy.

**Ro-büst/ness**, *n.* Great and hearty strength.

**Rôch'et**, *n.* A linen habit worn by priests; a surplice.

**Rôck** (127), *n.* A large mass of stone. — *v. t.* or *i.* To move from side to side; to still.

**Rôck'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, rocks; an implement capable of a rocking motion.

**Rôck'et**, *n.* A projectile fire-work. [rocks.]

**Rôck'i-ness**, *n.* Abundance of rocks.

**Rôck'i-salt**, *n.* Salt in rock-like masses or large crystals.

**Rôck'y**, *a.* Full of rocks; hard.

**Rôd**, *n.* A twig; a slender piece of wood or metal of some length; a pole or perch; 16½ feet.

**Rôde** (18), *imp. & p. p.* of *Ride*.

**Rô'dent**, *a.* Gnawing. — *n.* An animal that gnaws.

**Rôd'o-mônt**, *n.* A vain boaster. — *a.* Boasting vainly.

**Rôd'o-mônt-âde'**, *n.* Empty bluster; vain boasting.

**Rôe** (140), *n.* Female of the hart; eggs of a fish.

**Rôe'buck**, *n.* Male of the roe.

**Ro-gâ'tion**, *n.* Supplication; litany. [person; a knave.]

**Rôgue** (18, 140), *n.* A dishonest

**Rôgu'er-y**, *n.* Knavery; dishonest tricks; mischievousness. [waggish.]

**Rôgu'ish** (133), *a.* Knavish.

**Rôgu'ish-ness** (rôg'-), *n.* Knavery; mischievousness.

**Roll**, *v. t.* To make turbid by stirring; to excite.

**Rôll** (123), *v. t.* or *i.* To turn

in a circle; to revolve; to flatten by a roller; to wrap up. — *n.* A thing rolled up; a small loaf of bread; a list of names. [which, rolls.

**Röll'er, n.** One who, or that  
**Röll'ing-pin, n.** A cylinder of wood.

**Rō'man, a.** Pertaining to Rome. — *n.* A native of Rome.

**Ro-mānce', n.** A fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel. — *v. i.* To tell marvelous tales. [manees.

**Ro-mān'cer, n.** One who ro-  
**Rō'man-ism, n.** Tenets of the Roman Catholic church.

**Rō'man-ist, n.** A Roman Catholic. [ful.

**Ro-mān'tic, a.** Wild; fanci-  
**Ro-mān'tic-al-ly, adv.** In a romantic manner.

**Ro-mān'ti-cism, n.** State of being romantic. [Rome.

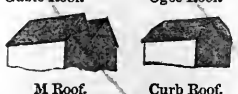
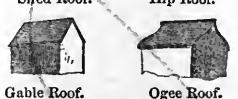
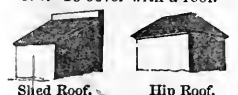
**Rōm'ish, a.** Belonging to  
**Rōmp, n.** A rude girl; rude, boisterous play. — *v. i.* To play rascally. [play.

**Rōmp'ish, a.** Given to rude  
**Rōmp'ish-ness, n.** Quality of being rompish.

**Ron-deau' (ron-dō'), n.** A musical composition, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

**Rōd, n.** The fourth of an acre; a crucifix; a representation of the Trinity.

**Roof (126), n.** Cover of a building, or something similar. — *v. t.* To cover with a roof.



**Roof'less, a.** Having no roof.  
**Rōok, v. t. or i.** To cheat; to rob. — *n.* A bird like a crow; a cheat.

**Rōok'er-y, n.** A collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.

**Rōom, n.** Space; extent; place; an apartment; steau. — *v. i.* To lodge.

**Rōom'i-ness, n.** Spaciousness.  
**Rōom'y, a.** Having ample room. — *SYN.* Spacious; capacious; large.

**Rōost, n.** A place on which birds or fowls rest; a perch. — *v. i.* To rest, as a bird.

**Rōost'er, n.** Male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

**Rōot, n.** The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the original; first cause. — *v. i.* To become fixed in the earth, as a root; to take root. — *v. t.* To plant deeply; to dig up; to destroy; to eradicate.

**Rōot'let, n.** A little roof.

**Rōpe, n.** A large, stout cord. — *v. i.* To draw out in a slender string.

**Rōpe'-dān'cer, n.** One who dances on a rope extended in the air. [ropes.

**Rōpe'-māk'er, n.** A maker of  
**Rōpe'-walk (-wā'k), n.** A long building where ropes are made.

**Rōpe'-yārn, n.** Threads to be twisted into ropes.

**Rōp'i-ness (135), n.** Stringiness; viscosity.

**Rōp'y, a.** Stringy; viscous.  
**Rōq'ue-laur (rōk'ē-lōr), n.** A kind of surtout.

**Rō'ral, a.** Pertaining to dew.

**Rō'ga-ry, n.** A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting prayers.

**Rōse, n.** A plant and flower of many species. — *v., imp.* of *Rise.*

**Rō'se-ate, a.** Full of roses; resembling a rose; blooming.

**Rōse'-bug, n.** A kind of small beetle that feeds on roses, and on the blossoms of various other plants.

**Rōse'-ma-ry, n.** A fragrant and aromatic plant.

**Rō-sē'ter, n.** An ornament made of ribbons in the form of a rose.

**Rōse'-wa'ter, n.** Water tinted with roses by distillation.

**Rōse'-wōod, n.** A kind of wood used in cabinet-work. It is

obtained from several different kinds of trees.

**Rōs'in, n.** Resin left after distilling turpentine.

**Rō'si-ness, n.** State of being rosy. [in.

**Rōs'in-y, a.** Partaking of ro-  
**Rōss, n.** The external rough bark of a tree.

**Rōs'ter, n.** A list or register of military officers.

**Rōs'tral, a.** Resembling, or pertaining to, a beak.

**Rōs'trum, n.** Beak of a ship; a platform for speakers.

**Rō'sy, a.** Like a rose; red as a rose; blooming.

**Rōt, v.** To putrefy; to decay. — *n.* Putrefaction; decay; a fatal distemper in sheep.

**Rō'ta-ry, a.** Turning like  
**Rō'ta-tive, } a wheel on its**  
**Rō'ta-to-ry, } axis.**

**Rō'tāte, a.** Wheel-shaped. — *v. i.* To revolve round an axis, as a wheel.

**Ro-tā'tion, n.** A turning round on an axis, as a wheel; regular succession.

**Rōte, n.** Repetition of words by memory.

**Rōt'ten (rōt'tn), a.** Putrid; decayed; unsound.

**Rōt'ten-ness, n.** A putrid state; putrefaction.

**Rōt'ten-stōne, n.** A soft stone for polishing metallic substances.

**Ro-tūnd', a.** Round; circular; spherical; complete.

**Ro-tūn'dā (140), n.** A build-  
**Ro-tūn'do } ing circular**  
**Ro-tūn'do } within and without.**

**Ro-tūnd'i-ty, n.** Round-  
**Ro-tūnd'ness, } ness; spher-**  
**Ro-tūnd'ness, } icity.**

**†Roué (rōū'ā'), n.** [Fr.] A dissipated man; a debauchee.

**Rouge (rōūzh), n.** A red cosmetic. — *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.

**Rough (rūf), a.** Having an uneven surface; coarse; harsh; rude; uncivil; loud and hoarse; stormy; tempestuous.

**Rough'-cāst (rūf'kāst), v. t.** To cover or plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — *n.* A rude model; plaster mixed with shells or pebbles.

**Rough' draw (rūf'), v. t.** To draw coarsely.

**Rough'en (rūf'n), v.** To make or become rough.

**Rough'-hew (rūf'hū), v. t.** To hew roughly or coarsely.

**Roughly** (rūf-), *adv.* Ruggedly; coarsely; harshly.

**Roughness** (rūf-), *n.* Ruggedness.

**Rough-shod** (rūf-), *a.* Having shoes armed with points; calked.

**Rou-létte** (rōō-lēt'), *n.* A game of chance. [fr. press.]

**Rounce**, *n.* Handle of a printing.

**Round**, *a.* Spherical; circular; full; approximate. — *n.* A circle; action in a recurring series; a regular course; a volley. — *v.* To make or become round. — *prep.* About; on all sides of. — *adv.* On every side; circularly.

**Round'a-bout**, *a.* Indirect; circumlocutory.

**Round'e-lāy**, *n.* A kind of song or poem of very artificial structure.

**Round'hēad**, *n.* A Puritan.

**Round-house**, *n.* A cabin in the after part of the quarter-deck.

**Round'ing**, } *a.* Somewhat  
**Round'ish**, } round.

**Round'ly**, *adv.* In a round form; openly; boldly.

**Round'ness**, *n.* Quality of being round; sphericity; rotundity; openness.

**Round'rōō'in**, *n.* A petition or other writing with the names of the signers written in a circle around it.

**Rouse**, *v. t.* To wake from rest; to start; to excite.

**Rout**, *n.* Defeat, or confusion from defeat; a multitude; a fashionable assembly. — *v. t.* To put to flight.

**Route** (rōūt or rowt), *n.* A course or way.

**Rou-tine** (rōō-teen'), *n.* Round or course of business.

**Rōve**, *v. i.* [Orig. to rob, and hence to range, to wander.] To ramble; to wander; to roam; to stroll. — *v. t.* To draw through an eye or aperture.

**Rōv'er**, *n.* One who roves; a wanderer; a pirate.

**Row** (ron), *n.* A riot.

**Rōw** (rō), *n.* A line of persons or things; a rank. — *v. t.* To impel with oars.

**Row'el** (rou-el), *n.* The little wheel of a spur, armed with sharp points; a seton. — *v. t.* (139) To insert a rowel in.

**Row'en** (rou'en, 55), *n.* Second growth of grass.

**Rōw'er**, *n.* One who rows.

**Roy'al**, *a.* Regal; kingly. —

*n.* A large kind of paper; a sail.

**Roy'al-ist**, *n.* An adherent to kingly government.

**Roy'al-ly**, *adv.* In a kingly manner.

**Roy'al-ty**, *n.* Office, state, or character of a king; a percentage paid to the owner of an article or a right by one who hires the use of it.

**Rūb** (129), *v. t.* To wipe; to scour. — *v. i.* To move along with pressure. — *n.* Friction; difficulty.

**Rūb'ber**, *n.* One who, or that which, rubs; a decisive game or games.

**Rūb'bish**, *n.* Waste matter; ruins; fragments.

**Ru-bēs'gent**, *n.* Becoming red.

**Rū'bi-cūnd**, *a.* Inclining to redness.

**Rū'bied**, *a.* Red as a ruby.

**Rū'ble**, *n.* A silver and a gold coin of Russia.

**Rū'brie**, } *a.* Red; placed  
**Rū'brie-al**, } in rubrics.

**Rū'brie**, *n.* Directions in a prayer-book as to the order of services.

**Rū'brie-ate**, *v. t.* To distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.

**Rū'by** (141), *n.* A gem of a red color. — *a.* Of a red color.

**Rūck**, *v. t.* To draw into wrinkles or folds.

**Rue-tā'tion**, *n.* A belching of wind from the stomach.

**Rūd'der**, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered.

**Rūd'di-ness**, *n.* Redness.

**Rūd'dy**, *a.* Of a lively red color; red; florid.

**Rūde** (29), *a.* Uncivilized; rough; coarse; harsh.

**Rūde'ly**, *adv.* Roughly; harshly; coarsely.

**Rūde'ness**, *n.* Condition of being rude; unevenness; incivility; coarseness; inelegance.

**Rū'di-ment**, *n.* First principle; element; first part of education.

**Rū'di-mēnt'al**, *a.* Pertaining to elements; elementary.

**Rūc**, *n.* A very bitter plant. — *v. t.* To lament; to regret; to be sorry for.

**Rūc'ful** (133), *a.* Sorrowful; mournful.

**Rūff** (123), *n.* [From Old Eng. *ruff*, equiv. to rough.] A plaited cloth round the neck; ruffle; a bird; a fish.

**Rūf'fian** (rūf'yan or rūf'fi-an),

*n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a cut-throat. — *a.* Brutal; savage; vile.

**Rūf'fian-ism** (rūf'yan- or rūf'fi-an-), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.

**Rūf'frie**, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to plait; to discompose; to vex; to disturb. — *n.* A plaited article of dress; disturbance; roll of a drum. [ish red.]

**Rū'fous**, *a.* Reddish; brown.

**Rūg**, *n.* A coarse, nappy, woolen cloth; a mat.

**Rūg'ged** (57), *a.* Rough; uneven; harsh; crabbed; shaggy; robust. [ged manner.]

**Rūg'ged-ly**, *adv.* In a rugged manner.

**Rūg'ged-ness**, *n.* Roughness; unevenness of surface; harshness.

**Ru-gōse'**, *a.* Full of wrinkles.

**Rū'in**, *n.* Overthrow; destruction; remains of buildings, &c. — *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to demolish.

**Rū'in-ōus**, *a.* Destructive; fatal; composed of ruins.

**Rū'in-ōus-ly**, *adv.* In a ruinous manner. [rule.]

**Rū'l'a-ble**, *a.* Conformable to rule.

**Rū'le**, *n.* That by which anything is regulated; government; authority; an instrument for drawing lines, or for measuring. — *v. t.* To govern; to mark with lines. — *v. i.* To have power or command; to decide.

**Rū'l'er**, *n.* One who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.

**Rūm**, *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

**Rūm'ble**, *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, continued noise, like thunder.

**Rūm'bling**, *n.* A low, heavy, continuous sound.

**Rū'mi-nant**, *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal that chews the cud.

**Rū'mi-nāte**, *v. i.* To chew the cud; to meditate; to muse.

**Rū'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* Act of ruminating; meditation.

**Rūm'mage**, *n.* A close search. — *v. t.* To search or examine thoroughly.

**Rū'mor** (29, 155), *n.* A flying; or popular report or story. — *v. t.* To report.

**Rūmp**, *n.* End of the back-bone and parts adjacent; buttocks.


**Rūm'ple**, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to make uneven. — *n.* A wrinkle; an irregular fold.

Rûn, *v. i. or t.* [*imp.* RAN or RUN; *p. p.* RUN.] To move with rapidity; to flow; to melt; to form in a mold; to smuggle. — *n.* Flow; course; way; small stream; result; unusual demands on a bank.  
Rûn'a-gâte, *n.* A fugitive;  
Rûn'a-wây, *n.* deserter; renegade. [*der.*]  
Rûn'dle, *n.* Round of a lad.  
Rûng, *imp. & p. p.* of Ring.  
Rûn'let, *n.* A small stream.  
Rûn'ner, *n.* One who runs; a messenger; a part on which a sled slides.  
Rûn'net, *n.* See *Rennet*.  
Rûnt, *n.* A stunted animal.  
Ru-pee' (140), *n.* An East Indian coin; the silver rupee is 45 cents, and the gold 7 dollars.  
Rûpt'ûre, *n.* A breach; a burst; hernia. — *v. t.* To break; to burst.  
Ru'ral, *a.* [*Lat. ruralis*, from *rus, ruris*, country.] Belonging to the country; rustic.  
Ruse, *n.* Artifice; stratagem.

Rûsh (140), *n.* A violent motion or course; a plant. — *v. i.* To pass or move with vehemence or rapidity.  
Rûsh'-light (-lit), *n.* A candle with a wick made of a rush.  
Rûsh'y, *a.* Abounding with rushes.  
Rûsk, *n.* A species of cake.  
Rûss, or Ryss, *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* The language of the Russians.  
Rûs'set, *a.* Of a reddish-brown color.  
Rûs'set, *n.* An apple of russet color.  
Rûs'set-ing, *n.* a russet color.  
Rûs'sian (rûsh'an or ry'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* A native, or the language, of Russia.  
Rûst, *n.* A crust or coating which forms on metals. — *v. i.* To gather rust. — *v. t.* To make rusty.  
Rûst'tie (127), *a.* Rural; rude; inelegant; simple. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country.  
Rûst'tie-âte (118), *v.* To re-

side in, or banish to, the country.  
Rûs'ti-câ'tion, *n.* Residence in, or banishment to, the country.  
Rus-tic'i-ty, *n.* Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.  
Rûst'ly, *adv.* In a rusty state or manner.  
Rûst'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rusty.  
Rûs'tle (rûs'tl), *v. i.* To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.  
Rûst'y, *a.* Covered with rust.  
Rût, *n.* Track worn by a wheel. — *v. i.* To seek copulation. [*turnip.*]  
Ru'ta-bâ'gâ, *n.* A variety of Rûth, *n.* *Pity; tenderness.*  
Rûth'less, *a.* Cruel; pitiless.  
Rûth'less-ly, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly.  
Rû'ty, *a.* Full of ruts; lustful; salacious.  
Rÿe (rî), *n.* A kind of grain.  
Rÿ'ot, *n.* A peasant in the East Indies.

S.

SĀB'A-ŌTH, or Sa-bā'oth, *n.* Armies; hosts.  
Sāb'ba-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath. — *n.* A strict observer of the Sabbath; one who regards the seventh day as holy.  
Sāb'bat'h, *n.* [*Heb. shabbāth*, fr. *shabbāth*, to rest from labor.] The day of religious rest; Sunday.  
Sāb-bāt'ie, *a.* Pertaining  
Sāb-bāt'ie-al, *a.* to the Sabbath.  
Sā'ber }   
Sā'bre }  
(151), *n.* Saber.  
A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point.  
Sā'bi-an, *n.* A worshiper of the sun, moon, and stars.  
Sā'ble, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind, and its fur. — *a.* Dark; black.  
Sāe (127), *n.* A little bag or receptacle for some animal or vegetable fluid.  
Sāe'cha-rif'er-ūs, *a.* Producing sugar.

Sāe'cha-rine, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar.  
Sāe'cha-roid, *a.* Having  
Sāe'cha-roid'al, *a.* a texture like that of loaf sugar.  
Sāe'er-dō'tal, *a.* Priestly.  
Sāch'el, *n.* See *Satchel*.  
Sā'chem, *n.* An Indian chief.  
Sāck (127), *n.* A bag; pillage of a town; a loose upper garment; a sweet wine. — *v. t.* To pillage; to plunder.  
Sāck'but, *n.* A brass wind instrument of music. [*sacks.*]  
Sāck'elōth, *n.* Cloth for  
Sāck'ing, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.  
Sāe'ra-ment, *n.* A solemn religious ordinance. *specifically*, the Lord's Supper.  
Sāe'ra-mēnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a sacrament.  
Sāe'ered, *a.* Pertaining to God or religion. — *SYN.* Holy; divine; consecrated.  
Sāe'ered-ly, *adv.* Religiously.  
Sāe'ered-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sacred.

Sāe'ri-fice (-fiz, 62), *v. t.* To offer to God in worship; to destroy; to give up with loss. — *n.* An offering to God; any loss incurred.  
Sāe'ri-fi'cial (-fish'al), *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice.  
Sāe'ri-lege, *n.* A violation of sacred things.  
Sāe'ri-lē'giōūs, *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.  
Sāe'ri-lē'giōūs-ly, *adv.* Impiously; profanely.  
Sāe'ris-tan, *n.* A sexton.  
Sāe'ris-ty, *n.* A vestry room.  
Sād, *a.* Sorrowful; gloomy; cheerless; grave.  
Sād'den (sād'dn), *v.* To make or become sad.  
Sād'dle, *n.* [*A.-S. sadul, sadl*, from the root of Eng. *sit*.] A seat for the back of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a saddle on. [*saddles.*]  
Sād'dler, *n.* One who makes  
Sād'dler-y, *n.* Materials for saddles and harnesses.  
Sād'dle-tree, *n.* Frame of a saddle.  
Sād'du-ḡee, *n.* One of a Jew-

ish sect which denied the resurrection. [iron.]

Sād'-i-ron (-i-rūn), *n.* A flat

Sād'ly, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully; gloomily. [sad.]

Sād'ness, *n.* State of being

Sāfe, *a.* Free from danger; secure. — *n.* A place to secure provisions, money, &c.

Sāfe'-eōn'duct, *n.* A convey or guard; a pass or warrant of security.

Sāfe'guārd, *n.* A thing that protects; a defense; a passport; a safe-conduct.

Sāfe'ly, *adv.* Securely.

Sāfe'ty (132), *n.* Freedom from danger or loss; security.

Sāfe'ty'-vālvē, *n.* A valve by which a steam-boiler is preserved from bursting.

Sāff'ron, *n.* A plant bearing a yellow flower. — *a.* Like saffron.

Sāg, *v. i.* To swag; to incline.

Sā-gā'ciōūs, *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; acute; sage; wise.

Sā-gā'ciōūs-ly, *adv.* With sagacity; sagely.

Sā-gā'ci-ty, *n.* Quick discernment; penetration.

Sāg'a-mōre, *n.* An Indian chief; a sachem.

Sāge, *a.* Wise; sagacious; discreet. — *n.* A wise man; a certain plant or herb.

Sāge'ly, *adv.* Wisely; acutely.

Sāg'it-tal, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.

†Sāg'it-tā'ri-us, *n.* The archer; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Sā'go, *n.* Granulated starch from a species of palm.

Said (sēd, 133), *imp. & p. p.* of Say.

Sāil, *n.* A ship's canvas; a ship of any kind; an excursion on the water. — *v. i.* or *t.* To be conveyed on the water, with or without sails; to fly through; to manuege, as a vessel.

Sāil'-elōth, *n.* Canvas used for making sails.

Sāil'-lōft, *n.* A loft or room where sails are made.

Sāil'lor, *n.* A seaman.

Sāil'-yārd, *n.* A yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Sāint, *n.* One eminent for piety; a holy person. — *v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize.

Sāint'ed, *a.* Holy; sacred.

Sāint'-like, } *a.* Resembling

Sāint'y, } a saint.

Sāke, *n.* Final cause; purpose; end; reason.

Sāl, *n.* Salt.

Sāl'a-ble (135), *a.* Fit for sale; finding a ready sale.

Sāl'a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being salable.

Sa-lā'ciōūs, *a.* Lustful; lewd.

Sāl'ad, *n.* Food of raw herbs dressed with condiments.

Sāl'a-mān'der, *n.* A small reptile allied to the lizard and the frog, formerly thought to be able to live in fire.

Sāl'a-ried, *a.* Having a salary.

Sāl'a-ry (141), *n.* A stated allowance for services.

Sāle, *n.* Act of selling; market; demand.

Sāl'e-rā'tus, *n.* A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cookery.

Sāl'es'mān (143), *n.* One employed to sell goods.

Sāl'tē, *a.* Designating a law which excludes females from the throne.

Sāl'i-lent, *a.* Shooting out or up; hence, prominent. [salt.]

Sa-lif'er-ōūs, *a.* Producing

Sāl'i-fi'a-ble (135), *a.* Capable of becoming a salt.

Sāl'i-fy, *v. t.* To form into a salt, as a base, by combining an acid with it.

Sa-line', or Sāl'ine, *a.* Salt; consisting of, or containing, salt. — *n.* A salt spring.

Sa-liv'a, *n.* The fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle.

Sa-liv'al, } *a.* Secreting sa-

Sāl'i-va-ry, } liva, as the glands.

Sāl'i-vāte, *v. t.* To excite an unusual discharge of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.

Sāl'i-vā'tion, *n.* Act of causing continued unnatural flow of saliva.

Sāl'lōw, *a.* Of a pale, sickly, yellow color. — *n.* A tree or shrub of the willow kind.

Sāl'lōw-ness, *n.* Paleness tinged with a dark yellow.

Sāl'ly, *n.* [From Lat. *salire*, to leap.] A sudden eruption; wild gayety. — *v. i.* To leap or rush out, as from a fortress.

Sāl'ly-pōrt, *n.* A gate through which troops sally.

Sāl'ma-gūn'dī, *n.* Chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned with oil, vinegar, &c.; a medley.

Sāl'mon (sām'un), *n.* A large fish, of a yellowish red color.

Sa-lōon', *n.* A spacious and elegant apartment.

Sāl'si-fy, *n.* A garden plant.

Salt (7), *n.* A substance used for seasoning food; an old

sailor; a combination of an acid with a base; wit; a salt-cellar. — *v. t.* To sprinkle or season with salt.

Sāl'ta-to-ry, *a.* Leaping, or dancing, or used therein.

Sāl't'-cēll'ar, *n.* A small dish for salt at table.

Sāl't'ern, *n.* A salt-work.

Sāl't'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.

Sāl't'ness, *n.* Taste of salt.

Sāl't-pē'ter, } *n.* A mineral

Sāl't-pē'tre, } salt composed of nitric acid and potash.

Sāl't'rheum (-rīm), *n.* An affection of the skin.

Sa-lū'bri-ōūs, *a.* Healthful.

Sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Healthfulness; wholesomeness.

Sāl'u-ta-ry, *a.* Promoting health or safety.

Sāl'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of greeting another. — *SYN.* Greeting; salute; address.

Sa-lū'ta-tō'ri-an, *n.* A student who pronounces the salutatory oration at Commencement.

Sa-lū'ta-to-ry, *a.* Containing salutations or a welcome.

Sa-lū'tē, *v. t.* To greet; to hail; to kiss; to honor. — *n.* Act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.

Sāl'va-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being salvable.

Sāl'va-ble, *a.* Capable of being saved.

Sāl'vāge, *n.* Reward for saving a ship or its cargo.

Sal-vā'tion, *n.* Act of saving; preservation; preservation from eternal misery.

Sālve (sāv), *n.* A substance for covering wounds or sores.

Sāl'yer, *n.* A plate or waiter to present something on.

Sāl'vo, *n.* (*pl.* Sāl'vōs, 140), An exception; military or naval salute; a volley.

Sāl'vōr, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea.

Sām'bo, *n.* Offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

Sāme, *n.* Identical; not different or other; similar.

Sāme'ness, *n.* Identity; near resemblance; similarity; correspondence.

Sām'i-el, *n.* A destructive wind from the desert, in Arabia; the simoom.

Sāmp, *n.* Maize broken coarse, and boiled with milk.

Sām'phire (*or* sām'fur), *n.*

A plant growing by the seashore, and used as a pickle.

**Sām'ple**, *n.* A specimen.

**Sām'pler**, *n.* A collection of needle-work; paterius.

**Sān'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being healed; curable.

**Sān'a-tive**, *a.* Adapted to sān'a-to-ry, } cure; healing.

**Sān'e-ti-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of sanctifying.

**Sān'e-ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who sanctifies; the Holy Spirit.

**Sān'e-ti-fy** (118, 135), *v. t.* To make sacred or holy; to secure from violation.

**Sān'e-ti-mō'ni-ōus**, *a.* Appearing holy; saintly.

**Sān'e-ti-mo-ny**, *n.* Hypocritical devoutness.

**Sān'e'tion**, *n.* That which confirms; solemn ratification. — *v. t.* To ratify; to give sanction or authority to.

**Sān'e-ti-tide**, *n.* Holiness; **Sān'e-ti-ty**, } purity; religious binding force.

**Sān'e'tu-a-ry**, *n.* A sacred place; house of worship; place of refuge.

**Sān'e'tum**, *n.* A place of retreat for privacy.

**Sān'tl**, *n.* Fine particles of stony matter; (*pl.*) sandy tracts of land. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with sand.

**Sān'dal**, *n.*

A kind of shoe or slipper.



**Sān'dal-wood**, *n.* A yellow, fragrant Eastern wood, and the tree producing it.

Sandals.

**Sān'd'i-ness**, *n.* State of being sandy or of a sandy color.

**Sān'd'stōne**, *n.* A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.

**Sān'd'wich**, *n.* Pieces of bread and butter with a slice of meat between them. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich, or into something like one; to interlard.

**Sān'dy**, *a.* Full of sand; being of the color of sand.

**Sān'e**, *a.* Sound in mind; not deranged; whole; healthy.

**Sāng**, *imp. of Sing.*

**Sān'ga-ree'**, *n.* Sweetened and spiced wine and water.

**Sāng-froid** (sōng'frow'), *n.* Cool blood; indifference.

**Sān'guif'er-ōus**, *a.* Conveying blood. [duetion of blood.]

**Sān'gui-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Pro-

**Sān'gui-fy**, *v. t.* To produce blood.

**Sān'gui-na-ry**, *a.* Bloody; eager to shed blood; cruel.

**Sān'guine** (sāng'gwin), *a.* Red, like blood; full of blood; confident; full of hope. [fidence of success.]

**Sān'guine-ly**, *adv.* With confidence. **Sān'guin'e-ōus**, *a.* Abounding with blood.

**Sān'he-drim**, *n.* The supreme council of the Jews.

**Sā'n'i-ēs**, *n.* A thin, watery fluid from a wound.

**Sā'n'i-ōus**, *a.* Pertaining to, or emitting, sanies. [health.]

**Sān'i-ta-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to **Sān'i-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *sanitas*, fr. *sanus*, sound.] Soundness of

**Sānk**, *imp. of Sink.* [mind.] **Sān'serit**, } *n.* The ancient

**Sān'skrit**, } language of Hindostan.

**Sāp**, *n.* Vital juice of plants; a military mice. — *v. t.* To undermine; to subvert by digging.

**Sāp'id**, *a.* Well tasted; having a relish; savory. [ness.]

**Sa-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Taste; savori-

**Sā'pi-ence**, *n.* Wisdom. **Sā'pi-ent**, *a.* Wise; sagacious.

**Sāp'less**, *a.* Having no sap; dry; withered.

**Sāp'ling**, *n.* A young tree. **Sāp'o-nā'ecōus**, *a.* Having the qualities of soap; soapy.

**Sa-pōn'i-fy**, *v. t.* To convert into soap. [vor; relish.]

**Sā'por**, *n.* Taste; savor; fla-

**Sāp'o-rif'ie**, *a.* Giving flavor. **Sāp'per**, *n.* One who saps; a kind of miner.

**Sāp'phie** (sāf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess, or to a kind of verse said to have been invented by her.

**Sāp'phire** (sāf'ir or sāf'ur), *n.* A precious blue stone.

**Sāp'py**, *a.* Full of sap; juicy. **Sāp'sa-go**, *n.* Swiss cheese.

**Sār'a-bānd**, *n.* A grave Spanish dance.

**Sār'a-gēn'ie**, *a.* Relating to the Saracens. [a taunt.]

**Sār'easm**, *n.* Bitter reproach. **Sār-eās'tie**, } *a.* Bitterly

**Sār-eās'tie-al**, } satirical; scornfully severe.

**Sār-eās'tie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

**Sārçe'net**, *n.* A fine, thin silk, used for linings, &c.

**Sār-cōph'a-goūs**, *a.* Flesh-eating. [coffin.]

**Sār-cōph'a-gus**, *n.* A stone

**Sār'dine**, *n.* [So called from the island of *Sardinia*.] A fish of the herring family.

**Sār'di-us**, *n.* A precious stone; a carnelian.

**Sar-dōn'ie**, *a.* Forced, heartless, or bitter; — said of a laugh or smile.

**Sār'do-nyx**, *n.* A precious stone of a reddish yellow color, allied to the onyx.

**Sār'sa-pa-ril'ā**, *n.* A species of medicinal plant.

**Sāsh** (140), *n.* An ornamental belt or band; a window-frame.

**Sās'sa-frās**, *n.* A certain tree that has an aromatic bark.

**Sāt**, *imp. of Sit.*

**Sāt'an**, *n.* The great adversary of man; the devil.

**Sa-tān'ie**, } *a.* Having the

**Sa-tān'ie-al**, } qualities of Satan; very wicked; devilish.

**Sāt'an-ism**, *n.* A diabolical spirit or act.

**Sātch'el**, *n.* A little sack or bag for books and papers.

**Sāte**, *v. t.* To satisfy; to glut; to satiate; to surfeit.

**Sāt'el-lite**, *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant.

**Sāt'i-āte** (sā'shi-āt), *v. t.* To fill or gratify to the utmost; — SYN. To satisfy; content. **sate**; glut.

**Sāt'i-ate**, *a.* Filled to satiety. **Sa-ti'e-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *satietas*, fr. *sat*, *satis*, enough.] Fullness beyond desire or pleasure.

**Sāt'in**, *n.* A glossy silk.

**Sāt'in-ēt**, *n.* A woolen cloth.

**Sāt'ire** (*in Eng.* sāt'ur), *n.* A discourse or poem containing severe censure; trenchant wit.

**Sa-tir'ie**, } *a.* Censorious; **Sa-tir'ie-al**, } sarcastic; severe in language.

**Sa-tir'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a satirical manner. [satire.]

**Sāt'ir-ist**, *n.* One who writes **Sāt'ir-ize** (153), *v. t.* To make the object of satire.

**Sāt'is-fā'e'tion**, *n.* Content; gratification of desire; that which satisfies.

**Sāt'is-fā'e'to-ri-ly**, *adv.* So as to give content.

**Sāt'is-fā'e'to-ry**, *a.* Giving content; making amends.

**Sāt'is-fi'er** (135), *n.* One who gives satisfaction.

**Sāt'is-fy**, *v. t.* To content; to discharge, as a debt, &c.; to give assurance to.

Sā'trap, or Sāt'rap, *n.* Governor of a province in ancient Persia.

Sāt'u-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being saturated.

Sāt'u rāte, *r. i.* To cause to become completely soaked.

Sāt'u-rā'tion, *n.* State of being saturated.

Sāt'ur-day, *n.* The last day of the week.

Sāt'urn, *n.* A remote planet. †Sāt'ur-nā'li-ā, *n. pl.* Festival of Saturn: unrestrained license and merriment.

Sāt'ur-nā'li-an, *n.* Riotously merry: dissolute.

Sa-tūr'ni-an, *a.* Relating to Saturn, or to his reign; golden: happy.

Sāt'ur-nine, *a.* Grave; heavy; gloomy; dull; phlegmatic.

Sā'tyr, *n.* A fabulous sylvan deity, half man, half goat.

Sauce, *n.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish. — *r. i.* To apply sauce to; to be impudent or saucy to.

Sauce'box, *n.* A saucy fellow.

Sau'cer, *n.* A vessel or dish for holding a tea-cup.

Sau'ci-ly, *adv.* Impudently.

Sau'cy, *a.* Pert: impudent.

Sauer'krout (sour'krout), *n.* Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment.

Sāun'ter (sān'ter), *r. i.* To wander about idly.

Sāun'ter-er, *n.* One who saunters, or wanders about.

Sau'ri-an, *n.* A reptile of the lizard kind.

Sau'sage, *n.* A roll of minced and highly seasoned meat stuffed into a skin.

Sāv'a-ble (l33), *a.* Capable of being saved.

Sāv'age, *a.* Uncivilized: barbarous; cruel. — *n.* An uncivilized person; one who delights in cruelty. — *ly.*

Sāv'age-ly, *adv.* Barbarously.

Sāv'age-ness, *n.* Barbarousness: cruelty; wildness.

Sāv'age-ry, *n.* Barbarity.

Sa-vān'nā (l40), *n.* An open meadow or plain.

†Savant (sāv'vōng'), *n.* [Fr.] A man of learning.

Sāve, *r. i.* To preserve; to rescue; to spare: to except. — *r. i.* To avoid expense.

Sāv'ing, *a.* Frugal; economical. — *n.* That which is saved. — *prep.* With the exception of.

Sāv'ior (l55), *n.* One who Sāv'ior } preserves; our

Lord Jesus Christ; the Redeemer.

Sā'vor (l55), *n.* Taste; relish; odor; smell: scent. — *r. i.* To have a taste or smell.

Sā'vor-i-ness, *n.* A pleasing taste or smell. [vor.]

Sā'vor-less, *a.* Wanting savor.

Sā'vor-y, *a.* Pleasing to the taste or smell. — *n.* An aromatic culinary plant.

Sa-voy', *n.* A kind of cabbage.

Saw, *n.* An instrument to cut boards, &c.; a saying; a proverb. — *r. i.* or *i.* [imp. SAWED; *p. p.* SAWED, SAWN.] To cut or divide with a saw.

Saw'dust, *n.* Dust or particles made by sawing.

Saw'-pit, *n.* A pit for a man to stand in when sawing timber placed over it.

Saw'yer, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.

Sāx'i-frage, *n.* A hardy plant growing on or among rocks.

Sāx'on (or sāks'n), *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons. — *n.* The language of the Saxons.

Sāy (l36), *r. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* SAID.] To speak; to utter; to tell: to affirm; to recite; to report. — *n.* A speech; something said.

Sāy'ing, *n.* An expression; sentence uttered; a maxim.

Seāb, *n.* Incrustation over a sore or wound.

Seāb'bard, *n.* Case or sheath of a sword.

Seāb'bed, *a.* Covered with scabs; paltry: vile.

Seāb'by, *a.* Full of scabs.

Seā'bi-ōus, *a.* Consisting of scabs; scabby.

Seā'brouš, *a.* Having short, hard points; rough; rugged.

Seā'fold, *n.* A staging for workmen, or for the execution of a criminal.

Seā'fold-ing, *n.* Frame or structure for temporary support.

Seā'gi-ō'lā (skal-yō'-), *n.* A species of stucco made to imitate marble. [scaled.]

Seāl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being sealed.

Sea-lāde', *n.* Assault with ladders on a besieged place.

Seald, *r. i.* [Lat. *excaldare*, from *ex* and *calidus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] To burn by a hot liquid or steam. — *n.* A burning with hot liquor or steam; scurf on the head.

Seāld, *n.* An old Norse bard or poet.

Seald'-head, *n.* An eruptive disorder of the hairy scalp.

Seāle, *n.* Dish of a balance; one of the membranous or bony pieces forming the covering of a fish; gradation; gamut. — *r. i.* To strip of scales: to mount by, or as if by, a ladder. — *r. i.* To clear off scales; to take off in thin layers.

Sea-lēne', *a.* Having three sides and angles unequal.

Seā'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being scaly.

Seāl'ion, *n.* A plant allied to the onion; a scullion.

Seal'top (skōl'-), *n.* A marine shell-fish; a curved indentation on the edge of any thing. — *r. i.* To cut the edge of into segments of circles.

Seālp, *n.* Skin of the top of the head. — *r. i.* To take off the scalp of. [knife.]

Seālp'el, *n.* A surgeon's scalpel.

Seāl'y, *a.* Abounding with scales; rough.

Seām'ble, *r. i.* To stir quick.

Seām'mo-ny, *n.* A plant and an insipid sap obtained from it.

Seāmp, *n.* A knavish fellow.

Seāmp'er, *r. i.* To run with speed or hurry.

Seān (l29), *r. i.* To examine closely; to measure by counting the poetic feet.

Seān'dal, *n.* Imputed disgrace; defamatory speech or report; calumny.

Seān'dal-ize, *r. i.* To offend; to defame; to reproach.

Seān'dal-ōus, *a.* Disgraceful to reputation; defamatory.

Seān'dal-ōus-ly, *adv.* Disgracefully; shamefully.

Seān'ning, *n.* Act of resolving a verse into its component feet.

Seān'sion, *n.* Act of scanning verse. [climbing.]

Sean-sō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted to scant, *r. i.* To limit; to straiten; to make scanty. — *a.* Scarcely sufficient. — *adv.* Not quite.

Seānt'i-ly, } *adv.* Not fully

Seānt'ly, } or sufficiently.

Seānt'i-ness, } *n.* Want of

Seānt'ness, } sufficiency.

Seānt'ling, *n.* A narrow piece of timber.

Seānt'y, *a.* Hardly sufficient; sparing; niggardly; scant.

Seāpe, *n.* A peduncle rising from the ground and bearing the fructification in its apex.



**Seāpe'-gōat** (133), *n.* One who suffers for the misdeeds of others.

**Seāpe'-grāce**, *n.* A graceless hair-brained fellow.

†**Seāp'u-lā**, *n.* (*pl.* **Seāp'u-lāe**.) The shoulder-blade.

**Seāp'u-lar**, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder or scapula.

**Seāp'u-lar-y**, *n.* Part of an ecclesiastical habit.

**Seār**, *n.* Mark of a wound. — *v. t.* To mark with a scar.

**Seāre**, *a.* Uncommon; rare; not abundant. [*difficulty*]

**Seāre'ly**, *adv.* Hardly; with

**Seār'ci-ty**, *n.* Deficiency; want; lack; dearth.

**Seāre**, *v. t.* To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to affright.

**Seāre'xōw**, *n.* A thing set up to frighten birds.

**Seārf** (140), *n.* A loose covering of cloth; part cut away from a timber to make it form a joint with another. — *v. t.* To throw on loosely; to cut a scarf on, as for a joint on timber.

**Seārf'-skin**, *n.* Outer thin skin; cuticle.

**Seār'i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* A slight incision in the skin.

**Seār'i-fi-cā'tor**, *n.* An instrument for scarifying.

**Seār'i-fēr**, *n.* One who, or that which, scarifies.

**Seār'i-fy**, *v. t.* To scratch and cut, as the skin.

**Seār'la-ti'nā**, *n.* Scarlet fever.

**Sear-lā'ti-nōus**, *a.* Pertaining to the scarlet fever.

**Seār'let**, *n.* An orange-red color. — *a.* Of an orange-red color.

**Seār'let Fē'ver**. A contagious disorder characterized by a scarlet rash.

**Seārp**, *n.* Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet.

**Seāth**, { *v. t.* To do harm to;  
**Seāthe**, } to injure; to damage; to destroy.

**Seāth'less**, *a.* Without harm.

**Seāt'ter**, *v. t.* [*A.-S. scateran*, allied to *sceddan*, to shed.] To spread thinly; to disperse; to dissipate; to strew about.

**Seāv'en-ger**, *n.* One employed to clean streets.

**Scēne**, *n.* A stage; subordinate part of a play; a series of actions; a curtain; exhibition; place of exhibition.

**Scēn'er-y**, *n.* Painted representation of the scenes in a play; appearance of places; landscape.

**Scēn'ie**, or **Scē'n'ie**, { *a.* Dra-  
**Scēn'ie-al** (scēn'-), } matic; theatrical.

**Scēn'o-graph'ie**, { *a.*  
**Scēn'o-graph'ie-al**, } Drawn in perspective.

**Scē-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* Representation in perspective.

**Scēnt**, *n.* Odor; smell; sense of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to perfume. [*smell*]

**Scēnt'less**, *a.* Having no

**Scēp'ter**, { *n.* Ensign of roy-  
**Scēp'tre**, } alty.

**Scēp'tered**, { *a.* Invested with  
**Scēp'tred**, } royal authority.

**Seēp'tic**, *n.* See *Skeptic*.

**Shēd'ule** (skēd'yul), *n.* An inventory of property, debts, &c. — *SYN.* List; catalogue.

**Shēme** (skēm), *n.* A plan; project; contrivance. — *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

**Shēm'er**, { *n.* A projector;  
**Shēm'ist**, } a contriver.

**Schīsm** (sīzm), *n.* Division or separation, esp. in a church.

**Schīs-māt'ie** (sīz-māt'ik, 120), *n.* One guilty of schism.

**Schīs-māt'ie** { (sīz-), *a.*  
**Schīs-māt'ie-al** } Pertaining to, or partaking of, schism.

**Sehōl'ar** (skōl'ar), *n.* A learner; a learned person; a pupil; a disciple.

**Sehōl'ar-like**, { *a.* Like, or  
**Sehōl'ar-ly**, } becoming, a scholar.

**Sehōl'ar-ship**, *n.* Learning; erudition; a foundation for the support of a student.

**Seho-lās'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to a school, or to the schoolmen of the middle ages.

**Seho-lās'ti-ci-sm**, *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools. [*tor*]

**Sehō'li-āst**, *n.* A commentator.

**Sehō'li-um**, *n.* (*Lat. pl.* **Sehō'li-ūm**.) An explanatory observation.

**Sehōol** (skōol), *n.* A place of discipline and instruction; pupils assembled for instruction; a sect; a system of doctrines. — *v. t.* To instruct; to tutor; to discipline.

**Sehōōl'-fēl'lōw**, *n.* One bred at the same school and time with another.

**Sehōōl'-house**, *n.* A house for a school. [*school*]

**Sehōōl'ing**, *n.* Instruction in

**Sehōōl'mān** (143), *n.* One versed in scholastic divinity.

**Sehōōl'-mās'ter**, *n.* A male teacher of a school.

**Sehōōn'er**, *n.* A small, sharp-built vessel, usually with two masts.



Schooner.

**Sci-āg'ra-phy**, *n.* Art of delineating shadows as they fall naturally. [*hip*]

**Sci-āt'ie**, *a.* Affecting the

**Sci-āt'ie-ā**, *n.* Rheumatism in the hip.

**Sci'ence**, *n.* [*Lat. scientia*, fr. *scire*, to know.] Knowledge; collection of general principles; philosophical knowledge.

**Sci'en-tif'ie**, { *a.* Being ac-  
**Sci'en-tif'ie-al**, } cording to, or versed in, science.

**Sci'en-tif'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* According to the principles of science.

**Sci'n'til-lant**, *a.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.

**Sci'n'til-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of sparkling or twinkling.

**Sci'n'til-lāte**, *v. t.* To emit sparks; to sparkle; to twinkle. [*knowledge*]

**Sci'o-lism**, *n.* Superficial

**Sci'o-list**, *n.* A superficial scholar; a smatterer.

**Sci'on**, *n.* Shoot of a plant cut for grafting; a descendant.

**Sci-ōp'tic**, { *a.* Pertaining to  
**Sci-ōp'trie**, } an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room.

**Seir-rhōs'i-ty** (skir-rōs'-), *n.* A morbid induration, as of a gland. [*durated*]

**Seir'rhou's** (skir'rus), *a.* In-

**Seir'rhus** (skir'rus), *a.* A hard tumor in the flesh.

**Scīs'sel**, *n.* Clippings of metals.

**Scīs'sile**, *a.* Capable of being cut.

**Scīs'sion** (sīzh'un), *n.* A dividing by means of a sharp instrument.

**Scīs'sorg** (sīzh'zurz), *n. pl.* A small cutting instrument.

**Scīs'sure** (sīzh'ur), *n.* A longitudinal cut.

**Sele-rōt'ie**, *a.* Hard or firm, as the outer coat of the eye.

**Seōff** (123), *v. i.* or *t.* To treat with scorn; to mock; to jeer; to deride. — *n.* Expression of scorn; mockery; derision.

**Seōff'er**, *n.* One who scoffs.

**Seōld**, *v. i.* or *t.* To find fault; to chide. — *n.* One who scolds; a shrew.

**Seōld'ing**, *n.* Act of chiding.

**Seōnce**, *n.* A fixed hanging or

projecting candlestick; the skull; seuse.

**Seoöp, n.** A large ladle; a sweep. — *v. t.* To lade out; to cut into a hollow.

**Seöpe, n.** Sweep or range of the eye or mind; that at which one aims; free course. — **SYN.** Space; room; intention; tendency; drift.

**Seor-bü'tic, a.** Relating to, or diseased with, scurvy.

**Seörch, v. t.** To burn on the surface.

**Seöre, n.** A notch; a tally-mark; twenty; a reckoning; account. — *v. t.* To notch; to cut; to mark; to charge.

**Seö'ri-ä, n.** Dross; recrement; slag.

**Seö'ri-ä'ceous (-shus), a.** Relating to scoria; like dross.

**Seö'ri-fi-cä'tion, n.** Act of reducing to dross. [scoria.]

**Seö'ri-fy, v. t.** To reduce to dross.

**Seörn, n.** Extreme and passionate contempt; subject of such contempt. — *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt.

**Seörn'er, n.** One who scorns.

**Seörn'ful (139), a.** Full of scorn; disdainful; contemptuous.

**Seörn'ful-ly, adv.** With scorn.

**Seörn-pi-on, n.** A reptile; sign in the zodiac.



Scorpion.

**Seöt, n.** A native of Scotland; a tax or fine; a bill or reckoning.

**Seötch, a.** Pertaining to Scotland. — *v. t.* To stop, as a wheel, from rolling back; to cut slightly.

**Seötch'-cöl'lops, n. pl.** Veal cut into small pieces.

**Seöt'-free, a.** Excused from payment. [the Scots.]

**Seöt'ti-cism, n.** An idiom of Scots.

**Seöt'tish, a.** Pertaining to Scotland or to the Scots.

**Seoun'drel, n.** [Corrupted fr. Ger. *schandkerl*, fr. *schande*, infamy, and *kerl*, fellow.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal.

**Seoun'drel-ism, n.** Conduct of a scoundrel.

**Seour, v. t.** To clean by rubbing hard; to pass over swiftly.

**Seourge (skürj), n.** A whip; a lash; punishment. — *v. t.* To whip severely; to lash.

**Seourg'er, n.** One who scourges or punishes.

**Scout, n.** One sent to discover the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy. — *v. i.* To act as a scout. — *v. t.* To sneer at. [boat.]

**Seow, n.** A large flat-bottomed scowl.

**Seowl, v. i.** To wrinkle the brows in displeasure. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brows in frowning.

**Seräb'ble, v. t. or i.** To scrape rudely; to scramble; to scrawl; to scribble.

**Seräg, n.** Something lean and thin; a neck-piece of meat.

**Seräg'ged, a.** Broken; lean

**Seräg'gy, a.** and rough

**Seräg'gi-ness, n.** Ruggedness of surface; leanness.

**Seräm'ble, v. i.** To clamber with hands and knees. — *n.* Act of scrambling or climbing. [scrambles.]

**Seräm'bler, n.** One who

**Seräp, n.** A little piece; a fragment; a crumb; a bit.

**Seräp'-böök, n.** A blank book for extracts.

**Seräpe, v. t.** To rub off the surface of with a rough tool. — *v. i.* To make an awkward bow. — *n.* Act of scraping; a low and awkward bow; a disagreeable predicament.

**Seräp'er, n.** An instrument for scraping and cleaning.

**Serätch, v. t. or i.** To rub and tear the surface of. — *n.* A slight wound; a sort of wig. (*pl.*) dry scabs between a horse's heel and pastern joint.

**Serawl, v. t. or i.** To write or mark awkwardly. — *n.* Hasty, bad writing.

**Seraw'ny, a.** Meagre; wasted.

**Seräk, v. n.** To creak, as a door or wheel. — *n.* A creaking.

**Seräm, v. i.** To utter a sudden, shrill cry. — *n.* A shrill outcry; a screech.

**Screech, v. i.** To shriek; to scream. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry; a scream.

**Sereed, n.** A wooden rule for running moldings.

**Screen, v. t.** To conceal; to shelter; to defend; to pass through a screen. — *n.* Something that shelters, or shuts off view, &c.; a partition; a long, coarse sieve.

**Screw (skrj), n.** A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, grooved spirally, used for va-

rious purposes. — *v. t.* To press or fasten with a screw; to squeeze; to distort.



**Scrib'ble, v. i. or t.** To write without care. — *n.* Careless writing.

Screw.

**Scrib'bler, n.** A petty writer.

**Scribe, n.** A writer; notary; clerk; a Jewish doctor or teacher of the law.

**Serimp, v. t.** To contract; to shorten; to scant.

**Serip, n.** A bag; a certificate of stock, &c.

**Script, n.** Type in the form of written letters.

### Script Type.

**Script'ür-al, a.** Contained in, or according to, the Scriptures.

**Script'üre, n.** The Old and New Testaments; the Bible; any writing.

**Serive'ner, n.** One who draws contracts or other writings.

**Serö'u-lä, n.** A disease affecting the lymphatic glands, especially those of the neck.

**Serö'u-lous, a.** Diseased with scrofula. [rolled up.]

**Seröll (123), n.** A writing

**Serüb, n.** A worn brush; a mean drudge. — *v. t. or i.* To rub hard with something coarse.

**Serüb'by, a.** Small and mean; stunted in growth.

**Seryp'le, n.** A doubt; hesitation; a weight of 20 grains. — *v. t. or i.* To doubt; to hesitate.

**Serpu-lös'i-ty, n.** Quality of being scrupulous.

**Serpu-lous, a.** Hesitating or doubtful; careful; cautious; conscientious.

**Serpu-lous'ly, adv.** With doubt or nicety.

**Serpu'ti-nize, v. t.** To examine or search closely.

**Serpu'ti-niz'er, n.** One who searches closely.

**Serpu'ti-ny, n.** Close search.

**Seru-toire' (skrj-twör'), n.** A case of drawers for papers.

**Seüd, v. i.** To be driven with haste. — *n.* A low thin cloud driven by the wind.

**Seü'fle, n.** A confused quarrel or contest. — *v. i.* To strive with close grapple.

**Seü'fler, n.** One who scuffles.

**Seüll, n.** A short oar; a boat. — *v. t.* To impel, as a boat,

by turning an oar at the stern.

**Seall'er, n.** One who sculls; a boat rowed by one man with two sculls.

**Seüll'er-y, n.** A place for keeping kitchen utensils, and doing dirty work.

**Seüll'ion, n.** A menial servant in the kitchen; a kind of imperfect onion. [ures.]

**Seulpt'or, n.** One who sculpt-stone or wood into images; carved work. — *v. t.* To carve; to cut; to engrave.

**Seüm, n.** Froth or impurities on the surface of liquor. — *v. t.* To take the scum from; to skim.

**Seup'per, n.** A hole or channel cut through the side of a ship to discharge water from the deck. [a broad head.]

**Seup'per-näll, n.** A nail with scurf. **n.** A dry scab or mealy crust. [being scurfy.]

**Seurf'i-ness (135), n.** State of scurfy. **a.** Having scurf.

**Seür'ile, a.** Grossly opposite. **Seür'il-ous, } prouder or abusive; low; mean.**

**Seur'il'i-ty, n.** Low, vulgar, abusive language.

**Seür'il-ous-ly, adv.** With low abuse. [basely.]

**Seür'vily, adv.** Meanly; **Seür'vi-ness, n.** Vileness; meanness; baseness.

**Seür'vy, n.** A disease. — *a.* Scurfy; low; mean; vile.

**Seutch'eon (sküch'un), n.** An ornamental bit of brass plate, perforated with a key-hole.

**Seü'ti-förm, a.** Having the form of a shield.

**Seüt'tle, n.** A metal pail for coals; a hatchway; opening in the roof of a house furnished with a lid. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.

**Scým'e-tar, n.** See *Cimeter*.

**Scythe (sith), n.** An instrument for mowing grass.

**Sëa (139, 140), n.** A large body of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; a high wave. [ocean.]

**Sëa'-börn, a.** Born on the **Sëa'-böard, n.** The sea-shore.

**Sëa'-breeze, n.** A current of air from the sea.

**Sëa'-eöast, n.** Shore of the sea and land adjacent.

**Sëa'-cow, n.** The walrus. **Sëa'-ël'e-phant, n.** A kind of seal.

**Sëa'-fär'er, n.** A mariner; a seaman; a sailor.

**Sëa'-fär'ing, a.** Following the business of a seaman.

**Sëa'-fight (-fit), n.** A naval engagement.

**Sëa'-green, a.** Having the color of sea-water.

**Sëa'-hörsé, n.** The walrus; also, the hippopotamus.

**Sëäl, n.** A marine animal; a stamp with a device on it; wax im-



Seal.

pressed with a seal. — *v. t.* (130) To fix a seal to; to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.

**Sëäl'ing-wäx, n.** A substance for sealing letters.

**Sëäm, n.** [A.-S. *seám*, from *seowian*, to sew.] The joining of two edges of cloth; any line of junction; a mineral vein between thicker ones. — *v. t.* To make a seam on or of; to mark with something like a seam.

**Sëa'man (143), n.** A sailor.

**Sëa'man-ship, n.** Skill in navigating.

**Sëäm'less, a.** Having no seam.

**Sëäm'-märk, n.** A beacon; a light-house.

**Sëa'-mew, n.** A gull.

**Sëäm'stress, n.** A woman whose occupation is sewing.

**Sëa'-pie, n.** A dish of paste and meat.

**Sëa'-pört, n.** A port or harbor on the sea-coast.

**Sëär, v. t.** To burn the surface of; to cauterize; to make callous. — *a.* Dry; withered.

**Sëärch, v. t.** To seek for; to look for; to inquire after. — *v. i.* To seek; to hunt. — *n.* A seeking; quest.

**Sëärch'a-ble, a.** Capable of being searched.

**Sëärch'er, n.** One who searches; a seeker; an inquirer.

**Sëärch'ing, a.** Trying; close.

**Sëär'ed-ne.s, n.** State of being seared or hardened.

**Sëa'-rööm, n.** Ample distance from land; open sea.

**Sëa'-shell, n.** A marine shell.

**Sëa'-shöre, n.** The coast of the sea or ocean.

**Sëa'-sick, a.** Affected with nausea at sea from the motion of the vessel. [sea.]

**Sëa'-side, n.** Land near the

**Sëa'son (së/zn), n.** A fit time; a brief period; a division of the year. — *v. t.* To render palatable; to spice; to dry, as timber.

**Sëa'son-a-ble, a.** Occurring in due season or in good time; opportune; timely.

**Sëa'son-a-bly, adv.** In due time; sufficiently early.

**Sëa'son-ing, n.** That which seasons; act of drying.

**Sëät, n.** A chair; bench; place of sitting; mansion; abode. — *v. t.* To place on a seat.

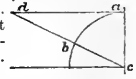
**Sëa'ward, a.** Directed toward the sea. — *adv.* In the direction of the sea.

**Sëa'-weed, n.** One of a class of marine plants.

**Sëa'-wor'thi-ness (-wûr/thi-), n.** Quality of being seaworthy; fitness for a voyage.

**Sëa'-wor'thy (-wûr/thi), a.** Able to encounter the violence of the sea.

**Së-bä'ceöüs, a.** Fat; like fat; yielding fatty secretions.

**Së'eant, n.**  A line that cuts another. — *a.* Cutting.

**Se-cëde', v.** *c d, Secant.* *i.* To withdraw; to separate.

**Se-cëd'er, n.** One who secedes.

**Se-cës'sion (-sësh'un), n.** Act of seceding or withdrawing.

**Sëck'el (sëk'l), n.** A small, delicious variety of pear.

**Se-clüde', v. t.** [Lat. *secludere*, fr. *se*, aside, and *cludere*, to shut.] To shut up in retirement; to withdraw.

**Se-clü'sion, n.** Act of withdrawing; retirement; separation; withdrawal.

**Sëc'ond, a.** Next to the first; inferior. — *n.* The next to the first; 60th part of a minute; attendant in a duel. — *v. t.* To support; to aid.

**Sëc'ond-a-ri-ly, adv.** In a secondary manner or degree.

**Sëc'ond-a-ry, a.** Subordinate; inferior; less.

**Sëc'ond-händ, a.** Not new; previously owned by another.

**Sëc'ond-ly, adv.** In the second place.

**Sëc'ond-rate, a.** Of the second size, rank, quality, or value. [of flour.]

**Sëc'onds, n. pl.** A coarse kind

**Sëc'ond-sight (-sit), n.** Power of seeing things future or distant.

**Sē'ere-cy**, *n.* Privacy; concealment; fidelity to a secret.  
**Sē'eret**, *a.* Concealed; secluded; hidden; unseen; private. — *n.* Something unknown or hidden; privacy.

**Sē'e-re-ta-ry**, *n.* One who writes for others; head of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture for writing at.

**Sē'e-re-ta-ry-ship** (135), *n.* Office of a secretary.

**Se-erēte**, *v. t.* To remove from observation. — **SYN.** To hide; conceal.

**Se-er-ē-tion**, *n.* A separation of juices; matter secreted.

**Sē'er-et-ly**, *adv.* In a secret manner. [secretion.]

**Sē'e-re-to-ry**, *a.* Performing  
**Sēt**, *n.* A religious denomination or school.

**See-tā'ri-an**, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or to sects. — *n.* One of a sect. [tion to a sect.]

**See-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Devo-  
**Sēet'a-ris-t**, { *n.* A follower of  
**Sēet'a-ry**, } a sect.

**Sēet'ile**, *a.* Capable of being cut, especially of being cut smoothly.

**Sēe'tion**, *n.* A cutting off; division; portion; distinct part. [section.]

**Sēe'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a

**Sēet'or**, *n.* Part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument.

**Sēe'u-lar**, *a.* Worldly; not spiritual. — *n.* A layman.

**Sēe'u-lār'i-ty**, { *n.* A world-  
**Sēe'u-lar-ness**, } ly disposi-  
tion.

**Sēe'u-lar-ize**, *v. t.* To convert to a secular use.

**Se-cūr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being secured.

**Se-cūre**, *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe. — *v. t.* To make safe. [to be safe.]

**Se-cūre'ly** (132), *adv.* So as

**Se-cūr'i-ty** (133), *n.* Freedom from danger; safety; pledge.

**Se-dān**, *n.* A portable covered vehicle for a single person.

**Se-dāte**, *a.* Calm; undisturbed; quiet. [posure.]

**Se-dāte'ly**, *adv.* With com-

**Se-dāte'ness**, *n.* Calmness; serenity.

**Sēd'a-tive**, *a.* Allaying irritability and irritation. — *n.* A

remedy that allays irritability and irritation.

**Sēd'en-ta-ri-ness**, *n.* State of being sedentary.

**Sēd'en-ta-ry**, *a.* Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting.

**Sēdge**, *n.* A coarse grass.

**Sēdg'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, or overgrown with, sedge.

**Sēd'i-ment**, *n.* [Lat. *sedimentum*, fr. *sedere*, to sit, to settle.] That which settles at the bottom; lees.

**Sēd'i-mēnt'a-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment; feculent.

**Se-di'tion** (-dish/un), *n.* Tumult; insurrection.

**Se-di'tious** (-dish/us), *a.* Engaged in sedition.

**Se-dūce**, *v. t.* To lead astray by evil arts; to corrupt.

**Se-dūce'ment**, *n.* Act of seducing; seduction.

**Se-dū'cer**, *n.* One who seduces or corrupts.

**Se-dū'ci-ble**, *a.* Capable of being seduced.

**Se-dūc'tion**, *n.* Leading astray from virtue.

**Se-dūc'tive**, *a.* Enticing to evil; tending to seduce.

**Se-dūc'tive-ly**, *adv.* By seduction. [gence.]

**Se-dū'i-ty**, *n.* Great dili-

**Sēd'u-lous**, *a.* Very diligent.

**Sēd'u-lous-ly**, *adv.* With application; assiduously.

**See**, *n.* The seat of episcopal power; a diocese. — *v. t.* [imp. SAW; p. p. SEEN.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover. — *v. i.* To have the sense of sight.

**Seed**, *n.* That which produces animals or plants; reproductive principle; first cause; original; offspring; race. — *v. t.* To sow with seed.

**Seed'-būd**, *n.* The germ of fruit in embryo.

**Seed'-ēake**, *n.* A sweet cake, containing aromatic seeds.

**Seed'ling**, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.

**Seeds'man** (143), *n.* One who deals in seeds.

**Seed'-time**, *n.* The season for sowing. [taining seed.]

**Seed'vēs'sel**, *n.* A vessel containing seeds; shabbily clothed.

**Seek**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. SOUGHT.] To look for; to endeavor to find.

**Seek'er**, *n.* One who seeks or searches; an inquirer.

**Seem**, *v. i.* To appear; to have a show or semblance.

**Seem'ing**, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance. — *a.* Apparent; specious.

**Seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* In appearance; apparently.

**Seem'ly**, *a.* Becoming; decent; decorous; fit.

**Seen**, *p. p.* of *See*. Perceived.

**Seer**, *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.

**See'saw**, *n.* A reciprocating motion up and down. — *v. i.* To move up and down by turns.

**Seethe**, *v. t.* [imp. SEETHED or SOD; p. p. SEETHED or SODDEN.] To boil; to decoct.

**Sēg'ment**, *n.* A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane.

**Sēg're-gāte**, *v. t.* To separate; to set *a c b*, Segment of a circle.

**Sēg're-gā'tion**, *n.* Separation from others.

**Seign-eū'ri-al** (seen-ā'ri-al), *a.* Vested with large powers; manorial.

**Seign'ior** (seen'yur), *n.* A lord.

**Seign'ior-age** (seen'yur-), *n.* A royal right; profit or percentage.

**Seign'ior-y** (seen'yur-), *n.* A lordship; a manor.

**Sēine**, *n.* A large fishing-net.

**Sēiz'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to seizure.

**Sēize**, *v. t.* To take suddenly; to snatch; to grasp.

**Sēiz'in**, *n.* Possession of an estate in freehold; thing possessed.

**Sēiz'ure**, *n.* Act of seizing; the thing seized. [often.]

**Sēl'dom**, *adv.* Rarely; not

**Se-lēt'**, *v. t.* To choose from a number; to cull. — *a.* Taken from a number; well chosen. [ing; choice.]

**Se-lēc'tion**, *n.* Act of select-

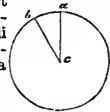
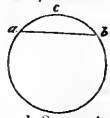
**Se-lēt'man** (143), *n.* A town officer chosen to manage the concerns of the town.

**Sēl'e-nōg'ra-phy**, *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.

**Sēlf** (142), *pron.* or *a.* A person as a distinct individual.

**Sēlf'-eōn-cēit'**, *n.* High opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.

**Sēlf'-de-nī'al**, *n.* Denial of personal gratification.



**Sêlf/-es-teem'**, *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency.

**Sêlf/-êv'i-dent**, *a.* Needing no proof; evident without proof or reasoning.

**Sêlf/-ex-ist'ent**, *a.* Existing of or by himself; solely.

**Sêlf/-în'ter-est**, *n.* Private interest or advantage.

**Sêlf'ish**, *a.* Regarding one's own interest solely or chiefly.

**Sêlf'ish-ly**, *adv.* With undue self-love.

**Sêlf'ish-ness**, *n.* Regard to one's own interest solely or chiefly.

**Sêlf-lôve'**, *n.* Love of self.

**Sêlf'sâme**, *a.* Exactly the same; identical.

**Sêlf/-suf-fi'cient** (-fish'ent), *a.* Having full confidence in one's self; full of self-conceit. [obstinacy.]

**Sêlf-will'**, *n.* One's own will;

**Sêll** (123), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SOLD**.] To transfer to another for an equivalent. — *v. i.* To be sold.

**Sêll'er**, *n.* One who sells.

**Sêlf'vâgè**, } *n.* Edge of cloth  
**Sêlf'vêgè**, } woven so as to prevent raveling.

**Sêlves**, *pl.* of *Sêlf*.

**Sêm'blânce**, *n.* Seeming; show; likeness. [yearly.]

**Sêm'i-ân'nû-al**, *a.* Half-

**Sêm'i-brêve**, *n.* A whole note; the longest note now in general use.

**Sêm'i-çir'ele**

(-sir'el), *n.*

Half of a circle.

**Sêm'i-çir'eu-lar**, *a.* Having the form of half a circle. Semicircle.

**Sêm'i-cê'lon**, *n.* A point (marked thus,  $\cdot$ ), used in writing and printing.

**Sêm'i-di-âm'e-ter**, *n.* Half a diameter.

**Sêm'i-lû'nar**, *a.* In form like a half moon.

**Sêm'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to seed; original; radical.

**Sêm'i-nâl'i-ty**, *n.* The nature of seed.

**Sêm'i-na-ry**, *n.* A place of education; a college; academy; school. — *a.* Pertaining to seed; seminal.

**Sêm'i-nâte**, *v. t.* To sow; to spread; to propagate.

**Sêm'i-nâ'tion**, *n.* Act of sowing; dispersion of seeds.

**Sêm'i-quâ'ver**, *n.* A note of

half the duration of the quaver.

**Sêm'i-tône**, *n.* Half a tone.

**Sêm'i-vô'eal**, *a.* Having an imperfect sound; half vocal.

**Sêm'i-vow'el**, *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and consonant, or the sign representing such a sound, as *w* and *y*. [ling.]

**Sêm'pi-têr'nal**, *a.* Everlast-

**Sêm'pi-têr'nity**, *n.* Endless future duration.

**Sêmp'stress**, *n.* See *Seamstress*.

**Sên'a-ry**, *a.* Containing six.

**Sên'ate**, *n.* [Lat. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, old, an old man.] A council of senators; the upper branch of a legislature.

**Sên'a-tor**, *n.* A member of a senate.

**Sên'a-tô'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator; entitled to elect a senator.

**Sên'a-tor-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

**Sênd**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SENT**.] To cause to go; to dispatch; to transmit; to throw.

**Se-nê'sçenge**, *n.* A growing old; decay by time.

**Sên'es-chal** (sên'e-shal), *n.* A steward; a head bailiff.

**Sên'île**, *a.* Belonging to old age; doting.

**Se-nîl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being senile; old age; dotage.

**Sên'ior** (sên'yur), *n.* One older than another, either in age or office; an aged person. — *a.* Older in age or office.

**Sên-iôr'i-ty**, *n.* Priority in age or office.

**Sên'nâ**, *n.* A plant the leaves of which are used as a cathartic. [week.]

**Sên'night** (sên'nit), *n.* A

**Sen-sâ'tion**, *n.* Perception by the senses; state of excited interest.

**Sen-sâ'tion-al**, *a.* Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

**Sên'se**, *n.* Faculty by which external objects are perceived; sensation; discernment; opinion; meaning.

**Sên'se-less**, *a.* Wanting sense; foolish; stupid.

**Sên'se-less-ly**, *adv.* In a senseless manner; foolishly.

**Sên'se-less-ness**, *n.* Folly; stupidity.

**Sên'si-bîl'i-ty**, *n.* Capability of sensation; acuteness of perception.

**Sên'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of perceptions; perceptible by the senses. — *SYN.* Intelligent; wise; reasonable; convinced; judicious.

**Sên'si-bly**, *adv.* Perceptibly; with good sense.

**Sên'si-tive**, *a.* Having sense or feeling; affecting the senses; depending on sensation. [nice sensibility.]

**Sên'si-tive-ly**, *adv.* With

**Sên'si-tive-ness**, *n.* State of being sensitive.

**tSên-sô'ri-um**, } *n.* The whole  
**Sên'so-ry**, } nervous system so far as it is susceptible of sensations.

**Sên'su-al** (sên'shij-), *89*, *a.* Affecting the senses; carnal; voluptuous.

**Sên'su-al-ism** (-shij-), *n.* A state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites.

**Sên'su-al-ist** (-shij-), *n.* One devoted to sensuality.

**Sên'su-âl'i-ty** (-shij-), *n.* Free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures. [al manner.]

**Sên'su-al-ly**, *adv.* In a sensu-

**Sênt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Send*.

**Sên'tence**, *n.* A judgment pronounced; doom; a short saying; a maxim; a period in writing. — *v. t.* To pass judgment on; to doom; to condemn.

**Sen-tên'tial**, *a.* Comprising, or pertaining to, sentences.

**Sen-tên'tious**, *a.* Short and pithy.

**Sen-tên'tious-ly**, *adv.* In a sententious manner.

**Sên'tient**, *a.* Having the faculty of sensation and perception.

**Sên'ti-ment**, *n.* A thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; opinion; a toast.

**Sên'ti-mên'tal**, *a.* Abounding with sentiment; affectively tender.

**Sên'ti-mên'tal-ist**, *n.* One who affects fine feelings.

**Sên'ti-men-tâl'i-ty**, *n.* Affectionation of sensibility.

**Sên'ti-nel**, } *n.* A soldier on  
**Sên'try**, } guard; a watch.

**Sên'try-box**, *n.* A box to shelter a sentinel.

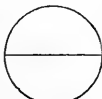
**Sêp'a-ra-ble**, *a.* Capable of being separated. [separates.]

**Sêp'a-râ'tor**, *n.* One who

**Sêp'a-râte**, *v. t.* or *i.* To dis-

unite; to divide; to disjoin; to withdraw.

**Sêp'a-rate**, *a.* Divided; disconnected; distinct; single.



Sěp'a-rate-ly, *adv.* Singly; distinctly; apart.

Sěp'a-rā'tion, *n.* Act of separating; a disjunction; dissolution; divorce. [a seceder.]

Sěp'a-rā'tist, *n.* A dissenter; Sě'poy, *n.* A native of India in the military service of Europeans.

Sěpt, *n.* A clan, race, or family; — in Ireland.

Sept-ān'gu-lar, *a.* Having seven angles.

Sep-tē'm'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year. [seven.]

Sěp'ten-a-ry, *a.* Consisting of seven.

Sep-tē'n'i-al, *a.* Returning or happening every seventh year, lasting seven years.

†Sep-tē'n'tri-on, *n.* The north.

Sěp'tie, } *a.* Tending to  
Sěp'tiē-al, } produce putrefaction.

Sěp'tu-a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person seventy years old.

Sěp'tu-āg'e-na-ry, *a.* Consisting of seventy; 70 years old.

Sěp'tu-a-gēs'i-mā, *n.* The third Sunday before Lent.

Sěp'tu-a-gēs'i-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

Sěp'tu-a-gint, *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament.

Sěp'tu-ple, *a.* Seven times as much.

Sěp'ul-cher } (151), *n.* A  
Sěp'ul-ehre } grave; a tomb.

Se-pūl'ehral, *a.* Relating to burial; deep; grave; hollow.

Sěp'ul-tūre, *n.* The act of burying a human being.

Se-quā'cioūs, *a.* Following; attendant.

Sě'quel, *n.* [Lat. *sequela*, fr. *sequi*, to follow.] A succeeding part; consequence; event.

Sě'quence, *n.* Order of following; succession; series.

Sě'quent, *a.* Following.

Se-quēs'ter, } *r. t.* To seize  
Se-quēs'trate, } and hold for a time: to set apart.

Sě'ques-trā'tion, *n.* Act of sequestering, or state of being sequestered.

Sě'ques-trā'tor, *n.* One who sequesters, or has the keeping of sequestered property.

Sě'quin, *n.* A gold coin of Italy, and also of Turkey.

Se-rāg'l'io (se-rāl'vo), *n.* Palace of the Turkish sultan; a harem. [the highest order.]

Sěr'aph (147), *n.* An angel of Se-rāph'ic, *a.* Angelic; pure.

Sěr'a-phim, *n.*; *pl.* of *Sēr'aph*.

Sěr'a-phine, *n.* A kind of reed-organ.

Sěr'e-nāde', *n.* Music performed at night in the open air in compliment to some one. — *r. t.* To entertain with a serenade.

Se-rēne', *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; an epithet forming part of some titles of honor.

Se-rēne'ly, *adv.* Calmly; quietly; clearly.

Se-rēn'i-ty, *n.* State of being serene; calmness; clearness.

Sěrf (140), *n.* A slave employed in husbandry.

Sěrge, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.

Ser'geant (sār'jent or sēr'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned military officer; a lawyer of high rank.

Sěr'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series. — *n.* A tale, or other writing, issued in a series of numbers.

Sěr'riēs (or sēr'ri-ēs), *n.* Order; succession; course.

Sěr'ri-ōūs, *a.* Sober; grave; earnest; weighty.

Sěr'ri-ōūs-ly, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest.

Sěr'ri-ōūs-ness, *n.* Gravity; solemnity; importance; earnest attention.

Sěr'mon, *n.* A discourse grounded on a text of Scripture.

Sěr'mon-ize, *r. t.* To write or preach a sermon.

Sěr'mon-iz'er, *n.* One who writes sermons.

Se-rōn', *n.* A package of skins for drugs, &c.

Se-rōs'i-ty, *n.* The thin, watery part of blood.

Sěr'roūs, *a.* Consisting of serum; thin; watery.

Sěr'pent, *n.* A creeping animal; a snake; a firework.

Sěr'pent-ine, *a.* Winding, as a serpent; sinuous.

Sěr'rate, *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw.

Sěr'ried, *a.* Compact; being in close array.

Se-rōs'i-ty, *n.* A thin, watery liquid, forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids. [the blood.]

†Sěr'rum, *n.* The thin part of

Sěr'vant, *n.* One who serves, or labors for, another.

Sěr've, *r. t.* To work for; to obey; to contribute to; to treat. — *r. i.* To perform duties: to suit; to be of use.

Sěr'vice, *n.* Duty of a servant; military duty; office; worship; benefit; use; set of vessels used at table.

Sěr'vice-a-ble (108), *a.* Doing service; beneficial.

Sěr'vice-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being serviceable.

Sěr'vile, *a.* Slavish; cringing.

Sěr'vile-ly, *adv.* In a servile manner; slavishly.

Ser-vil'i-ty, *n.* Mean submissiveness; obsequiousness.

Sěr'v'i-tor, *n.* A servant; an attendant; an undergraduate at Oxford, partly supported by the college funds.

Sěr'v'i-tūde, *n.* Slavery; thralldom; dependence.

Sēs'sile, *a.* Attached without any sensible projecting support.

Sēs'sion (sēs'h'n), *n.* A meeting or sitting of a public body.

Sēs's-pōol, *n.* A hollow in the earth to receive the sediment from drains.

Sēs'terce, *n.* A Roman coin worth about four cents.

Sēt, *r. t.* [imp. & p. p. SET.] To place; to put; to fix; to regulate. — *r. i.* To descend below the horizon. — *n.* A number of things suited to each other; an assortment. — *p. a.* Fixed; firm; regular; prescribed.

Se-tā'ccoūs, *a.* Bristly; hairy.

Sět'ōff, *n.* An account set against another; counterbalance; offset.

Sět'on, *n.* A twist of thread, or a few horse-hairs, to keep a wound open.

Se-tōse', } *a.* Set with bris-

Sět'ōūs, } tles; bristly.

Set-tee' (140), *n.* A long seat with a back.

Sět'ter, *n.* A sporting dog of the hound kind.

Sět'tle, *n.* A long bench with a back. — *r. t.* To fix; to establish; to determine. — *r. i.* To subside; to sink.

Sět'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling; adjustment; a place settled; a colony; jointure.

Sět'tler, *n.* One who settles; a colonist.

Sět'tlings, *n. pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Sět'to, *n.* A conflict.

Sěv'en, *a.* Six and one.

Sěv'en-fōld, *a.* Repeated seven times. [week.]

Sěv'en-niġht (sěn'nit), *n.* A seventh, *a.* Next after the sixth; ordinal of seven. — *n.* One part in seven; a musical interval.

**Sév'enth-ly**, *adv.* In the seventh place. [*en.*]

**Sév'en-teen**, *n.* Ten and sev-

**Sév'en-ti-eth**, *a.* The ordinal of seventy.

**Sév'en-ty**, *a.* Seven times ten.

**Sév'er**, *v. t.* To part violently; to disjoin; to separate.

**Sév'er-al**, *a.* Separate; more than two, but not many; divers; sundry.

**Sév'er-al-ly**, *adv.* Separately.

**Sév'er-al-ty**, *n.* A state of separation. [*partition.*]

**Sév'er-ance**, *n.* Separation;

**Se-vère'**, *a.* Very strict; stern; cruel; painful; extreme.

**Se-vère-ly**, *adv.* With severity.

**Se-vér'i-ty**, *n.* State of being severe; harshness; rigor; austerity; strictness.

**Sew** (sō), *v. t.* To unite with needle and thread. [*sews.*]

**Sew'er** (sō'er), *n.* One who

**Sew'er** (sū'er), *n.* A passage under ground for water.

**Sew'er-age** (sū'-), *n.* System of sewers in a town; materials discharged by sewers.

**Sēx**, *n.* Distinction of male and female; womankind.

**Sēx'a-ge-nā-ri-an**, *n.* A person of sixty years of age.

**Sex-āg'e-na-ry**, or **Sēx'a-ge-na-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

**Sēx'a-gēs'i-mā**, *n.* The second Sunday before Lent.

**Sēx'a-gēs'i-mal**, *a.* Sixtieth.

**Sex-ān-gu-lar**, *a.* Having six angles.

**Sex-ēn'ni-al**, *a.* Happening once in, or lasting, six years.

**Sēx'fid**, *a.* Divided into six parts.

**Sēx'tant**, *n.* The sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances.

**Sēx'tile**, *n.* Aspect of planets sixty degrees apart.

**Sēx'ton**, *n.* An under officer of a church, who takes care of the building, attends upon the clergyman, digs graves, &c.

**Sēx'tu-ple**, *a.* Six times as much; having six parts.

**Sēx'u-al** (sēk'shū-), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex.

**Sēx'u-āl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being distinguished by sex.

**Shāb**, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to act shabbily.

**Shāb'bi-ly**, *adv.* In a mean manner; raggedly.

**Shāb'bi-ness**, *n.* Quality of being shabby; meanness.

**Shāb'by**, *a.* Worn; ragged; mean; paltry; despicable.

**Shāck**, *n.* Grain left after harvest; fallen acorns; a shiftless fellow.

**Shāck'le** (shāk'l), *v. t.* To fetter; to chain; to bind.

**Shāek'lez** (shāk'lez), *n. pl.* Fetters or handcuffs.

**Shād**, *n. sing. & pl.* A kind of fish much prized for food.

**Shād'dock** (127), *n.* A tree and its fruit, which is a species of orange.

**Shāde**, *n.* Interception of light; obscurity; a screen; a spirit; degree of cold or of darkness; (*pl.*) place of the dead. — *v. t.* To cover or screen from light; to obscure.

**Shād'i-ness**, *n.* State of being shady.

**Shād'ow**, *n.* A figure formed by the interception of light; a mystical representation; a type; phantom. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.

**Shād'ow-y**, *a.* Full of shade.

**Shād'y**, *a.* Sheltered from the glare of light or heat.

**Shaft**, *n.* An arrow; straight cylindrical part of any thing, as of a column; passage into a mine; thill of a carriage; a long axis in machinery.

**Shāg**, *n.* Rough, woolly hair; cloth with a long, coarse nap. — *a.* Hairy; rough. — *v. t.* To make hairy or rough.

**Shāg'ged**, (*a.* Hairy; rough, *Shāg'gy*, } with long wool or hair. [*being shaggy.*]

**Shāg'gi-ness**, *n.* State of Sha-green', *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c.

**Shāh**, *n.* A Persian king.

**Shāke**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN.] To agitate; to cause to tremble or to doubt; to trill. — *v. i.* To be agitated; to quake. — *n.* Vibratory motion.

**Shāk'er**, *n.* One who shakes; one of a religious sect.

**Shāle**, *n.* A kind of fine-grained slaty rock.

**Shāl**, *n.* An auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense; as, *I shall go.*

**Shal-lōon'**, *n.* A kind of worsted stuff.

**Shāl'lop**, *n.* A kind of large boat with two masts.

**Shāl'lōv'**, *a.* Not deep; shoal;

simple; superficial; silly. — *n.* A place where the water is not deep.

**Shāl'lōw-ness**, *n.* Want of depth; emptiness; silliness.

**Shāl't**, *Second person of Shall.*

**Shām**, *n.* False pretense; imposture. — *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v. t.* To pretend; to deceive; to imitate; to counterfeit.

**Shām'ble**, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle.

**Shām'bles**, *n. pl.* A place where butchers kill or sell meat.

**Shām'bling**, *n.* A shuffling gait. — *a.* Shuffling along.

**Shāme**, *n.* Sense or cause of disgrace; reproach; ignominy. — *v. t.* To make ashamed.

**Shāme'faced** (-fāst), *a.* Bashful; diffident; modest.

**Shāme'ful**, *a.* Disgraceful; scandalous; ignominious.

**Shāme'ful-ly**, *adv.* Disgracefully; ignominiously.

**Shāme'less**, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent.

**Shāme'less-ly**, *adv.* Without shame. [*dence.*]

**Shāme'less-ness**, *n.* Impudence.

**Shām'my**, *n.* See *Chamois*.

**Sham-pōo'**, (*v. t.* To rub and *Cham-pōo'*, } press the limbs of after warm bathing; to wash thoroughly the head of.

**Shām'rōck**, *n.* White clover.

**Shānk**, *n.* The bone of the leg; lower joint of the leg; long part of a tool.

**Shān'ty**, *n.* A rude hut.

**Shāpe**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED; *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN.] To form; to mold; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to adjust. — *n.* External form or figure; make; appearance.

**Shāpe'less**, *a.* Wanting regularity of form.

**Shāpe'less-ness**, *n.* State of being shapeless.

**Shāpe'ly**, *a.* Well-formed; symmetrical.

**Shārd**, *n.* A fragment of an earthen vessel; a shell.

**Shāre**, *n.* A part; a portion; a plow-iron. — *v. t.* To apportion; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part.

**Shāre'hōld'er**, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.

**Shār'er, n.** One who shares.

**Shārk,**

**n.** A voracious sea-fish.



Shark.

— *v. i.* To play the petty thief; to cheat; to trick; to swindle.

**Shārp, n.** [*A.-S. scearp*, from the root of *shear*.] Having a thin edge or a fine point; keen; acute; sour; acid. — *v. t.* To make sharp; to sharpen. — *v. i.* To grow sharp.

**Shārp'en, v. t. or i.** To make or grow sharp. [*Jer.*

**Shārp'er, n.** A cheat; a swindler. **Shārp'ly, adv.** In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

**Shārp'ness, n.** Keeness of edge or point; acuteness.

**Shārp'-sēt, a.** Very hungry.

**Shāt'ter, v. t.** To break in pieces; to disorder. — *v. i.* To be broken into fragments. — *n. pl.* Broken pieces; fragments.

**Shāve, v. t.** [*imp. SHAVED; p. p. SHAVED, SHAVEN.*] To cut or pare off; to defraud. — *n.* To use a razor; to cut closely; to cheat.

**Shāve'ling, n.** A man shaved; a monk.

**Shāv'er, n.** One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a boy.

**Shāv'ing, n.** A thin slice pared off.

**Shawl, n.** A cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.

**Shawm, n.** A wind instrument of music formerly in use.

**Shē, pron. fem.,** standing for the name of a female.

**Shēaf (142), n.** A bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle.

**Shēar, v. t.** [*imp. SHEARED; p. p. SHEARED or SHORN.*] To cut or clip from the surface; to reap.

**Shēar'er, n.** One who shears.

**Shēars, n. pl.** A cutting instrument with two blades; an apparatus for raising heavy weights. [*bard.*

**Shēath, n.** A case; a scabbard. **Shēath'e, v. t.** To put into a sheath or case; to cover or line. [*ship's bottom.*

**Shēath'ing, n.** Covering of a sheath'y, *a.* Forming a sheath. [*ley.*

**Shēave, n.** A wheel in a pul-

**Shēd, n.** A slight building; an out-building. — *v. t.* [*imp.*

& *p. p. SHED.*] To emit; to spill; to cast off; to scatter.

**Shēd'der, n.** One who sheds.

**Shēen, n.** Brightness; splendor.

**Shēen'y, a.** Bright; shining.

**Shēep (146), n. sing. and pl.** An animal that furnishes wool. [*sheep.*

**Shēep'-eōt, n.** A pen for sheep.

**Shēep'-fōld, n.** A fold or inclosure for sheep.

**Shēep'ish, a.** Like a sheep; timorous; bashful; modest.

**Shēep'ish-ly, adv.** Bashfully.

**Shēep'ish-ness, n.** Bashfulness; diffidence.

**Shēep'-ēye, n.** A sly, diffident, loving look.

**Shēer, a.** Clear; unmingled; simple; perpendicular. — *v. i.* To deviate from a course.

— *n.* Longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck; (*pl.*) an engine to raise heavy weights.

**Sheet, n.** A cloth for a bed; a broad piece of paper; a sail; an expanse, as of water. — *v. t.* To fold up in, or cover as with, a sheet.

**Sheet'-ān'ehor, n.** The largest anchor; last refuge.

**Sheet'ing, n.** Cloth for sheets.

**Shēik, n.** A chief; — among the Arabians and Moors.

**Shēk'el (58), n.** A Jewish coin, worth about 62½ cents.

**Shēl'drāke, n.** A species of duck.

**Shēlf, n. (pl. Shēlves, 142.)** A board supported in some way and designed to lay things on; a bank or rock under water.

**Shēll, n.** A hard covering; a bomb. — *v. t. or i.* To remove or cast the shell; to take out of the shell.

**Shēll'-fish, n.** An aquatic animal covered with a shell.

**Shēl'ter, n.** A protection; retreat; covert. — *v. t.* To cover; to protect; to shield.

**Shēl'ter-less, a.** Without shelter or protection.

**Shēlve, v. i.** To slope. — *v. t.* To furnish with shelves; to put on a shelf.

**Shēlv'y, a.** Abounding with rocks or sand-banks.

**Shēp'herd, n.** A man who tends sheep.

**Shēp'herd-ess, n.** A woman who has the care of sheep.

**Shēr'bet, n.** A beverage of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

**Shēr'iff, n.** Chief officer of a shire or county.

**Shēr'y, n.** A Spanish wine.

**Shew (shō),** See *Show*.

**Shewn (shōn), p. p. of Shew.**

**Shib'bo-lesh, n.** Watchword or test-word of a party.

**Shiēld, n.** [*A.-S. scild, scyld*, from *leel, skyla*, to cover, defend.] Armor for defense; a buckler; protection. — *v. t.* To protect; to defend.

**Shift, v. t. or i.** To transfer; to change; to move; to find some expedient. — *n.* Evasion; artifice; expedient; a woman's under-garment.

**Shift'less, a.** Lacking in expedients; without capacity.

**Shil'ling, n.** A silver coin; sum of twelve pence.

**Shin, n.** Fore part of the leg, between the ankle and knee.

**Shine, v. i.** [*imp. & p. p. SHINED or SHONE.*] To emit rays of light; to be conspicuous. — *n.* Fair weather; brightness; splendor; a fancy.

**Shin'gle, n.** A thin board; loose water-worn pebbles; (*pl.*) a disease; a kind of tetter. — *v. t.* To cover with shingles; to cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.

**Shin'ing, a.** Bright in a high degree. — *SYN.* Brilliant; sparkling; radiant; resplendent; effulgent.

**Shin'y, a.** Bright; luminous.

**Ship, n.** Any large sea-going vessel, esp. one that is square-rigged and has three masts. — *v. t.* To put on board a vessel of any kind.

**Ship'bōard, adv.** On board of a ship.

**Ship'-mās'ter, n.** A master or captain of a ship.

**Ship'ment, n.** Act of shipping; that which is shipped.

**Ship'ping, n.** Ships in general; vessels collectively.

**Ship'-shāpe, adv.** In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly; according to usage; well put.

**Ship'wreck (-rēk), n.** Destruction of a ship at sea. — *v. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running on shore, &c.

**Ship'wright (-rit), n.** A builder of ships.

**Shire, or Shīre, n.** In *Eng. land*, a county.



Ship.



**Shirk**, *v. t.* To get off from; to slink away from.

**Shirt**, *n.* A man's under-garment. — *v. t.* To cover with a shirt.

**Shive**, *n.* A slice; a fragment.

**Shiv'er**, *n.* A little piece. — *v. t. or i.* To break into small pieces; to shatter; to cause to shake in the wind.

**Shiv'er-ing**, *n.* A trembling or shaking. [trembling]

**Shiv'er-y**, *a.* Easily broken;

**Shoal**, *n.* A crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank or bar. — *a.* Shallow. — *v. i.* To become more shallow.

**Shoal'y**, *a.* Full of shoals.

**Shoek**, *n.* [Allied to *shake*.] A sudden shake; concussion; a blow; offense; a pile of sheaves. — *v. t.* To strike with surprise, disgust, or terror.

**Shoek'ing**, *a.* Striking as with horror; extremely offensive or disgusting.

**Shoek'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to shock.

**Shod**, *imp. & p. p. of Shoe.*

**Shoe** (133, 143), *n.* A covering or protection for the foot. — *v. t.* (133) [imp. & p. p. **SHOD**.] To put shoes on.

**Shoe'-black**, } One who

**Shoe'-boy**, } cleans shoes.

**Shoe'mak'er** (shō'-), *n.* One who makes shoes.

**Shoestring**, *n.* A string to fasten a shoe to the foot.

**Shōne**, or **Shōne**, *imp. of Shine.*

**Shoek**, *imp. & p. p. of Shake.* — *n.* A bundle of staves, or of boards for a box.

**Shoot**, *v. t. or i.* [imp. & p. p. **SHOT**.] To dart; to jut; to sprout; to thrust; to discharge, as a gun. — *n.* A sprout or young branch.

**Shoot'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots; a gunner; a fire-arm.

**Shōp**, *n.* A building for work or for trade. — *v. i.* To visit shops for goods.

**Shōp'-keep'er**, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop.

**Shōp'-lift'er**, *n.* One who steals from a shop.

**Shōp'-lift'ing**, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.

**Shōp'ping**, *n.* Act of visiting shops to purchase goods.

**Shōre**, *n.* Coast; land adjacent to water; a prop; a support. — *v. t.* To support by props.

**Shōrn**, *p. p. of Shear.*

**Shōrt**, *a.* Not long; brief; scanty; deficient; brittle.

**Shōrt'en**, *v. t.* To make short or shorter.

**Shōrt'en-ing**, *n.* The act of contracting; something to make pastry short or friable.

**Shōrt'-hānd**, *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography.

**Shōrt'-lived**, *a.* Being of short continuance.

**Shōrt'ly**, *adv.* Quickly; briefly; concisely; soon.

**Shōrt'ness**, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; succinctness.

**Shōrts**, *n. pl.* Coarse part of meal; small clothes.

**Shōrt'-sight'ed** (-sit'-), *a.* Unable to see far.

**Shōt**, *imp. & p. p. of Shoot.* — *n.* Act of shooting; a small missile weapon; a reckoning or charge. [hog.]

**Shōte**, *n.* A small or young

**Shōt'ten** (shōt'tn), *a.* Having cast the spawn; sprained.

**Shōugh** (shōk), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog.

**Should** (shōod), *imp. of Shall*, denoting intention or duty.

**Shōul'd'er**, *n.* The joint that connects the arm with the body. — *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust rudely.

**Shōul'd'er-blāde**, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.

**Shout**, *v. i.* To utter a loud and sudden outcry. — *n.* A loud and sudden outcry.

**Shōve**, *v. t. or i.* To push; to urge. — *n.* A push.

**Shōv'el** (shūv'l, 58), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, &c. — *v. t.* (130) To throw with a shovel.

**Shōw**, *v.* [imp. **SHOWED**; p. p. **SHOWED**, **SHOWN**.] To exhibit; to display; to prove; to direct; to appear. — *n.* Exhibition; sight.

**Shōw'-brēad**, } One. Unleavened

**Shēw'-brēad**, } bread placed before the Lord in the Jewish sanctuary.

**Shōw'er**, *n.* One who shows.

**Show'er**, *n.* A temporary fall of rain. — *v. t. or i.* To rain in showers; to wet, as with rain.

**Show'er-y**, *a.* Raining in showers; rainy.

**Shōw'i-ly** (13), *adv.* In a showy manner.

**Shōw'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

**Shōwn**, *p. p. of Show.*

**Shōw'y**, *a.* Making a show; gaudy; fine; ostentatious.

**Shrēd**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **SHRED**.] To cut into small pieces, especially long and narrow pieces. — *n.* A long narrow piece cut or torn off a fragment.

**Shrew** (shrj), *n.* An ill-tempered, brawling woman.

**Shrewd** (shrjd), *a.* Sagacious; astute.

**Shrewd'ly**, *adv.* Sagaciously.

**Shrewd'ness**, *n.* Sagacity.

**Shrew'ish** (shrj'-), *a.* Like a shrew; petulant.

**Shriēk**, *v. i.* To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A loud, shrill cry; a scream.

**Srike**, *n.* A rapacious European bird. [sound.]

**Shrill**, *a.* Sharp; piercing, as Shrill'y, *adv.* Acutely.

**Shrill'ness**, *n.* Acuteness of sound. [fish.]

**Shrimp**, *n.* A long-tailed shell-

**Shrine**, *n.* A case or box, especially for sacred relics.

**Shrink**, *v. i. or t.* [imp. & p. p. **SHRUNK**.] To contract; to become or make less.

**Shrink'age**, *n.* Act or measure of shrinking.

**Shrive**, *v. t.* To receive the confession of, as a priest; to confess.

**Shriv'el** (58, 130), *v. t. or i.* To contract into wrinkles.

**Shroud**, *n.* A cover; a winding sheet; *pl.* a set of ropes reaching from the mast-head to the side of a vessel. — *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave.

**Shrove'-tide**, *n.* Confession-time; Tuesday before Lent.

**Shrūb**, *n.* A low, dwarf tree; a liquor of acid, sugar, and a little spirit.

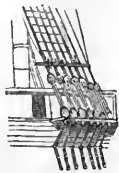
**Shrūb'-ber-y**, *n.* A collection or plantation of shrubs.

**Shrūb'by**, *a.* Full of shrubs; like a shrub.

**Shrūg**, *v. t.* [Allied to *shrink*.] To draw up, as the shoulders. — *n.* A drawing up the shoulders. [Shrink.]

**Shrūnk**, *imp. & p. p. of Shuck.*

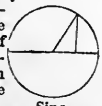
**Shūck**, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod.



**Shūd'der**, *n.* A trembling, as with horror. — *v. i.* To quake; to quiver; to tremble.  
**Shūf'fle**, *v. t.* To change the relative position of, as of cards. — *v. i.* To prevaricate; to evade; to shift. — *n.* Act of shuffling; a change of place in cards; a trick.  
**Shūff'ler**, *n.* One who shuffles.  
**Shūff'ling**, *n.* Evasion; trickery; irregular gait.  
**Shūn**, *v. t.* To avoid; to get out of the way of.  
**Shūnt**, *n.* A turn-off to a side rail; a switch. — *v. t.* To turn off to one side; to switch off.  
**Shūt**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SHUT.] To close; to prohibit; to bar.  
**Shūt'ter**, *n.* One who, or that which, shuts; a close cover.  
**Shūt'tle**, *n.* A weaver's instrument to shoot the threads of the woof between those of the warp.  
**Shūt'tle-cōck**, *n.* An instrument used with a battledoor in play.  
**Shy**, *a.* Shunning society or approach; reserved. — *SYN.* Coy; timid.  
**Shy'ly** (135), *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; bashfully.  
**Shy'ness** (135), *n.* Reserve; coyness; bashfulness.  
**Sib'i-lant**, *n.* Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound.  
**Sib'i-lā'tion**, *n.* A hissing sound.  
**Sib'y'l**, *n.* An ancient pagan prophetic; a gypsy.  
**Sib'y'l-line**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sibyl.  
**Sie'ci-ty**, *n.* Dryness; aridity.  
**Sice** (siz, 62), *n.* Six in dice.  
**Sick** (127), *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill; ailing; indisposed; disgusted.  
**Sick'en** (sik'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become sick.  
**Sick'ish**, *a.* Exciting disgust.  
**Sick'le**, *n.* A reaping-hook.  
**Sick'li-ness**, *n.* State of being sickly; unhealthiness.  
**Sick'ly**, *a.* Somewhat sick; unhealthy; infirm.  
**Sick'ness**, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease.  
**Side**, *n.* The broad part of a thing; part of the body about the ribs; margin; edge; party; interest. — *a.* Lateral; indirect. — *v. i.* To lean to one party.  
**Side'bōard**, *n.* A kind of

table on one side of a room, to hold dinner utensils, &c.  
**Side'long**, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front. — *adv.* Laterally; obliquely.  
**Sid'er-al**, *a.* Pertaining to  
**Si-dē're-al**, *a.* stars; starry.  
**Si-dē-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* Art of engraving on steel.  
**Side'-sād'dle**, *n.* A woman's saddle. [*one side.*]  
**Side'wise**, *adv.* On or toward  
**Si'dle**, *v. i.* To go side foremost.  
**Siēge**, *n.* Act of besetting a fortified place.  
**Si'e-nite**, *n.* See *Syenite*.  
**Si-ēs'tā**, *n.* A short sleep at noon or after dinner.  
**Sieve**, *n.* A small utensil used for sifting.  
**Sift**, *v. t.* To separate by means of a sieve.  
**Sift'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, sifts.  
**Sigh** (si), *v. i.* To emit breath audibly; to lament. — *n.* A deep breathing.  
**Sight** (sit), *n.* [From the root of *see*.] Sense, act, or object of seeing; a show.  
**Sight'less** (sit'-), *a.* Wanting sight.  
**Sight'li-ness** (sit'-), *n.* Comeliness; conspicuousness.  
**Sight'ly** (sit'-), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; conspicuous.  
**Sign** (sin), *n.* A token; mark; signal; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation. — *v. t.* To subscribe one's name to; to mark.  
**Sign'al**, *n.* A sign to give notice; a token. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable.  
**Sign'al-ize**, *v. t.* To make distinguished; to make a signal in regard to.  
**Sign'al-ly**, *adv.* Remarkably.  
**Sign'a-ture**, *n.* A name or mark signed or impressed; a sign at the bottom of certain pages of a book as a direction to the binder.  
**Sign'er** (sin'er), *n.* One who subscribes his name.  
**Sign'et**, *n.* A seal, especially a private royal seal.  
**Sign-nif'i-cance**, *n.* Import-  
**Sign-nif'i-can-cy**, *n.* tance; meaning; import; weight.  
**Sign-nif'i-cant**, *a.* Expressive of some fact or meaning; important; weighty.  
**Sign-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv.* In a significant manner.  
**Sign-ni-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Meaning expressed by words or signs.

**Sig-nif'i-ca-tive**, *a.* Having or expressing meaning.  
**Sig'ni-fy**, *v. t.* To make known. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force; to matter.  
**Sign'-mān'u-al** (sīn'-), *n.* One's own name written by himself.  
**Sign'-pōst** (sīn'-), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.  
**Si'lence**, *n.* Stillness; secrecy; quiet; muteness. — *v. t.* To still; to appease.  
**Si'lent** (39), *a.* Still; mute; quiet.  
**Si'lent-ly**, *adv.* Without speech or noise; mutely.  
**Si'lex**, *n.* Siliceic acid, or  
**Si'l'i-cā**, *n.* the substance of pure quartz.  
**Si'hou-ette** (-oo-), *n.* A profile likeness in black.  
**Si-li'cie**, *a.* Pertaining to flint or quartz.  
**Si-li'cious** (-līsh'us), *a.* Pertaining to silica; flinty.  
**Si'l'i-quā**, *n.* A pod with seeds fixed to both sutures.  
**Si'l'i-quōus**, *a.* Bearing or resembling a siliqua.  
**Silk**, *n.* The fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, or cloth made of the thread; any thing resembling silk.  
**Silk'en**, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; soft; silky.  
**Silk'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being silky.  
**Silk'-worm** (-wūrm), *n.* A caterpillar or larva that produces silk.  
**Silk'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, silk; soft; silken.  
**Sill** (123), *n.* Foundation timber of a house or window, &c.  
**Sil'la-būb**, *n.* A liquor of wine or cider and milk.  
**Sil'i-ness**, *n.* Want of sense.  
**Sil'y**, *a.* Weak in intellect, and self-satisfied. — *SYN.* Simple; stupid; foolish.  
**Silt**, *n.* Mud deposited from running or standing water.  
**Sil'ver**, *n.* A precious metal of a white color. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* To cover with silver.  
**Sil'ver-smith**, *n.* One who works in silver.  
**Sil'ver-y**, *a.* Resembling silver. [*bling.*]  
**Sim'i-lar**, *a.* Like; resem-  
**Sim'i-lār'i-ty**, *n.* Resemblance; likeness. [*manner.*]  
**Sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv.* In a like

**Sim'i-le**, *n.* Similitude.  
**Si-mil'i-tūde**, *n.* Comparison.  
**Sim'mer**, *v. i.* To boil gently.  
**Sim'o-ni'ae-al**, *a.* Guilty of, or consisting in, simony.  
**Sim'o-ny**, *n.* [From *Simon* Magus. See Acts viii.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.  
**Si-moom'**, *n.* A hot suffocating wind in Arabia, Syria, and the adjacent countries.  
**Sim'per**, *v. i.* To smile in a silly or affected manner. — *n.* An affected or silly smile.  
**Sim'ple**, *a.* Plain; artless; single; unmingled; silly. — *n.* Something not mixed; a medicinal plant.  
**Sim'ple-ton** (sīm'pl-, 132), *n.* A silly or foolish person.  
**Sim-plec'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being simple; plainness; artlessness; singleness; weakness of intellect.  
**Sim'pli-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Act of making simple.  
**Sim'pli-rī-y**, *v. i.* To make simple, plain, or easy.  
**Sim'ply**, *adv.* Without art; plainly; merely; only.  
**Sim'u-lāte**, *v. i.* To counterfeit.  
**Sim'u-lā'tion**, *n.* Hypocrisy.  
**Si'mul-tā'ne-ous**, *a.* Being or happening at the same time with something else.  
**Si'mul-tā'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* At the same time.  
**Sin**, *n.* A violation of divine law, or rule of duty. — *v. i.* To depart knowingly from a known rule of duty.  
**Sin'a-pism**, *n.* A poultice of pulverized mustard-seed.  
**Singe**, *prep.* After. — *adv.* Before this or now; ago. — *conj.* From the time that; because; considering.  
**Sin-cere'**, *a.* True; honest; undissembling; unfeigned.  
**Sin-cere-ly**, *adv.* Truly; honestly; unfeignedly.  
**Sin-cer'i-ty**, *n.* Freedom from disguise; honesty.  
**Sine**, *n.* A perpendicular line from one end of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other end.  *Sine.*  
**Si'ne-cūre**, *n.* Office or position with pay, but not requiring active labor.  
**Si'ne-cūrist**, *n.* One who has a sinecure.  
**Sin'ew** (sīn'yŭ), *n.* A tendon;

muscle; strength. — *v. i.* To unite as with sinews.  
**Sin'ew-y**, *a.* Strong; muscular; tendinous; brawny.  
**Sin'ful**, *a.* Guilty of, or marked by, sin; unholy; wicked.  
**Sin'ful-ly**, *adv.* With sin.  
**Sin'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being sinful; iniquity; wickedness; unrighteousness.  
**Sing**, *v. i. or t.* [*imp.* SANG, SUNG; *p. p.* SUNG.] To utter musical or melodious sounds; to recite in verse.  
**Singe**, *v. i.* (133) To burn the external part of; to scorch. — *n.* A slight burn or scorching. [singing].  
**Sing'er**, *n.* One skilled in singing.  
**Sing'ing**, *n.* Act of uttering musical notes.  
**Sin'gle** (sīng-gl), *a.* Individual; separate; alone; unmarried; sincere. — *v. t.* To select; to separate.  
**Sin'gle-ness**, *n.* State of being single; sincerity; simplicity.  
**Sin'gly**, *adv.* Individually; separately; only.  
**Sing't-sōng**, *n.* A drawing, monotonous tone.  
**Sin'gu-lar**, *a.* Single; alone; not plural; particular; remarkable; rare; odd.  
**Sin'gu-lār'i-ty**, *n.* Peculiarity; oddity.  
**Sin'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.* Peculiarly; strangely; oddly.  
**Sin'is-ter**, *a.* Left; bad; unfair; unlucky.  
**Sin'is-trōr'sal**, *a.* Rising from left to right, as a spiral line, or helix.  
**Sin'is-tro-ūs**, *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side; wrong; perverse.  
**Sin'k**, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNK, SANK; *p. p.* SUNK.] To settle; to fall; to subside; to decline; to bring low. — *v. i.* To immerse; to depress; to de-grade; to become lower. — *n.* A drain to carry off filth, or a box with such a drain attached.  
**Sin'k'ing-fūnd**, *n.* A fund to reduce a public debt.  
**Sin'less**, *a.* Free from sin.  
**Sin'ner**, *n.* A transgressor.  
**Sin'-ōf-fer-ing**, *n.* A sacrifice for sin.  
**Sin'u-āte**, *v. i.* To wind and turn. [and out].  
**Sin'u-ā'tion**, *n.* A winding in.  
**Sin'u-ōs'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of winding in and out.  
**Sin'u-ōus**, *a.* Winding in and out; serpentine.

**Sip**, *n.* A slight taste, as of liquor. — *v. i. or t.* To drink a little.  
**Siphon**, *n.* A bent tube for transferring liquor from one vessel to another.  
**Sir**, *n.* A title of address to a man; title of a knight or baronet.  
**Sire**, *n.* Father; title of a king; male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* To generate; to beget.  
**Siren**, *n.* A mermaid noted for singing. — *a.* Bewitching; enchanting.  
**Sir'loin**, *n.* The loin of beef.  
**Si-rō'e-o**, *n.* A noxious south-east wind in Italy.  
**Sir'rah**, *n.* A term of reproach or contempt; — addressed to men.  
**Sir'up**, *n.* Vegetable juice boiled with sugar. [bird].  
**Sis'kin**, *n.* A certain singing-bird.  
**Sis'ter**, *n.* A female born of the same parents or belonging to the same association.  
**Sis'ter-hōod**, *n.* A society of sisters. [ter].  
**Sis'ter-ly**, *a.* Becoming a sis-ter. *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAT.] To rest on the haunches; to perch; to brood. [position].  
**Site**, *n.* A situation; local position.  
**Sit'ting**, *n.* A session.  
**Sit'u-ate**, { *a.* Being in any  
**Sit'u-ā'ted**, } condition.  
**Sit'u-ā'tion**, *n.* Relative position, location, or condition; state; site.  
**Six**, *a.* Five and one.  
**Six'fold**, *a.* Taken six times.  
**Six'pence**, *n.* Half a shilling.  
**Six'teen**, *a.* Ten and six.  
**Six'teenth**, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.  
**Sixth**, *a.* Next after the fifth; being one of six equal parts of any thing. [place].  
**Sixth'ly**, *adv.* In the sixth.  
**Six'ti-eth**, *a.* Ordinal of sixty.  
**Six'ty**, *n. & a.* Six times ten; three-score.  
**Siz'a-ble** (133), *a.* Being of a reasonable or suitable bulk.  
**Si'zar**, *n.* A student of the rank below a pensioner. [Cambridge, Eng.].  
**Size**, *n.* Bulk; dimensions; quantity; a glutinous substance. — *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size; to cover or prepare with size.  
**Siz'y**, *a.* Glutinous; viscous.  
**Skāte**, *n.* A frame for the feet, with an iron runner for sliding on ice. — *v. i.* To slide with skates.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rŭe, pŭll; ç, ĝ, soft; c, ě, hard; a; exist; ŭ as ng; this.

**Skein**, *n.* A knot or number of knots of threads.

**Skēl'e-ton**, *n.* The bones of an animal retained in their natural position, without the flesh; general structure.

**Skēp'tic**, *n.* One who doubts, especially of revelation.

**Skēp'tic-al**, *a.* Doubting.

**Skēp'ti-cism**, *n.* Doubt, esp. as to the fact of revealed religion; uncertainty; universal doubt.

**Skēch**, *n.* An outline; a rough draught. — *v. t.* To trace by drawing outlines of.

**Skēch'y**, *a.* Like a sketch; incomplete.

**Skew'er** (skū'-), *n.* A pointed rod to fasten meat. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

**Skid**, *n.* A short piece of timber; a slider. [boat.]

**Skiff** (123), *n.* A small, light

**Skill** (131), *n.* Familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. — **SYN** Dexterity; adroitness.

**Skilled**, *a.* Having familiar knowledge.

**Skill'et**, *n.* A small kind of boiler.

**Skill'ful**, *a.* Qualified with

**Skill'ful**, *a.* skill; experienced.

**Skill'ful-ly**, *adv.* With

**Skill'ful-ly**, *a.* knowledge and dexterity.

**Skim**, *v. t. or i.* To take off scum or cream; to touch slightly. [take off scum.]

**Skim'mer**, *n.* A utensil to

**Skim'-milk**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed, or taken.

**Skin**, *n.* Covering of the flesh; hide; rind. — *v. t.* To deprive of the skin; to flay. — *v. i.* To form a skin over.

**Skin'-flint**, *n.* A miser; a niggard.

**Skin'ny**, *a.* Consisting of skin or of skin only.

**Skip**, *v. i.* To leap lightly. — *v. t.* To pass over or by. — *n.* A leap; a bound.

**Skip'per**, *n.* Master of a small trading vessel.

**Skim'mish**, *n.* A slight fight in war. — *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

**Skirt**, *n.* A border; the loose lower part of a coat, of a woman's dress, or of some other garment. — *v. i.* To lie on the border. — *v. t.* To border.

**Skit'tish**, *a.* Shy; timorous; easily frightened.

**Skit'tish-ness**, *n.* Timidity; shyness; fickleness.

**Skit'tles**, *n. pl.* Nine-pins.

**Skit'ver**, *n.* Split sheepskin tanned with sumac.

**Skūlk**, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide.

**Skūlk'er**, *n.* One who skulks.

**Skūll**, *n.* The bony case that incloses the brain.

**Skūll'-cap**, *n.* A close fitting cap.

**Skūnk**, *n.* A fetid animal of North America.

**Skū** (69, 141), *n.* The aerial region; the heavens.

**Skū'-light** (-lit), *n.* A window in a roof or deck.

**Skū'-rōck'et**, *n.* A species of fireworks.

**Skū'-sail**, *n.* A sail next above the royal.

**Slāb**, *n.* A thin piece of any thing, esp. of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.

**Slāb'ber** (colloq. slōb'ber), *v. i.* To slaver; to drivel.

**Slāck** (127), *a.* Lax; loose; relaxed; remiss; slow; tardy. — *n.* Small, broken coal; part of a rope having no strain on it. — *v. t. or i.* To loosen; to relax.

**Slāck'en** (slāk'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become slack; to relax; to be remiss or backward; to flag. [missly.]

**Slāck'ly**, *adv.* Loosely; re-

**Slāck'ness**, *n.* State of being slack; remissness.

**Slāg**, *n.* Dross of metal; vitri-fied cinders.

**Slāin** (136), *p. p.* of *Slay*.

**Slāke**, *v. t.* To quench, as thirst, to extinguish; to mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime.

**Slām**, *v. t.* To shut with force and noise. — *n.* A violent shutting or striking.

**Slān'der**, *v. t.* To injure by false reports. — **SYN.** To defame; vilify; calumniate. — *n.* False report maliciously uttered; defamation. [ders.]

**Slān'der-er**, *n.* One who slan-

**Slān'der-ōus**, *a.* Defamatory; calumnious.

**Slāng**, *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.

**Slānt**, *v. t. or i.* To slope; to lie or turn obliquely.

**Slānt'ing**, *a.* Sloping; inclin-

**Slāp**, *v. t.* To strike with open hand. — *n.* A blow with the open hand, or with some-

**Slāsh**, *v. t.* To cut in long cuts.

— *v. n.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long incision.

**Slāt**, *n.* A narrow strip of board used for various purposes.

**Slāte**, *n.* A kind of dark stone or a thin flat piece of it used for covering buildings or for writing on. — *v. t.* To cover with slate.

**Slāt'er**, *n.* One whose business is to slate buildings.

**Slāt'ern**, *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house.

**Slāt'ern-ly**, *a.* Negligent of dress and neatness; sluttish.

**Slāt'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or like, slate.

**Slaugh'ter** (slaw'ter), *n.* De-

struction of life; massacre; ear-nage; butchery. — *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to butcher.

**Slaugh'ter-er** (slaw'-), *n.* One who slaughters or slays; a butcher.

**Slaugh'ter-house** (slaw'-), *n.* Place for butchering cattle.

**Slaugh'ter-ōus** (slaw'-), *a.* Murderous; destructive.

**Slāve**, *n.* [From the *Slavoni-*

*ans* (Low Lat. *Slavi*), who were frequently made slaves by the Germans.] A per-

son held in bondage; a drudge. — *v. i.* To drudge; to toil.

**Slāv'er**, *n.* A slave-ship.

**Slāv'er**, *n.* Spittle driveling from the mouth. — *v. i.* To emit spittle. — *v. t.* To snear with spittle issuing from the mouth.

**Slāv'er-y**, *n.* State of a slave; bondage; thralldom. [slaves.]

**Slāve'-trade**, *n.* Traffic in

**Slāv'ish**, *a.* Servile; mean; base. [meanly; basely.]

**Slāv'ish-ly**, *adv.* Servilely;

**Slāy** (136), *v. t.* [imp. SLEW; p. p. SLAIN.] To put to death. — **SYN.** To kill; de-

stroy; slaughter; butcher.

**Slāy'er**, *n.* One who kills.

**Slēave**, *n.* Silk or thread un-

twisted. — *v. t.* To separate, as threads.

**Slēa'zy**, *a.* Thin; flimsy.

**Slēd**, *n.* A carriage on run-

ners for carrying heavy bur-

dens on the snow; a light seat on runners for sliding on snow. — *v. t.* To convey on a sled.

**Slēd'ding**, *n.* Act of trans-

porting on a sled; snow enough for sleds.

**Slédge**, *n.* A large hammer; a sled; a sleigh.

**Sleek**, *a.* Smooth, soft, and glossy. — *v. t.* To make smooth, soft, and glossy.

**Sleek'ness**, *n.* Smoothness and glossiness of surface.

**Sleep**, *n.* Slumber; repose; rest. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLEPT**] To rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind suspended.

**Sleep'er**, *n.* One who sleeps; a timber for the support of a rail or some superstructure.

**Sleep'i-ly**, *adv.* In a sleepy manner.

**Sleep'i-ness**, *n.* Drowsiness.

**Sleep'less**, *a.* Having no sleep; wakeful; excited.

**Sleep'less-ness**, *n.* Want of sleep. [*drowsy*].

**Sleep'y**, *a.* Disposed to sleep;

**Sleet**, *n.* Rain and snow or hail falling together.

**Sleeve**, *n.* Part of a garment covering the arm.

**Sleigh** (*slá*), *n.* A vehicle for travelling on snow.

**Sleigh'ing** (*slá'-*), *n.* Act of riding in a sleigh; state of snow with respect to riding in a sleigh.

**Sleight** (*slit*), *n.* An artful trick; dexterity.

**Slén'der**, *a.* Thin and comparatively long; weak; slight; small; spare.

**Slén'der-ness**, *n.* Smallness of diameter; slightness.

**Slépt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sleep*.

**Slew** (*slü*), *imp.* of *Slay*.

**Sley**, *v. t.* To part and arrange in a reel, as threads.

**Slíce**, *n.* A thin piece cut off. — *v. t.* To cut off a thin, broad piece from.

**Slíde**, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* **SLID**, *p. p.* **SLID**, **SLIDDEN**.] To move along the surface; to slip. — *n.* A smooth, easy passage on something.

**Slight** (*slit*), *a.* Unimportant; weak; trifling; slender. — *n.* Neglect. — *v. t.* To treat with neglect; to disregard.

**Slight'ly** (*slit'-*), *adv.* Superficially; in a small degree.

**Slight'ness** (*slit'-*), *n.* Want of force or strength.

**Sli'ly**. See *Slyly*. [*slight*].

**Slím**, *a.* Slender; weak;

**Slímce**, *n.* Soft, moist, adhesive earth.

**Slím'i-ness**, *n.* State of being slimy. [*glutinous*].

**Slím'y**, *a.* Viscous; clammy;

**Slíng**, *n.* A weapon for throwing stones; a throw; a kind of bandage. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLUNG**.] To hurl by a sling; to cast.

**Slíngk**, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SLUNK**.] To steal or sneak away; to miscarry.

**Slíp**, *v. i.* or *t.* To slide involuntarily; to glide; to escape. — *n.* A sliding; a mistake; a twig; a narrow piece; a strip; a long narrow pew.

**Slíp'-knót** (*-nót*), *n.* A knot that slips along the line on which it is made.

**Slíp'per**, *n.* A kind of light shoe worn in undress.

**Slíp'per-i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being slipperly.

**Slíp'per-y**, *a.* Smooth; glib; apt to slip away; unstable.

**Slíp'shód**, *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heels; careless.

**Slít**, *n.* A long cut or rent. — *v. t.* [*imp.* **SLIT**; *p. p.* **SLIT**, **SLITTED**.] To divide lengthwise; to rend or cut.

**Slít'ting-mill**, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.

**Slíver**, or **Slí'ver**, *v. t.* To divide into thin pieces. — *n.* A long slice cut or torn off.

**Slób'ber**, *v. n.* See *Slabber*.

**Slóe** (*láo*), *n.* Fruit of the black thorn; a wild plum.

**Slóop**, *n.* A kind of vessel having one mast only, and the mainsail extended by a boom.

**Slóp**, *n.* Water carelessly spilled; (*pl.*) dirty water; Sloop.

ready-made clothes. — *v. t.* To cause to overflow; to spill.

**Slopé**, *a.* Inclining; slanting. — *n.* Direction downward; a declivity or acclivity. — *v. t.* or *i.* To form with a slope; to be inclined.

**Slóp'py**, *a.* Wet and dirty.

**Slót**, *n.* A slit or aperture in a plate of metal.

**Slóth**, or **Slóth** (*lô*), *n.* Sluggishness; laziness; a slow-moving animal of South America, living in trees.

**Slóth'ful**, or **Slóth'ful**, *a.* Lazy; sluggish; indolent.

**Slouch**, *n.* A hanging down. — *v.* To hang down; to depress; to have a clownish look or manner.

**Slough** (*slon*), *n.* A miry place. **Slough** (*slüf*), *n.* Cast skin of a serpent; part that separates from a sore. — *v. i.* To separate and come off.

**Slóv'en** (*or slüv'n*, *55*), *n.* A man habitually careless of dress and neatness.

**Slóv'en-li-ness** (*or slüv'n-*), *n.* Habitual want of cleanliness.

**Slóv'en-ly** (*or slüv'n-*), *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; loose; disorderly.

**Slów**, *a.* Not fast or quick; not prompt. — *SYN.* Tardy; dilatory; inactive; deliberate. [*dily*].

**Slów'ly**, *adv.* Not quick; tardy. **Slów'ness**, *n.* Quality of being slow; deliberation.

**Slúdge**, *n.* Soft mud; slush.

**Slúce**, *v. t.* To turn about a fixed point.

**Slúg**, *n.* [Allied to *slack*.] A drone; a slow or lazy fellow; a kind of snail; an oval or cylindrical piece of metal for the charge of a gun.

**Slúg'ard**, *n.* A person habitually lazy; a drone.

**Slúg'ish**, *a.* Habitually lazy; slothful. [*gish* manner].

**Slúg'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a sluggish quality of being sluggish.

**Slúice**, *n.* A stream of water issuing through a floodgate; a floodgate.

**Slüm'ber**, *v. i.* To sleep lightly; to doze. — *n.* Light sleep; repose.

**Slüm'ber-ous**, } *a.* Causing }  
**Slüm'ber-y**, } or inviting }  
slumber.

**Slümp**, *v. i.* To sink through or in, as when walking on ice or snow.

**Slüng**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sling*.

**Slüng'-shót**, *n.* A metal ball, with a string attached, used for striking.

**Slünk**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stink*.

**Slür**, *v. t.* To soil; to sully; to pass lightly; to perform in a smooth, gliding manner. — *n.* Stain; slight disgrace or reproach; inuendo; a mark [— or —] connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable.

**Slüt**, *n.* An untidy woman; a slattern; a female dog.

**Slüt'tish**, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; dirty; slatternly.

**Slüt'tish-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being sluttish.

**Slý** (*l35*), *a.* Artful; cunning; crafty.

**Slý'-boots**, *n.* A sly person.



Sloop.

**Sly'ly** (135), *adv.* With art; cunningly; craftily.

**Sly'ness**, *n.* Quality of being sly; cunning; crafty.

**Smack**, *v. i.* To kiss loudly; to crack, as a whip; to taste. — *n.* A loud kiss; taste; a small coasting or fishing vessel.

**Small**, *a.* Little; slender; weak. — *n.* The slender or narrow part of anything.

**Small'-arms**, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, or pistols.

**Small'-beer**, *n.* A kind of weak beer. [ness.]

**Small'ness** (131), *n.* Little. **Small'-pox**, *n.* A contagious and eruptive disease. [fine.]

**Smalt**, *n.* Blue glass ground. **Smart**, *a.* Quick; active; brisk; sharp. — *n.* Quick, pungent, lively pain. — *v. i.* To have a keen pain.

**Smart'ly**, *adv.* Briskly; sharply; wittily.

**Smart'ness**, *n.* Quality of being smart.

**Smash**, *v. t.* To dash to pieces. — *n.* A breaking to pieces.

**Smât'ter**, *v. i.* To talk superficially or ignorantly.

**Smât'ter'er**, *n.* One who has only a superficial knowledge.

**Smât'ter-ing**, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

**Smear**, *v. t.* To daub; to soil.

**Smell**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SMELLED, or SMELT.] To perceive by the nose; to affect the nose. — *n.* Odor; scent; sense by which odors are perceived.

**Smelt**, *v. t.* To melt, as ore. — *n.* [From *smell*, in allusion to its peculiar odor.] A small kind of fish. — *v., imp. & p. p.* of *Smell*.

**Smelt'er**, *n.* One who smelts.

**Smirk**, *v. & n.* See *Smirk*.

**Smile**, *v. i.* To look as when pleased or joyous. — *n.* A peculiar contraction of the face expressive of pleasure or kindness, or of slight contempt, &c. [joyous.]

**Smiling**, *a.* Appearing gay or smilingly, *adv.* With a smile.

**Smirch**, *v. t.* To cloud; to soil.

**Smirk**, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. — *n.* An affectedly soft or kind look; a simper.

**Smite**, *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE; *p. p.* SMIT, SMITTEN.] To strike; to kill; to blast; to

afflict. — *v. i.* To strike; to collide. [metals.]

**Smith**, *n.* One who works in Smith'er-y, *n.* The work or workshop of a smith.

**Smît'ten** (smît'tn), *p. p.* of *Smite*.

**Smöck**, *n.* A shift; a chemise. **Smöke** (18), *n.* Exhalation from burning substances. — *v. i.* To emit smoke. — *v. t.* To hang in smoke; to use in smoking, as a pipe or cigar.

**Smök'er**, *n.* A person who smokes.

**Smöke'-jäck**, *n.* A wheel in a chimney, turned by ascending air.

**Smök'y**, *a.* Emitting smoke; like smoke; apt to smoke; obscure.

**Smöl'der**, } *v. i.* To waste  
**Smöul'der**, } away by slow combustion.

**Smöoth**, *a.* Even on the surface; soft; bland; not rough. — *v. t.* To make even or easy; to calm.

**Smöoth'ly**, *adv.* Evenly; calmly; blandly.

**Smöoth'ness**, *n.* Evenness of surface; mildness of address; gentleness.

**Smöte**, *imp. of Smite*.

**Smöth'er**, *v. t.* To stifle or suffocate. — *v. i.* To be stifled. — *n.* A smoke; thick dust.

**Smüg'gle**, *v. t.* To import or export without paying duties; to convey privately.

**Smüg'gler**, *n.* One who smuggles.

**Smüt**, *n.* Soot; foul matter, or a spot made by it; a kind of fungus; mildew. — *v. t.* To mark with smut; to soil. — *v. i.* To contract smut.

**Smütch**, *v. t.* To blacken with smoke. [ily.]

**Smüt'ti-ly**, *adv.* Dirtily; filth-

**Smüt'ti-ness**, *n.* Soil from smoke; obscenity.

**Smüt'ty**, *a.* Soiled; obscene.

**Snäck**, *n.* A share; equal part or portion; a slight, hasty repast.

**Snä'fle**, *n.* A bridle consisting of a slender bit without branches.

**Snäg**, *n.* A short rough branch; a tooth standing out; trunk of a large tree firmly fixed at one end to the bottom of a river.

**Snäg'ged**, } *a.* Full of snags  
**Snäg'gy**, } or sharp points.

**Snäil**, *n.* A small reptile which

moves very slowly; a slug-gard.

**Snäke**, *n.* A serpent, especially one of the oviparous kind.

**Snäke'root**, *n.* One of several very different plants.

**Snäp** (129), *v.* To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. — *n.* Act of breaking suddenly; a sudden bite; a small catch or fastening; a crisp kind of cake.

**Snäp'-dräg'on**, *n.* A plant; a kind of game.

**Snäp'pish**, *a.* Apt to snap; peevish; petulant.

**Snäp'pish-ly**, *adv.* In a snap-pish manner; peevishly.

**Snäre**, *n.* Any thing which entraps; a noose. — *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.

**Snärl**, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate. — *v. i.* To growl, as a dog. — *n.* Entanglement; an intricate complication; an embarrassing difficulty.

**Snärl'er**, *n.* One who snarls.

**Snätch**, *v. t.* To seize hastily. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a small piece or quantity.

**Snäth**, *n.* Handle of a scythe.

**Snëak** (130), *v. i.* To creep slyly; to behave meanly; to hide. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

**Snëak'ing**, *a.* Mean; servile; covetous; niggardly.

**Sneer**, *v. i.* To show contempt by laughing or by a look. — *n.* A scornful or contemptuous look or expression.

**Sneer'er**, *n.* One who sneers.

**Sneer'ing-ly**, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

**Sneeze**, *v. i.* To eject air suddenly and involuntarily through the nose. — *n.* A violent ejection of air through the nose.

**Sniff** (123), *v. t. or i.* To draw air audibly up the nose.

**Snick'er**, } *v. i.* To laugh with  
**Snig'ger**, } catches of voice.

**Snip**, *v. t.* To cut off; to nip; to clip. — *n.* A single cut with scissors.

**Snipe**, *n.* A bird having a long, straight, slender bill.

**Sniv'el** (sniv'el, 58, 130), *n.* Mucus running from the nose. — *v. i.* (130) To run at the nose; to cry, as children.

**Snöb**, *n.* A vulgar person who apes gentility; an upstart.

**Snöb'bish**, *a.* Relating to, or like, a snob.

**Snöoze**, *v. i.* To doze; to

drowse. — *n.* A short sleep; a nap; slumber.  
**Snóre**, *v. i.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a loud noise in sleep.  
**Snór'ing**, *n.* A loud, hoarse breathing in sleep.  
**Snórt**, *v. i.* To force air through the nose with a noise. [*nose.*]  
**Snót**, *n.* Mucus from or in the snout, *n.* The long nose of a beast; end of a pipe or tube.  
**Snów**, *n.* Frozen vapor which falls in flakes. — *v. i.* To fall in flakes.  
**Snów'-ball**, *n.* A round mass or lump of snow.  
**Snów'-bér'ry**, *n.* A garden shrub with small white berries.  
**Snów'-drift**, *n.* Bank of snow.  
**Snów'-dróp**, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers.  
**Snów'-shoe**, *n.* A light frame for the foot, to enable a person to walk on snow.  
**Snów'y**, *a.* Full of snow; white as snow; pure.  
**Snúb**, *v. t.* To check or rebuke tartly or sarcastically; to slight. — *n.* A reprimand; a check; a rebuke.  
**Snúff** (123), *n.* Burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco. — *v. t.* To crop, as the burnt end of the wick of a candle; to inhale; to smell. — *v. i.* To draw air forcibly into the nose.  
**Snúff'-box**, *n.* A small box for snuff, to be carried about the person.  
**Snúff'ers** (131), *n. pl.* An instrument to snuff candles.  
**Snúff'le**, *v. i.* To speak or breathe hard through the nose.  
**Snúff'les**, *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.  
**Snúg**, *a.* Lying close; private; compact, convenient, and comfortable. — *v. i.* To lie close; to snuggle.  
**Snúg'gle**, *v. i.* To lie close for convenience or warmth.  
**Snúg'ly**, *adv.* Closely; safely.  
**Snúg'ness**, *n.* State of being snug.  
**Só**, *adv.* Thus; in like manner or degree; very.  
**Sóak**, *v. t. or i.* To steep or be steeped; to drench.  
**Soap** 18, *n.* A compound of oil or fat and an alkali or oxide, used in washing. — *v. t.* To rub with soap.

**Sóap'-boil'er**, *n.* One who makes soap.  
**Sóap'stone**, *n.* A soft mineral feeling soapy to the touch.  
**Sóap'-súds**, *n.* Water impregnated with soap.  
**Sóap'y**, *a.* Covered with, or like, soap; soft and smooth.  
**Sóar**, *v. i.* [*It. sorare*, from *Lat. ex and aura*, the air.] To mount on the wing; to fly aloft. — *n.* A towering flight.  
**Sób**, *v. i.* To sigh convulsively. — *n.* A convulsive sigh; a sorrowful cry.  
**Só'ber**, *a.* Serious; grave; temperate; not intoxicated. — *v. t.* To make sober.  
**Só'ber-ly**, *adv.* Seriously; gravely; temperately.  
**Só'ber-ness**, *n.* State of being sober; sobriety.  
**So-brí'e-ty**, *n.* Habitual temperance; gravity; seriousness; calmness.  
**†Só'brí'-quet'** (*só'bre-kā'*), *n.* A nickname.  
**Só'cia-bil'i-ty** (*-sha-*), *n.* Disposition for society or conversation.  
**Só'cia-ble** (*-sha-*), *a.* Ready to converse; familiar; friendly; companionable.  
**Só'cia-ble-ness** (*só'sha-bl-*), *n.* Inclination to company and conversation.  
**Só'cia-bly** (*-sha-*), *adv.* Conversationally; familiarly.  
**Só'cial** (*só'shal*), *a.* Pertaining to, or fond of, society; companionable.  
**Só'cial-ism**, *n.* Doctrine that a community of interests is the best form of society.  
**Só'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a social manner.  
**So-çí'e-ty** (118), *n.* Union of persons in one interest; fellowship; companionship; an association; company.  
**So-çín'-an**, *n.* A follower of Socinus, who denied the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the vicarious atonement, &c.  
**So-çín'-an-ism**, *n.* Tenets of the Socinians.  
**Sóck**, *n.* A shoe for a comic actor; a short stocking.  
**Sóck'et**, *n.* An opening into which any thing is fitted.  
**Sód**, *n.* Earth filled with roots of grass. — *SYN.* Turf; clod; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with soils; to turf.  
**Só'dá**, *n.* An alkali, forming the basis of common salt.  
**So-dál'i-ty**, *n.* Fellowship.  
**Só'dá-wá'ter**, *n.* Simple wa-

ter highly charged with carbonic acid.  
**Sód'den**, *p. p. of See the.*  
**Sód'dy**, *a.* Consisting of soda.  
**Só'd'er**, *v. t.* To unite with a metallic cement; to solder. — *n.* Metallic cement.  
**Só'fá** (18, 140), *n.* A long, stuffed, ornamental seat.  
**Só'fít**, *n.* A ceiling.  
**Sóft**, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; gentle; tender; delicate; weak; not hard.  
**Sóft'en** (*sófn*), *v. t. or i.* To make or become soft.  
**Sóft'en-er** (*sófn-*), *n.* One who, or that which, softens.  
**Sóft'ly**, *adv.* Tenderly; gently; silently.  
**Sóft'ness**, *n.* Quality of being soft; tenderness; mildness.  
**Sóg'gy**, *a.* Soaked with water.  
**Soil**, *v. t.* To daub; to stain; to make dirty. — *n.* Upper stratum of earth; mold; compost; manure; country.  
**†Soirée** (*swá-rá'*), *n.* [*Fr.*] An evening party.  
**Só'journ**, *v. i.* To dwell for a time. — *n.* Temporary abode.  
**Só'journ-er**, *n.* A temporary resident, as a traveler.  
**Sól** (123), *n.* A note in music.  
**Sól'age**, *v. t.* To give comfort to. — *SYN.* To comfort; cheer; assuage; relieve. — *n.* Comfort in grief.  
**Só'lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun.  
**Sóld**, *imp. & p. p. of Sell.*  
**Sól'd'er**, *v. t.* To unite with a fusible metallic cement. — *n.* A fusible metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals.  
**Sól'dier** (*sól'jer*, 74), *n.* One who is engaged in military service, either as an officer or a private; a warrior.  
**Sól'dier-ly** (*sól'jer-*), *a.* Like a good soldier; warlike; martial; brave.  
**Sól'dier-y** (*sól'jer-*), *n.* A body of soldiers.  
**Sóle**, *n.* Bottom of the foot or of a shoe or boot. — *v. t.* To furnish with soles. — *a.* Single; alone; solitary.  
**Sól'e-çism**, *n.* Impropriety in language; any absurdity.  
**Sól'e-çis'tie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.  
**Sóle'ly**, *adv.* Singly; only.  
**Sól'emn** (*sól'em*), *a.* Religiously grave; marked with solemnity; awful; grave; formal.  
**So-lém'ni-ty**, *n.* Religious

- ceremony; a rite; gravity; seriousness.
- Söl'em-ni-zä'tion, n.** Act of solemnizing; celebration.
- Söl'em-nize, v. t.** To celebrate in due form.
- Söl'em-nly (söl'em-), adv.** With solemnity, or religious reverence; gravely.
- Söl-fä', v. t.** To sing the notes of the gamut.
- So-liç'it, v. t.** To ask with earnestness. — **SYN.** To entreat; supplicate; importunate; implore.
- So-liç'it-ä'tion, n.** Entreaty.
- So-liç'it-or, n.** An advocate; an attorney.
- So-liç'it-öus, a.** Anxious;
- So-liç'it-öus-ly, adv.** With solicitude or anxiety.
- So-liç'i-tüde, n.** Anxiety; carefulness; concern.
- Söl'id, a.** [*Lat. solidus, from solum, the bottom.*] Hard; firm; compact; sound. — **n.** A substance having a fixed form.
- Söl'i-där'i-ty, n.** Entire union of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.
- So-lid'i-fy, v. t.** To make solid or compact.
- So-lid'i-ty, n.** Firmness; hardness; density.
- Söl'id-ly, adv.** Compactly; firmly.
- Söl'i-fid'i-an, n.** One who maintains that faith alone is sufficient for justification.
- So-lil'o-quize, v. i.** To utter a soliloquy.
- So-lil'o-quy (117), n.** A talking to one's self.
- Söl'i-täire, n.** A game which one person can play alone.
- Söl'i-tä-ri-ly, adv.** In solitude.
- Söl'i-tä-ri-ness (135), n.** Lack of company; loneliness.
- Söl'i-tä-ry, a.** Lonely; retired; single; sole. — **n.** A hermit; a recluse.
- Söl'i-tüde, n.** Loneliness; seclusion; a lonely place.
- Söl'o, n. (pl. Söl'ög.)** A tune or air performed by one person.
- Söl'stice, n.** A point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator.
- Sol-sti'tial (-stish'al), a.** Belonging to, or happening at, a solstice. [*ing soluble.*]
- Söl'u-bil'i-ty, n.** Quality of being dissolved in a fluid.
- So-lu'tion, n.** Process of dissolving in a fluid; mixture resulting from it; explanation. [*solve.*]
- Söl'u-tive, a.** Tending to dissolve.
- Söl'v'a-bil'i-ty, n.** Ability to pay all just debts.
- Söl'v'a-ble (133), a.** Capable of being solved.
- Söl've, v. t.** To explain; to unfold; to clear up.
- Söl'v'en-cy, n.** Ability to pay all debts or just claims.
- Söl'v'end, n.** A substance to be dissolved.
- Söl'v'ent, a.** Able to pay debts; dissolving. — **n.** A fluid which dissolves any substance.
- Söl'v'er, n.** One who solves.
- Söm'ber, } a.** Dull; dusky;
- Söm'bre, } dark; gloomy.**
- Söm'brou, a.** Dark; gloomy.
- Söme (süm), a.** More or less; indicating a quantity or person unknown; certain.
- Söme'böd-y (139), n.** A person unknown or indeterminate; some person; one.
- Söm'er-set (süm'-), n.** A leap in which one turns heels over head. [*for another.*]
- Söme'how, adv.** In one way.
- Söme'thing, n.** A thing indeterminate; a part.
- Söme'times, adv.** Now and then; occasionally.
- Söme'whät (süm'hwöt), adv.** In some degree or quantity.
- Söme'where, adv.** In one place or another.
- Söm-näm'bu-lism, n.** Act or practice of walking in sleep.
- Söm-näm'bu-list, n.** One who walks in sleep.
- Söm-nif'er-öus (117), } a.**
- Söm-nif'ie, } Causing, or tending to cause, sleep. [*talking in sleep.*]**
- Söm-nil'o-quence, n.** Act of
- Söm-nil'o-quist, n.** One who talks in sleep. [*in sleep.*]
- Söm-nil'o-quy, n.** A talking
- Söm-no-lence, n.** Sleepiness.
- Söm-no-lent, a.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy.
- Sön (sün), n.** [*A.-S. sunge, Skr. sunee, from sñ, to beget.*] A male child or descendant.
- †So-nä'tä, n.** [*It.*] A tune for one or two instruments.
- Söng, n.** A short poem to be sung. — **SYN.** A lay; carol; ditty; hymn; lyric; ballad.
- Söng'ster, n.** A singer; a bird that sings. [*singer.*]
- Söng'stress, n.** A female
- Sön'net, n.** A poem of fourteen lines, having the rhymes adjusted according to certain rules.
- Sön'net-çer', n.** A composer of sonnets or small poems.
- So-nö'rou, a.** Giving sound when struck; loud; resounding; high-sounding.
- So-nö'rou-s-ly, adv.** In a sonorous manner.
- So-nö'rou-s-ness, n.** Quality of being sonorous.
- Sön'ship, n.** State or character of a son; filiation.
- Söön, adv.** In a little time; shortly; before long.
- Sööt (or scöt), n.** A black substance formed by combustion. — **v. t.** To black with soot.
- Söoth, n.** Truth; reality.
- Söothe, v. t.** To calm; to allay; to quiet.
- Söoth'säy, v. t.** To foretell; to predict. [*a prophet.*]
- Söoth'säy-er, n.** A predictor;
- Sööt'i-ness, n.** Quality of being sooty.
- Sööt'y (or söüt'y), a.** Pertaining to, covered with, or resembling, soot.
- Söp, n.** Food dipped in any liquid. — **v. t.** To steep or dip in liquor.
- Söph'ism, n.** A specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy.
- Söph'ist, n.** A captious or fallacious reasoner.
- Söph'ist-er, n.** A sophist; a student advanced, in England beyond the first, and in America beyond the second, year of his residence.
- So-phist'ic-al, a.** Subtly fallacious; not sound.
- So-phist'ic-al-ly, adv.** In a sophistical manner.
- So-phist'ic-äte, v. t.** To pervert; to adulterate; to corrupt. [*soning.*]
- Söph'ist-ry, n.** Fallacious reasoning.
- Söph'o-möre, n.** A student in college in his second year.
- Söph'o-mö'ric, } a.** Inflated
- Söph'o-mö'ric-al, } ed in style or manner.**
- Söp'o-rif'er-öus, } a.** Causing
- Söp'o-rif'ie, } sleep.**
- Söp'o-rif'ie, n.** A medicine that puts to sleep.
- †So-prä'no, n.** [*It.*] The treble.
- Sör'çer-er, n.** A magician; an enchanter; a conjurer.
- Sör'çer-ess, n.** An enchantress. [*sorcery.*]
- Sör'çer-öus, a.** Pertaining to
- Sör'çer-y, n.** Enchantment; witchcraft; magic.



**Sôr'did**, *a.* Covetous; base; mean; filthy.

**Sôr'did-ly**, *adv.* With covetousness; meanly; basely.

**Sôre**, *n.* Flesh tender and painful; a wound; an ulcer. — *a.* Tender to the touch; painful.

**Sôre**, or **Sôre'ly**, *adv.* With pain; grievously; greatly.

**Sôre'ness**, *n.* Tenderness.

**So-rôr'i-cide**, *n.* The murderer, or murderer of a sister.

**Sôr'rel**, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. — *n.* A plant having a sour juice.

**Sôr'ri-ly**, *adv.* Meanly; poorly; despicably.

**Sôr'row**, *n.* [*A.-S. sorg, sorh*, allied to *sore*.] Pain produced by a sense of loss; regret. — *SYN.* Grief; sadness; unhappiness. — *v. i.* To be sorry; to mourn; to grieve; to be sad. [*sad*.]

**Sôr'row-ful**, *a.* Mournful;

**Sôr'row-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.

**Sôr'row-ful-ness**, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

**Sôr'ry**, *a.* Grieved for something lost or past; poor; mean; vile; worthless.

**Sôrt**, *n.* A species; kind; manner; class. — *v. t.* To dispose in classes. — *v. i.* To agree; to associate; to suit.

**Sôrt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sorted.

**Sôrt'i-lêge**, *n.* Divination by drawing lots.

**Sôt**, *n.* An habitual drunkard.

**Sôt'tish**, *a.* Dull or stupid with drink; drunken.

**Sôt'tish-ness**, *n.* Dullness; drunken stupidity.

†**Sou** (sô), *n.* (*pl.* *Sous*, sô.) [*Fr.*] The 20th of a franc.

**Sou-chông'** (sôw'-chông'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

**Sough** (sûf), *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring.

**Sought** (sawt), *imp.* of *Seek*.

**Soul**, *n.* The spiritual and immortal part of man; life; intellectual principle; a human being.

**Soul'less** (106), *a.* Without a soul; mean; spiritless.

**Sound**, *n.* Noise; a narrow sea; air-bladder of a fish.

— *a.* Whole; unhurt. — *v. i.* To make a noise; to try the depth of water. — *v. t.* To cause to make a noise; to try the depth of.

**Sound'ings**, *n. pl.* A part of the sea or other water in

which the bottom can be reached.

**Sound'ly**, *adv.* Healthily; heartily; stoutly; justly; profoundly.

**Sound'ness**, *n.* State of being sound; entireness; health; solidity.

**Soup** (sôp), *n.* A decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c.

**Sour**, *a.* Acid; tart; crabbed. — *v. i.* To become acid.

**Sour'ce**, *n.* A spring; fountain; origin; first cause.

**Sour'ish**, *a.* Somewhat sour.

**Sour'ly**, *adv.* With acidity.

**Sour'ness**, *n.* Acidity; tartness; austerity.

**Souse**, *n.* Pickle made of the ears and feet of swine; a plunge. — *v. t.* To steep in souse; to plunge; to immerse; to dip; to duck.

**South**, *n.* Point opposite the north. — *a.* Lying in a southern direction. — *adv.* Toward the south. — *v. t.* To move toward the south; to cross a north and south line.

**South-êast'**, *n.* A point between south and east.

**South'er-ly** (sûth'er-), *a.* Being at, or coming from, the south.

**South'ern** (sûth'ern), *a.* Pertaining to the south.

**South'ing**, *n.* Course or distance south; time when the moon passes the meridian.

**South'ron** (sûth'-), *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

**South'ward** (or *sûth'ard*), *adv.* Toward the south.

**South-wêst'**, *n.* A point between south and west. — *a.* Being at the south-west.

†**Souvenir** (soov'neer'), *n.* [*Fr.*] A remembrancer; a keepsake.

**Sov'er-eign** (sôv'er-in or sôv'er-in), *a.* Supreme in power; chief. — *n.* A supreme ruler; monarch; king; emperor.

**Sov'er-eign-ty** (sôv'er-in or sôv'er-in), *n.* Exercise of supreme power.

**Sow** (son), *n.* A female swine.

**Sôw** (sô), *v. t.* [*imp.* *SOWED*; *p. p.* *SOWN*.] To scatter as seed for growth; to plant; to spread.

**Sôw'er**, *n.* One who sows.

**Sôwn**, *p. p.* of *Sow*. Seated. [*fish*.]

**Soy**, *n.* A kind of sauce for

**Spâ**, *n.* A spring of mineral water.

**Spâce**, *n.* [*Lat. spatium*, fr.

*spatiari*, to walk about.] Room; extension; distance; interval.

**Spâ'ciôus**, *a.* Large in extent. — *SYN.* Ample; capacious; roomy.

**Spâ'ciôus-ly**, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

**Spâde**, *n.* An instrument for digging; (*pl.*) a suit of cards.

**Spân**, *n.* A hand's breadth, with the fingers extended or encompassing the object; 9 inches. — *v. t.* (120) To measure with the fingers extended.

**Spân'gle**, *n.* A small plate or boss of metal. — *v. t.* To set with spangles. [*Spain*.]

**Spân'iard**, *n.* A native of Spain. [*Spain*.]

**Spân'iel** (spân'yel), *n.* A variety of sporting dog.

**Spân'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain.

**Spânk**, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand; to slap.

**Spânk'er**, *n.* A small coin; after-sail of a ship or bark.

**Spâr**, *n.* A mineral; a long round beam, as a yard or boom. — *v. i.* To fight, as a pugilist. [*of a vessel*.]

**Spâr-dêck**, *n.* Upper deck

**Spâre**, *a.* Scanty; parsimonious; lean; thin. — *v. t.* To use frugally; to do without; to forbear to punish.

**Spâre'ness**, *n.* State of being spare.

**Spâre'rib**, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh on them.

**Spâr'ing**, *a.* Scaree; scanty; saving; chary.

**Spâr'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a sparing manner.

**Spârk**, *n.* A particle of fire; a gay man; a lover; a gallant. [*showy*.]

**Spârk'ish**, *a.* Lively; gay;

**Spârk'le**, *n.* A small spark, or particle of fire. — *v. i.* To emit sparks.

**Spâr'rôw**, *n.* One of several species of small birds.

**Spâr'ry**, *a.* Resembling spar.

**Spârse**, *a.* Thinly scattered or dispersed.

**Spârse-ly**, *adv.* Thinly.

**Spâr'tan**, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; brave; hardy.

**Spâsm** (105), *n.* [*Gr. spasmos*, from *spain*, *span*, to draw, convulse.] Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp.

**Spâs-môd'ic**, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, spasm; convulsive.

sôn, ôr, dō, wôlf, tōō, tōōk; ôrn, rye, pull; ç, ê, soft; c, ê, hard; æ; exist; ũ as ng; this.

**Spät'ter**, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a liquid, or with mud.  
**Spät'u-là**, *n.* An apothecary's broad knife for plasters, &c.  
**Späw'in**, *n.* A tumor on or near one of the joints of a horse's leg.  
**Spawn**, *n.* Eggs of frogs and fishes. — *v. i. or t.* To deposit, as spawn.  
**Spawn'er**, *n.* A female fish.  
**Späy**, *v. t.* To cut out the ovaries of, as of a female beast.  
**Spëak**, *v.* [*imp.* SPOKE (*obs.* SPARE) ; *p. p.* SPOKE, SPOKEN.] To utter words ; to talk ; to discourse.  
**Spëak'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being uttered ; able to speak.  
**Spëak'er**, *n.* One who speaks ; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.  
**Spëar**, *n.* A long, pointed weapon of war. — *v. t.* To pierce with a spear.  
**Spëar'man** (143), *n.* One armed with a spear.  
**Spëar'mint**, *n.* A plant.  
**Spë'cial** (spësh'al, 92), *a.* Peculiar ; appropriate ; specific ; particular.  
**Spë'cial-ly** (spësh'al-), *adv.* Particularly ; specifically.  
**Spë'cial-ty** (spësh'al-), *n.* A special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal ; a special object of attention.  
**Spë'cie** (spë'shÿ), *n.* Coined or hard money.  
**Spë'ciës** (spë'shëz ; *colloq.* spë'shiz), *n.* Sort ; kind ; a class subordinate to a genus.  
**Spë'cif'ic**, *a.* Distinguishing one from another ; comprehended under a kind ; peculiar. — *n.* An infallible remedy.  
**Spë'cif'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* Definitely ; particularly.  
**Spë'ci-fi-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of specifying, or designating particulars ; particular mention ; things specified ; a written and detailed statement.  
**Spë'ci-fÿ**, *v. t.* To mention, as a particular thing.  
**Spë'ci-men**, *n.* A sample ; a pattern ; a model.  
**Spë'ciöus** (spë'shus), *a.* Apparently right ; appearing well at first sight ; plausible.  
**Spë'ciöus-ly**, *adv.* With fair appearance. [ternal show.  
**Spë'ciöus-ness**, *n.* Fair ex-  
**Spëck**, *n.* A stain ; a small discolored place. — *v. t.* To spot ; to stain.

**Spëck'le**, *n.* A small speck. — *v. t.* To mark with small specks, or spots.  
**Spëck'led**, *a.* Variegated with small spots.  
**Spëe'ta-cle**, *n.* A show ; sight ; exhibition ; (*pl.*) glasses to assist the sight.  
**Spëe'ta-cled**, *a.* Wearing spectacles.  
**Spëe-täc'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to shows. [a beholder.  
**Spëe-tä'tor**, *n.* A looker on ;  
**Spëe-tä'tress**, } *n.* A female  
**Spëe-tä'trix**, } spectator or beholder.  
**Spëe'ter** (151), *n.* An appa-  
**Spëe'tre** } rition ; a ghost.  
**Spëe'tral**, *a.* Pertaining to a specter ; ghostly.  
**Spëe'trum**, *n.* Rays of light separated by a prism or by other means.  
**Spëe'u-lar**, *a.* Like a mirror.  
**Spëe'u-läte**, *v. i.* To meditate : to buy in expectation of a rise in price.  
**Spëe'u-lä'tion**, *n.* Act of speculating ; mental view ; a buying in expectation of an advance in price.  
**Spëe'u-lä-tive**, *a.* Given to speculation ; theoretical.  
**Spëc'u-lä-tive-ly**, *adv.* In a speculative manner.  
**Spëe'u-lä'tor**, *n.* One who speculates.  
**Spëe'u-lum**, *n.* A glass that reflects images ; a mirror.  
**Spëd**, *imp. & p. p.* of *Speed*.  
**Speech**, *n.* Power of speaking ; that which is spoken ; language ; utterance ; discourse.  
**Speech'less**, *a.* Not speaking or not able to speak ; dumb ; mute ; silent.  
**Speech'less-ness**, *n.* State of being speechless.  
**Speed**, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPED.] To make haste ; to hasten ; to fare. — *n.* Haste ; dispatch ; celerity.  
**Speed'i-ly**, *adv.* Quickly ; hastily ; soon. [swift.  
**Speed'y**, *a.* Quick ; hasty ;  
**Spëll** (123), *n.* A charm ; a turn at work ; a short time. — *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPELLED, SPELT.] To name or write in order the proper letters of a word ; to take a turn at work.  
**Spëll'er**, *n.* One who spells ; a spelling-book.  
**Spëlt**, *n.* A species of grain.  
**Spël'ter**, *n.* Zinc.  
**Spën'cer**, *n.* A kind of short over-jacket.

**Spënd**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPENT.] To consume ; to waste ; to exhaust ; to wear away ; to expend.  
**Spënd'thrift**, *n.* A prodigal.  
**Spërm**, *n.* Animal seed ; spermaceti ; spawn of fishes.  
**Spër-mä-gët'ti**, *n.* A hard, fatty matter, obtained from the head of whales.  
**Sperm-ät'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, semen.  
**Spew**, *v. t. or i.* To vomit ; to eject. [a wedge.  
**Sphe-noid'al**, *a.* Resembling  
**Sphëre**, *n.* A globe ; orb ; circuit ; province. — *v. t.* To place in a sphere.  
**Sphër'ic**, } *a.* Having the  
**Sphër'ic-al**, } form of a sphere ; globular ; round.  
**Sphër'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.  
**Sphër'ic-al-ness**, } *n.* Ro-  
**Sphe-ric'i-ty**, } tundity.  
**Sphër'ies**, *n. sing.* Doctrine of the sphere ; spherical geometry and trigonometry.  
**Sphëroid**, *n.* A body nearly spherical.  
**Sphe-roid'al**, *a.* Formed like a spheroid.  
**Sphër'ule** (sfër'öl), *n.* A little sphere or ball.  
**Sphînx** (140), *n.* A fabulous monster usually represented with the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman.  
**Spîce**, *n.* An aromatic vegetable substance ; a small quantity. — *v. t.* To season with spice.  
**Spî'cer-y**, *n.* Spices in general.  
**Spîe'u-lar**, *a.* Having sharp points ; resembling a dart.  
**Spî'cy** (135), *a.* Pertaining to, or full of, spice ; like spice ; pungent ; aromatic.  
**Spî'der**, *n.* An animal, resembling an insect, that spins webs for catching its prey.  
**Spîg'ot**, *n.* A pin or peg to stop a hole in a cask.  
**Spike**, *n.* An ear of corn or something resembling it : a large nail. — *v. t.* To fasten with a spike.  
**Spike'let**, *n.* A little spike.  
**Spike'nard** (spîk'), *n.* An aromatic plant and an oil obtained from it.  
**Spîk'y**, *a.* Having a sharp point or points.  
**Spîle**, *n.* A small peg or wooden pin to stop a hole.  
**Spîll**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPILLED, SPILT.] To shed

or suffer to be shed. — *v. i.*  
To be lost by shedding.

**Spin**, *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPUN.] To draw out and twist into threads; to protract; to twirl; to whirl.

**Spin'ach** } (spin'ej), *a.* A

**Spin'age** } garden plant.

**Spin'al**, *a.* Belonging to the spine or backbone.

**Spin'dle**, *n.* A pin to form thread on in spinning, or something like this. — *v. i.* To become thin or tall.

**Spine**, *n.* The backbone; a thorn; a sharp process.

**Spin'el**, or **Spin'el'**, *n.* A mineral of great hardness.

**Spin'et**, or **Spin'et'**, *n.* A musical instrument now superseded by the piano-forte.

**Spin'ning-wheel**, *n.* A machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

**Spin'ns'i-ty**, *n.* State of being spiny or thorny.

**Spin'noüs**, { *a.* Full of spines; spin'y, } thorny.

**Spin'ster**, *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried or single woman.

**Spin'a-ele** (or **spin'a-kl**), *n.* A minute breathing-hole in certain animal and vegetable bodies. [*screw.*]

**Spin'ral**, *a.* Winding like a spiral.

**Spin'ral-ly**, *adv.* In a spiral form.

**Spire**, *n.* A winding like a screw; a twist; a steeple; a shoot. — *v. i.* To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout.

**Spirit** (84), *n.* Breath; life; immaterial and immortal part of man; soul; a ghost; excitement; vigor; distilled liquor. — *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to kidnap.

**Spir'it-ed**, *a.* Full of spirit or life; animated; bold.

**Spir'it-less**, *a.* Without spirit.

**Spir'it-oüs**, *a.* Refined; ardent; like spirit.

**Spir'it-u-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the spirit; incorporeal; mental; holy; ecclesiastical.

**Spir'it-u-al-ism**, *n.* Doctrine that all which exists is spirit; a belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits.

**Spir'it-u-al-ist**, *n.* One who believes in spiritualism.

**Spir'it-u-äl'i-ty**, *n.* State of being spiritual; immateriality; spiritual nature; holy affections; pure devotion.

**Spir'it-u-a'l-ize** (153), *v. t.* To make spiritual.

**Spir'it-u-al-ly**, *adv.* Divinely.

**Spir'it-u-oüs**, *a.* Consisting of refined spirit; ardent.

**Spirit**, *v. & n.* See *Spart*.

**Spir'y**, *a.* Of a spiral form, or of the form of a pyramid.

**Spis'si-tüde**, *n.* Thickness of soft substances.

**Spit**, *n.* An iron prong to roast meat on; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle. — *v. t.* To put on a spit; to pierce. — *v. t. or i.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPIT.] To eject spittle.

**Spite**, *n.* Rancorous ill-will. — *SYN.* Malice; malignity; malevolence. — *v. t.* To be angry at; to thwart; to injure maliciously.

**Spite'ful**, *a.* Malicious; malignant. [*ice.*]

**Spite'ful-ly**, *adv.* With malice.

**Spite'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being spiteful; malice.

**Spit'tle**, *n.* Moisture of the mouth; saliva. [*in.*]

**Spit-toön'**, *n.* A vessel to spit

**Spit'sh**, *v. t.* To dash with water or mud. — *n.* Water or mud thrown on any thing.

**Spit'sh'y**, *a.* Full of mud and water.

**Spit'sh'foot'ed**, *a.* Having the sole flattened; having the foot turned outward.

**Spleen**, *n.* The milt; a glandular organ to the left of the stomach; ill-humor; melancholy.

**Spleen'y**, *a.* Angry; peevish.

**Splend'ent**, *a.* Shining; radiant; bright.

**Splend'id**, *a.* [*Lat. splendidus*, from *splendere*, to shine.] Bright; showy; magnificent.

**Splend'id-ly**, *adv.* With great show; magnificently.

**Splend'or**, *n.* Great brightness; magnificence; pomp.

**Splend'e-tie** (120), *a.* Full of spleen.

**Spl'ice**, *v. t.* To unite by interweaving, as two ends of a rope. — *n.* Union of ropes by interweaving.

**Splint**, { *n.* A thin piece of

**Splint'er**, } wood used to protect a broken bone.

**Splint**, *v. t.* To confine with splints, as a broken limb.

**Splint'er**, *v. t.* To split into long, thin pieces; to secure by splints.

**Splint'er-y**, *a.* Like, or consisting of, splinters.

**Split**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* SPLIT.] To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rive. — *v. i.* To part asunder.

**Spit'ter**, *n.* Bustle; stir

**Spoil** (139), *v. t.* To rob; to strip by violence; to ruin. — *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; booty; pillage.

**Spoil'er**, *n.* One who spoils.

**Spöke** (18), *imp. of Speak.* — *n.* Ray or bar of a wheel; round of a ladder.

**Spö'ken** (spö'kn, 18), *p. p. of Speak.*

**Spökes'man** (143), *n.* One who speaks for others.

**Spö'li-äte**, *v. t. or i.* To plunder or practice plunder.

**Spö'li-ät'ion**, *n.* Act of plundering. [*a spondee.*]

**Spon-dä'te**, *a.* Pertaining to

**Spon'dec** (140), *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables.

**Spon'ge** (spünj), *n.* A porous marine substance, used for various purposes in the arts; dough that is raised but not kneaded. — *v. t.* To wipe out with a sponge; to imbibe. — *v. i.* To live by mean arts, or by hanging on.

**Spon'g'er** (spünj'er), *n.* One who sponges; a parasite.

**Spon'g'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of being spongy.

**Spon'g'y**, *a.* Porous; soft and full of cavities.

**Spon'sal**, *a.* Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.

**Spon'sion**, *n.* Act of becoming surety for another.

**Spon'sor**, *n.* A surety; a godfather or godmother.

**Spon'ta-nē'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of acting freely without restraint; voluntary action.

**Spon-tä'ne-oüs**, *a.* [*Lat. spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will.] Voluntary; willing; not compelled.

**Spon-tä'ne-oüs-ly**, *adv.* Of free will; voluntarily.

**Spon-toön'**, *n.* A kind of halibut.

**Spööl**, *n.* A kind of hollow cylinder to wind thread on. — *v. t.* To wind on spools.

**Spöön**, *n.* A small utensil used in eating liquids.

**Spöön'bill**, *n.* A wading bird, so named from the shape of its bill.

**Spöön'ful** (148), *n.* As much as a spoon can hold.

**Spöön'-mëat**, *n.* Food eaten with a spoon. [*and there.*]

**Spo-räd'ie**, *a.* Occurring here

**Spōrt**, *n.* Play; mirth; frolic; diversion; mock. — *v. i.* To play; to make merry.  
**Spōrt'ful**, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; mirthful.  
**Spōrt'ive**, *a.* Merry; gay; playful; frolicsome. [*ness*.]  
**Spōrt'ive-ness**, *n.* Playfulness.  
**Spōrts'man** (143), *n.* One fond of field sports.  
**Spōt**, *n.* A stain; a blemish; any particular place. — *v. t.* To mark; to stain; to tarnish; to disgrace.  
**Spōt'less**, *a.* Free from spots; pure; blameless. [*spots*.]  
**Spōt'ted**, *a.* Marked with spots.  
**Spous'al**, *a.* Matrimonial. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials.  
**Spouse**, *n.* A husband or wife.  
**Spout**, *n.* A projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe. — *v. t. or i.* To throw or issue out of a narrow orifice.  
**Sprāin**, *n.* Excessive straining of the muscles or ligaments of a joint. — *v. t.* To overstrain, as a joint.  
**Sprāng**, *imp. of Spring*.  
**Sprāt**, *n.* A small fish allied to the herring.  
**Sprawl**, *v. i.* To lie struggling with the limbs stretched out.  
**Sprāy**, *n.* A small shoot; a twig; water driven in small drops by the wind.  
**Spread**, *v. i. or t.* [*imp. & p. p. SPREAD*.] To extend; to expand; to diffuse. — *n.* Extent; expansion.  
**Spree**, *n.* A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.  
**Sprig**, *n.* A small shoot or branch; twig. — *v. t.* To work with sprigs.  
**Spright** (sprit), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.  
**Spright'ful** (sprit'ful), } *a.*  
**Spright'ful-ness** (sprit'ful-ness), }  
*Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous.*  
**Spright'ful-ly** (sprit'ful-ly), *adv.*  
*Briskly; gayly; with life.*  
**Spright'li-ness** (sprit'ful-ness), *n.*  
*Briskness; liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.*  
**Spright'less** (sprit'ful-ness), *a.* Destitute of life; dull.  
**Sprightly** (sprit'ful-ly), *a.* Brisk; lively; active; vigorous; vivacious.  
**Spring**, *v. i.* [*imp. SPRANG, SPRUNG; p. p. SPRUNG*.] To leap; to bound; to issue with force; to arise; to start; to begin. — *v. t.* To fire, as a mine; to crack, as a mast. — *n.* A leap; elastic force; season of the year when

plants begin to grow; a fountain; a source.  
**Springe** (sprinj, 133), *n.* A snare. — *v. t.* To ensnare.  
**Spring'-halt**, } *n.* A lameness  
**Spring'-halt**, } in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.  
**Spring'i-ness**, *n.* Elasticity.  
**Spring'-tide**, *n.* A high tide at the new and full moon.  
**Spring'y**, *a.* Containing springs; elastic; spongy.  
**Sprink'le**, *v. t. or i.* To scatter or fall in small drops or particles.  
**Sprink'ling**, *n.* Act of scattering in small particles or drops.  
**Sprit**, *n.* A pole placed diagonally to extend a sail.  
**Sprite**, *n.* A spirit; a ghost.  
**Sprit'sail**, *n.* A sail extended by a spirit.  
**Sprout**, *v. i.* To shoot, as a plant; to germinate; to bud. — *n.* Shoot of a plant.  
**Spruce**, *a.* Neat, without elegance. — *n.* A cone-bearing evergreen tree. — *v.* To dress with affected neatness.  
**Spruce'y**, *adv.* With affected neatness. [*trimness*.]  
**Spruce'ness**, *n.* Neatness.  
**Sprung**, *imp. & p. p. of Spring*.  
**Spry** (135), *a.* Nimble; brisk.  
**Spud**, *n.* An implement for destroying weeds. [*scum*.]  
**Spume**, *n.* Froth; foam.  
**Spum'ous**, } *a.* Consisting of  
**Spum'y**, } froth or scum; foamy.  
**Spün**, *imp. of Spin*.  
**Spünge**, *n.* See *Sponge*.  
**Spünk**, *n.* Dry rotten wood; an inflammable temper; resolute spirit.  
**Spür**, *n.* An instrument with sharp points, worn on the heel as a goad by horsemen; incitement. — *v. t.* To prick; to incite; to goad.  
**Spür'-gall**, *n.* A place excoriated by a spur.  
**Spürge**, *n.* A plant having an acid, milky juice.  
**Spür'i-ous**, *a.* Not genuine; false; illegitimate; counterfeit.  
**Spür'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* Falsely.  
**Spür'i-ous-ness**, *n.* State of being spurious; falseness.  
**Spürn**, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain.  
**Spürred**, *a.* Wearing or having spurs. [*spurs*.]  
**Spür'-ri-er**, *n.* One who makes spurs.  
**Spürt**, *v. t.* To throw out in

a stream. — *n.* A small, quick stream; a jet.  
**Spüt'ter** (130), *v. i.* [From the root of *spout* and *spit*.] To throw spittle; to talk indistinctly. [*ters*.]  
**Spüt'ter-er**, *n.* One who sputters.  
**Spȳ**, *n.* One who constantly watches the conduct of others. — *v. t.* To discover; to inspect secretly. [*scope*.]  
**Spȳ'-gläss**, *n.* A small telescope.  
**Squab**, *a.* Unfeathered; short and stout. — *n.* A young pigeon; a person of a short, fat figure.  
**Squab'ble**, *v. i.* To wrangle; to scuffle. — *n.* A wrangle.  
**Squād** (skwōd), *n.* A company or small party for drill or service.  
**Squād'ron**, *n.* Part of a fleet; a body of cavalry troops.  
**Squal'id** (skwō'id), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.  
**Squa-lid'i-ty**, } *n.* Foulness;  
**Squal'id-ness**, } filthiness.  
**Squall**, *n.* A sudden and violent gust of wind; a loud scream. — *v. i.* To scream violently, as a child.  
**Squall'y** (131), *a.* Subject to squalls. [*ness*.]  
**†Squā'lör**, *n.* [Lat.] Filthiness.  
**Squā'mōus**, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, scales.  
**Squan'der** (skwōn'der), *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to waste.  
**Square**, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; true; just; fair. — *n.* A figure of four equal sides and equal angles; an open space in a town; an area of four sides, with houses on each; a carpenter's instrument. — *v. t.* To make square or equal; to multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To accord exactly; to suit; to agree.  
**Square'ness**, *n.* State of being square.  
**Square'-rigged**, *a.* Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle.  
**Squash** (skwōsh), *n.* A plant. — *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp; to crush.  
**Squat** (skwōt), *v. i.* To sit upon the hams and heels. — *n.* Posture of sitting on the hams. — *a.* Cowering; short and thick.



**Squat'ter**, *n.* One who squats: one who settles on new land without title.

**Squaw**, *n.* An Indian woman.

**Squeak**, *v. i.* To utter a short, sharp, shrill sound. — *n.* A short, shrill sound.

**Squeal**, *v. i.* To cry with a shrill sound. — *n.* A shrill, sharp, prolonged cry.

**Squeam'ish**, *a.* Nice; fastidious; dainty.

**Squeam'ish-ly**, *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

**Squeam'ish-ness**, *n.* Fastidiousness; daintiness.

**Squeeze**, *v. t. or i.* To press close; to crowd. — *n.* Close compression; pressure.

**Squib**, *n.* A kind of firework; a petty lampoon; a sarcasm.

**Squill** (123), *n.* A plant with a root having emetic properties; a kind of shell-fish; an insect.

**Squint**, *v. i.* To look or see obliquely; a want of coincidence of the axes of the e. e.

**Squint'-eyed**, *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique; indirect.

**Squire**, *n.* Same as *Esquire*. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend as a squire or a gallant.

**Squirm**, *v. i.* [Allied to *Skr. krimi*, a worm.] To twist and struggle; to climb by embracing and scrambling.

**Squirrel** (skwîr'el or skwûr'-rel), *n.* A small active animal with a bushy tail.

**Squirt**, *v. t.* To eject from a pipe or in a stream. — *n.* A pipe for ejecting liquids.

**Stab**, *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A wound with a pointed weapon. [steadiness; constancy.

**Stabil'i-ty**, *n.* Firmness; steady. — *n.* A house for beasts. — *v. t.* To house or keep in a stable. [eral.

**Stabling**, *n.* Stables in general. **Stab'ly**, *adv.* Fixedly; firmly.

**†Stac-cé-to**, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Distinct; — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.

**Stack** (127), *n.* A large pile of hay, grain, wood, &c.; a number of chimneys standing together. — *v. t.* To pile in stacks.

**Stad'dle**, *n.* A support for a stack of hay, &c.; a small tree of any kind.

**†Stā'di-um**, *n.* (*pl.* Stā'di-ā.) A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet and 9 inches.

**Staff** (5, 123, 142), *n.* A stick for support; the five lines and spaces on which music is written; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army.

**Stag**, *n.* Male of the red-deer: a hart; a young castrated bull.

**Stage**, *n.* A raised floor or platform; the theater; place of rest; a degree of advance.

**Stag'e-coach**, *n.* A public traveling carriage.

**Stag'e-play**, *n.* A theatrical entertainment; a drama.

**Stag'e-play'er**, *n.* An actor of plays on the stage.

**Stag'ger**, *v. i.* To reel in walking; to vacillate.

**Stag'nan-cy**, *n.* State of being stagnant, or without motion or flow.

**Stag'nant**, *a.* Not flowing; motionless; still; dull.

**Stag'nate**, *v. i.* To become stagnant; to cease to flow.

**Stag-nā'tion**, *n.* Absence of motion; dullness.

**Staid** (130), *imp. & p. p.* of *Stay*. — *a.* Steady; grave; sober. [ity of being staid.

**Staid'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being staid.

**Stain**, *v. t.* To discolor; to color; to dye; to tarnish; to disgrace. — *n.* A blot; spot; taint; disgrace. [spotless.

**Stain'less**, *a.* Free from stains; **Stair**, *n.* A step for ascending.

**Stair'-case**, *n.* Framework of a flight of stairs.

**Stake**, *n.* A sharpened stick of wood; martyrdom; wager; pledge. — *v. t.* To defend with stakes; to wager; to pledge.

**Stal'ae-tit'ie**, *a.* Resembling an icicle; pertaining to stalactite.

**Stal-lae'tite**, *n.* A mineral in form of an icicle.

**Stal-lag'mite**, *n.* A deposit of calcareous matter on the floor of a cavern.

**Stal'ag-mit'ie**, *a.* Having the form of stalagmites.

**Stale**, *a.* Vapid and tasteless from age; worn out. — *n.* A decoy; a long handle; urine, especially that of beasts. — *v. t.* To make vapid. — *v. i.* To discharge urine. [stale.

**Stale'ness**, *n.* State of being stale.

**Stalk** (stawk), *n.* Stem of a plant; a proud step. — *v. i.* To walk with a proud step;

to strut; to walk behind a cover.

**Stalk'y**, *a.* Resembling a stalk.

**Stall**, *n.* A stand for a beast; a bench. — *v. t.* To keep in a stall; to invest.

**Stall'-feed**, *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stable.

**Stall'-féd**, *a.* Fattened in a stable, or on dry fodder.

**Stall'ion** (stā'l'yun), *n.* A horse for raising stock.

**Stal'wart**, *a.* Brave; bold; strong; powerful.

**Stā'men**, *n.* (*pl.* Stā'meng, †Stām'i-nā, 147). Foundation; support; male organ of a flower.

**Stām'i-ral**, } *a.*  
**Stā-min'e-ūs**, } Pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamens.

**Stām'mer**, *v. i.* To pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.

**Stamp**, *v. t.* To strike downward with the foot; to impress with some mark; to coin money. — *n.* An instrument for making an impression; mark impressed; a print; character; make; authority; an official device required by law to be affixed to certain papers.

**Stamp'-pède**, *n.* [From *stamp*.] A sudden fright and running away of cattle, horses, &c.

**Stanch**, *v. t.* To stop, as flowing blood. — *v. i.* To stop the flowing of, as blood. — *c.* Firm; sound; strong; constant and zealous.

**Stān'chien** (stān'shun), *n.* A prop or support; a small post used for a support.

**Stānd**, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **STOOD**.] To be on the feet; to stop; to remain; to persist; to be steady or firm; to endure. — *n.* A stop; halt; station; a small table.

**Stānd'ard**, *n.* An ensign; a banner; criterion; test; a standing tree. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value.

**Stānd'ing**, *n.* Continuance; rank; reputation.

**Stānd'ish** (139), *n.* A case for holding pens and ink.

**Stān'na-ry**, *n.* A tin-mine.

**Stān'nie**, *a.* Relating to, or obtained from, tin.

**Stān'zā** (140), *n.* A number of lines or verses combined together in poetry.



**Stā'ple, n.** A loop of iron; mart for goods; the pile or thread of wool, cotton, &c.; principal production. — *a.* Chief; principal.

**Stār, n.** A luminous body in the heavens; the mark \*, used in printing; a distinguished performer. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.

**Stār'board, n.** Right-hand side of a ship or boat to one looking forward.

**Stār'ch, n.** A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *a.* Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.

**Stārched (stā'reht), a.** Stiff; precise; formal.

**Stār'ch'y, a.** Stiff; precise.

**Stā're, v. i.** To look with fixed eyes wide open. — *n.* An eager, fixed look.

**Stār'er, n.** An eager gazer.

**Stār'fish, n.** A marine animal in the form of a five-rayed star.

**Stār'-gāz'er, n.** An astronomer; — in contempt.

**Stār'k, a.** Stiff; strong; mere; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely. [*visible.*]

**Stār'less, a.** Having no stars

**Stār'light (-lit), n.** Light from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by stars. [*pean bird.*]

**Stār'ling, n.** A small Euro-

**Stār'ry, a.** Consisting of, adorned with, or resembling, stars; stellar.

**Stārt, v. i. or t.** [*Old Eng. stirte, stirte, allied to the root of stir.*] To move suddenly; to commence; to alarm; to arouse. — *n.* A sudden motion; act of commencing.

**Stārt'le, v. t.** To alarm suddenly. — *v. i.* To shrink; to move suddenly. [*prising.*]

**Stārt'ling, a.** Suddenly surprised.

**Starv'-ā'tion, n.** Act of starving, or state of being starved.

**Stārv'e, v. i.** To perish with hunger or with cold. — *v. t.* To kill with hunger or cold.

**Stārv'e'ling, n.** One who, or that which, is made lean or thin through want of nutriment. — *a.* Pining with want.

**Stāte, n.** Condition; pomp; a community of a particular character; a body politic; civil power. — *v. t.* To express in words.

**Stāt'ed, a.** Settled; regular; established; fixed.

**Stāt'ed-ly, adv.** At appointed or regular times.

**Stāte'li-ness, n.** Loftiness of mind or manner; grandeur.

**Stāte'ly, a.** August; majestic; dignified; grand.

**Stāte'ment, n.** Account of particulars; a recital.

**Stāte'-rōom, n.** An apartment for lodging in a vessel.

**Stātes'man (143), n.** One who is skilled in the art of government.

**Stātes'man-ship, n.** Qualifications or employments of a statesman.

**Stāt'ic, } a.** Pertaining to  
**Stāt'ic-al, }** bodies at rest;  
acting by mere weight.

**Stāt'ics, n. sing.** Science which treats of bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.

**Stā'tion, n.** A fixed place; situation; position; post assigned; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place. — *v. t.* To fix in a certain place; to place; to set.

**Stā'tion-al, a.** Of, or pertaining to, a station.

**Stā'tion-a-ry, a.** Fixed in a place; stable; settled.

**Stā'tion-er, n.** One who sells paper, pens, ink, &c.

**Stā'tion-er-y, n.** Articles sold by a stationer, as paper, pens, ink, &c.

**Stā'tist, n.** A statesman.

**Sta-tist'ic, } a.** Pertaining  
**Sta-tist'ic-al, }** to statistics.

**Stāt'is-ti'cian (-tish'an), n.** A person familiar with statistics.

**Sta-tist'ics, n. sing. & pl.** A collection of facts, or the science of collecting facts, respecting the civil condition of a people.

**Stāt'u-a-ry, n.** Art of carving statues or images; a carver; a sculptor; statues considered collectively.

**Stāt'ue, n.** An image carved from some solid substance.

**Stāt'ūre, n.** The natural height of an animal.

**Stāt'u-ta-ble, a.** Made by, or conformable to, statute.

**Stāt'ute, n.** A law enacted by a legislature. [*statute.*]

**Stāt'u-to-ry, a.** Established by

**Stāunch, v. & a.** See **STANCH.**

**Stāve, n.** A thin, narrow piece of wood for casks; a stanza. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. STOVE* or **STAVED.**] To break or burst; to push or drive; to delay forcibly.

**Stāy, v. i.** [*imp. STAYD* or **STAYED, 136.**] To continue in a place; to wait; to tarry.

— *v. t.* To support; to prop up — *n.* Continuance; a prop; any support; (*pl.*) a bodice; a corset.

**Stāy'-lāge, n.** Lace for stays.

**Stēad, n.** Place; room; turn.

**Stēad'fast, a.** Firm; constant;

**Stēad'fast-ness, n.** Firmness of mind or conduct; constancy. [*for constancy.*]

**Stēad'fily, adv.** With firmness

**Stēad'i-ness, n.** Constancy.

**Stēad'y, a.** Firm; constant, uniform; to pass or withdraw secretly. — *v. t.* To hold or keep firm; to support.

**Steāk, n.** A slice of meat, broiled or cut for broiling.

**Stēal, v. t. or i.** [*imp. STOLE*; *p. p. STOLE, STOLEN.*] To take goods privately and unlawfully; to pass or withdraw secretly. — **SYN.** To filch; pilfer; purloin.

**Stēalth, n.** Act of stealing; secret act. [*secret; sly.*]

**Stēalth'y, a.** Done by stealth;

**Stēam, n.** The vapor of boiling water; any exhalation. — *v. i.* To rise in vapor. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.

**Stēam'boat, n.** A vessel propelled through the water by steam.

**Stēam'cr, n.** A vessel propelled through the water by steam.

**Stēam'-ēn'gine, n.** An engine worked by steam.

**Stēa-tite, n.** A kind of soft rock; soapstone.

**Steed, n.** A spirited horse.

**Steel, n.** Iron combined with a small portion of carbon; a sword. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden.

**Steel'yard (colloq. stīl'yard), n.** A kind of balance for weighing.

**Steep, a.** Greatly inclined; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place. — *v. t.* To soak in a liquid.

**Stee'ple, n.** Spire of a church; a pointed belfry.

**Steep'ness, n.** State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

**Steer, n.** A young ox. — *v. t.* or *i.* To direct; to govern; to guide or be guided.

**Steer'age, n.** Act of steering; an apartment in the forepart of a ship between decks.

**Steers'man (143), n.** One who steers a ship.

**Stēl'lār, a.** Relating to stars.

**Stēl'lāte, } a.** Like a star;  
**Stēl'lāt-ed, }** radiated.

**Stēl-lif'er-ōus, a.** Abounding with stars.

**Stêl'i-fôrm**, *a.* Like a star; radiated.

**Stêm**, *n.* Main body of a tree or plant; stalk; stock of a family; prow of a ship. — *v. t.* To oppose, as a current.

**Stêñch**, *n.* An offensive smell.

**Stên'cil**, *n.* An open-work pattern over which colors are passed by a brush. — *v. t.* (133) To paint or color with stencils.

**Stên'o-grâph'ic**, *a.* Expressing in short-hand.

**Stê-nôg'ra-pher** (117), *n.* One who writes in short-hand.

**Stê-nôg'ra-phy**, *n.* [Gr. *stênos*, narrow, close, and *graphein*, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand.

**Sten-tô'ri-an**, *a.* Very loud; able to utter a loud sound.

**Stêp**, *v. i.* To move with the feet. — *v. t.* To set; to fix; to erect, as a mast. — *n.* One motion of the foot forward; a pace; a stair; gait; degree.

**Stêp'-child**, *n.* A child by marriage only.

**Stêp'-fâ'ther**, *n.* A father by marriage only.

**Stêp'-moth'er**, *n.* A mother by marriage only.

**Stêppe** (140), *n.* A vast uncultivated plain in Asia and eastern Europe.

**Stêpp'ing-stône**, *n.* A stone to raise the foot above mud or water, in walking; means of advancement. [riage.]

**Stêp'-sôn**, *n.* A son by marriage.

**Stêr'eo-râ'cecûs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, dung.

**Stêr'e-o-grâph'ic**, *a.* Delineated on a plane.

**Stêr'e-ôg'ra-phy**, *n.* Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

**Stêr'e-ô'm'e'try**, *n.* Art of measuring solid bodies.

**Stêr'e-o-scôpe**, *n.* An optical instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

**Stêr'e-o-scôp'ic**, *a.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope, or seen through it.

**Stêr'e-o-týpe**, *n.* A plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for. [makes stereotypes.]

**Stêr'e-o-týp'er**, *n.* One who stereotypes.

**Stêr'ile**, *a.* Barren; unfruitful.

**Stêr'il'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or state of being barren. — **SYN.** Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

**Stêr'ling**, *a.* Of the standard

weight; — said of English money; genuine.

**Stêrn**, *n.* Hindler part of a ship. — *a.* Severe in look; harsh; rigid; austere.

**Stêrn'-châse**, *n.* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of another.

**Stêrn'ly**, *adv.* Harshly; severely; austere.

**Stêrn'ness**, *n.* Harshness.

**†Stêr'num**, *n.* [Lat.] The breast-bone. [sneezing.]

**Stêr'nu-tâ'tion**, *n.* Act of ster-nu'ta-to-ry, *n.* A substance provoking sneezing.

**Stêr'to-rous**, *a.* Breathing heavily or hoarsely; snoring.

**Stêth'o-scôpe**, *n.* An instrument used to distinguish and judge of sounds in the human chest.

**Stê'vê-dôre**, *n.* One whose business is to load or unload vessels in port.

**Stew** (stû), *v. t. or i.* To seethe; to boil slowly. — *n.* Meat stewed; a brothel; a state of worry; confusion.

**Stew'ard**, *n.* A man who manages the affairs of another; a waiter on board a vessel. [steward.]

**Stew'ard-ship**, *n.* Office of a steward.

**Stib'î-al**, *a.* Like, or having the qualities of, antimony.

**Stick** (127), *n.* A piece of wood; a staff. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **STUCK**.] To stab; to pierce; to fix; to set; to stop. — *v. i.* To adhere; to stop.

**Stick'i-ness**, *n.* Quality of adhering; adhesiveness.

**Stick'le**, *v. i.* To contend.

**Stick'ler**, *n.* One who stickles; obstinate contender.

**Stick'y**, *a.* Adhesive; glutinous; tenacious.

**Stiff** (131), *a.* Unbending; rigid; inflexible; stubborn.

**Stiff'en** (stîf'n), *v. t.* To make stiff. — *v. i.* To grow stiff.

**Stiff'ly**, *adv.* Rigidly; stubbornly; obstinately.

**Stiff'ness** (131), *n.* Want of pliability; formality.

**Stiff'-nêcked** (-nêkt, 139), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.

**Stifle** (stî'fl), *v. t.* To suffocate; to choke; to suppress. — *n.* Joint of a horse, corresponding to the knee in man.

**Stîg'mâ**, *n.* (pl. **Stîg'mâs** or **†Stîg'ma-tâ**, 147.) Any mark of infamy; a brand; in botany, the top of the pistil.

**Stîg'ma-tize**, *v. t.* To mark with infamy.

**Stile**, *n.* A set of steps for passing a fence or wall.

**Stî-lê't'ô**, *n.* (pl. **Stî-lê't'tôg**, 140.) A small dagger; an instrument to make eyelet holes.

**Still**, *v. t.* To silence; to calm; to quiet. — *a.* Silent; calm; quiet; motionless. — *adv.* To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding. — *n.* A vessel for distillation.

**Stîll'-bôrn**, *a.* Born lifeless; dead at birth.

**Stîll'-lîfe**, *n.* The class of paintings that represent fruits, flowers, dead game, &c.

**Stîll'ness**, *n.* Calmness; quiet; silence.

**Stîll'y**, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

**Stîll'y**, *a.* Still; quiet.

**Stîlt**, *n.* A piece of wood with a rest for the foot to raise it above the ground in walking; a long-legged bird.

**Stîm'u-lant**, *a.* Tending to excite action. — *n.* A stimulating medicine.

**Stîm'u-lâ'te**, *v. t.* To excite; to rouse; to animate.

**Stîm'u-lâ'tion**, *n.* Act of stimulating or exciting.

**Stîm'u-lâ'tive**, *a.* Tending to excite; stimulating.

**Stîm'u-lâ'tor**, *n.* One who stimulates.

**Stîm'u-lus**, *n.* Something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.

**Stîng**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **STUNG**.] To pierce or pain acutely. — *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which some animals are armed; act of stinging; any thing that gives acute pain.

**Stîn'gî-ly**, *adv.* With mean covetousness.

**Stîn'gî-ness**, *n.* Mean covetousness; extreme avarice.

**Stîn'gy**, *a.* Meanly covetous.

**Stînk**, *n.* An offensive smell. — *v. t.* To emit an offensive smell.

**Stînt**, *n.* A limit; restraint; task. — *v. t.* To limit; to bound; to confine; to restrain.

**Stîpe**, *n.* Base of a frond; stalk of a pistil; stem of a fungus or mushroom.

**Stîpend**, *n.* Settled pay; wages; salary.

**Stî-pênd'i-a-ry**, *a.* Receiving a stipend. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

**Stip'ple**, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots.

**Stip'u-lar**, *a.* Formed of, or growing on, stipules.

**Stip'ule**, *n.* A leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles or leaves.

**Stip'u-lâ'te**, *v. i.* To covenant; to bargain; to contract.

**Stip'u-lâ'tion**, *n.* An agreement; condition; covenant.

**Stip'u-lâ'tor**, *n.* One who stipulates or covenants.

**Stir**, *v. t. or i.* To move; to incite; to agitate; to prompt. — *n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle.

**Stir'rup** (stîr'rup or stîr'rup), *n.* A kind of ring for a horseman's foot.

**Stitch**, *v. t.* To take stitches in; to join. — *n.* A single pass of a needle; a loop or turn of thread in sewing or knitting; sharp pain. [shop.

**Stith'y**, *n.* An anvil; a smith's

**Stive**, *v. t.* [Allied to *stew*, *stow*, *stuff*.] To make sultry and close.

**Stî'ver**, *n.* A copper coin worth about two cents.

**Stî'at**, *n.* The ermine; — so called in summer.

**Stî'ck**, *n.* Body of a plant; stem; progenitor of a family; race; lineage; a handle; a post; a cravat; a fund; shares in the funds; money invested in business; a store; cattle. — *v. t.* To furnish or store.

**Stock-â'de'**, *n.* A line of stakes for a barrier. — *v. t.* To fortify with stakes.  Stockade.

**Stî'ck'-brô'ker**, *n.* One who deals in stocks.

**Stî'ck'-fish**, *n.* Cod dried in the sun, and not salted.

**Stî'ck'-hî'ld-er**, *n.* A proprietor of public funds, or of funds in a bank, &c.

**Stî'ck'ing**, *n.* A covering for the foot and leg.

**Stî'ck'-jô'b-ber**, *n.* One who speculates in stocks.

**Stî'ck'-jô'b'bing**, *n.* Speculation in public stocks.

**Stocks**, *n. pl.* Public funds; frame on which a vessel rests in building; a frame  Stocks.

to confine the legs of criminals.

**Stî'ck'-still**, *a.* Motionless.

**Stî'ck'y**, *a.* Thick and stout.

**Stî'ic** (127), *n.* One who affects insensibility to pleasure and pain; an apathetic person.

**Stî'ic**, } *a.* Unfeeling; in-

**Stî'ic-al**, } different to pleasure or pain.

**Stî'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* Without apparent feeling.

**Stî'ic-ism**, *n.* Indifference to pleasure and pain; insensibility.

**Stî'le**, *n.* A long, loose vestment. — *v., imp. of Steal.*

**Stî'len** (stoln), *p. p. of Steal.*

**Stî'lid**, *a.* Hopelessly dull; stupid; foolish.

**Stî'lid'i-ty**, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity.

**Stî'm'a'ch** (stûm'ak), *n.* The principal organ of digestion; appetite; inclination. — *v. t.* To brook or endure.

**Stî'm'a'-cher** (-cher), *n.* An ornament or support for the breast, worn by women.

**Stî'mâ'ch'ic**, *a.* Strengthening the stomach. — *n.* A medicine to strengthen the stomach.

**Stî'ne** (18), *n.* A mass of mineral matter; a concretion in the kidneys; a weight of 14 pounds; nut of certain kinds of fruit. — *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones.

**Stî'ne'-cû't'ter**, *n.* One who cuts or hews stones.

**Stî'ne'-fruit**, *n.* Fruit that contains a stone; a drupe.

**Stî'ne'-still**, *a.* Motionless as a stone. [of potter's ware.

**Stî'ne'-wâ're**, *n.* A species

**Stî'n'i-ness** (135), *n.* Quality or state of being stony; abundance of stones.

**Stî'n'y**, *a.* Made of stones; full of stones; resembling stone; hard.

**Stî'ô'd**, *imp. of Stand.*

**Stî'ô'k**, *n.* A collection of sheaves set up in the field.

**Stî'ool**, *n.* A seat without a back, intended for one person; a discharge from the bowels.

**Stî'ô'p**, *v. i.* To bend forward; to condescend; to yield. — *n.* Act of stooping; a porch.

**Stî'ô'p** (129), *v. t.* To check the motion of; to hinder; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to suppress. — *v. i.*

To cease to go forward. — *n.* Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

**Stî'ô'p'-cô'ck**, *n.* A contrivance for letting out or stopping a fluid.

**Stî'ô'p'-page**, *n.* Act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction.

**Stî'ô'p'-per**, } *n.* That which is

**Stî'ô'p'-ple**, } used to close a hole in a bottle or other vessel.

**Stî'ô'r'age** (183), *n.* Act of putting in store; price of storing

**Stî'ô'r'ax**, *n.* A fragrant resin.

**Stî'ô're**, *n.* A large quantity; stock; a warehouse. — *v. t.* To furnish; to put away for preservation.

**Stî'ô're'-house**, *n.* A repository or warehouse; a magazine.

**Stî'ô'ried** (stî'rid), *a.* Related in story; having stories; having a history.

**Stî'ô'rk**, *n.* A large wading bird allied to the heron.

**Stî'ô'rm**, *n.* [From the root of *stir*.] A violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a tempest; commotion; assault. — *v. t.* To attack by open force; to assault.

**Stî'ô'rm'y**, *a.* Agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous.

**Stî'ô'ry** (18, 141), *n.* History; a narrative; a tale; floor or stage of a building. — *v. t.* To tell; to relate.

**Stî'ou'p**, *n.* A basin for holy water at the entrance of a Catholic church.

**Stî'out**, *a.* Strong; brave, large; fleshy. [ily.

**Stî'out'ly**, *adv.* Strongly; lust-

**Stî'out'ness**, *n.* Quality of being stout; boldness.

**Stî'ô've**, *n.* An apparatus for warming a room or house. — *v., imp. of Stave.*

**Stî'ô'w**, *v. t.* To lay up; to fill, by packing closely.

**Stî'ô'w'age**, *n.* Act of stowing; room for stowing.

**†Stî'ô'rb'ism**, } *n.* The act or

**Stî'ô'rb'ism**, } habit of looking

**Stî'ô'rb'ism**, } asquint.

**Stî'ô'rd'le**, *v. i. or t.* To walk, sit, or stand, with the legs wide apart.

**Stî'ô'rg'le**, *v. i.* To wander aside; to rove. [gles.

**Stî'ô'rg'ler**, *n.* One who strag-

**Straî'ght** (strât), *a.* Not

crooked; direct; upright. — *adv.* Directly; immediately.

**Straî'ght'en** (strât'n), *v. t. or i.* To make or become straight.



**Strāight/fōr-ward** (strāt'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; upright.  
**Strāight/ly** (strāt'-), *adv.* In a direct line.  
**Strīght/ness** (strāt'-), *n.* Directness; rectitude.  
**Strāight/way** (strāt'-), *adv.* Immediately; without delay.  
**Strāin**, *v. t.* To stretch; to sprain; to filter. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts. — *n.* A sprain; force; song.  
**Strāin'er**, *n.* An instrument for filtering any liquid.  
**Strāit**, *a.* [From Lat. *strictus*, drawn together, close, tight.] Narrow; close; difficult. — *n.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.  
**Strāit'en**, *v. t.* To make narrow; to contract; to distress.  
**Strāit'-jäck/et**, *n.* An apparatus to confine maniacs.  
**Strāit/laced** (-läst), *a.* Bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals.  
**Strāit/ness**, *n.* Narrowness.  
**Strāke**, *n.* Iron band of a wheel; range of planks from stem to stern of a vessel.  
**Stra-min'e-ous**, *a.* Consisting of straw.  
**Strānd**, *n.* Shore or beach; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. — *v. i. or t.* To run aground; to break one of the strands of.  
**Strānge**, *a.* Foreign; unknown; wonderful; unusual; singular; odd.  
**Strānge/ly** (l32), *adv.* In a strange manner.  
**Strānge/ness**, *n.* State of being strange; oddness; singularity.  
**Strān'ger** (79), *n.* A foreigner; one unknown; a guest.  
**Strān'gle**, *v. t. or i.* To choke; to suffocate.  
**Strān'gles**, *n. pl.* Swellings in a horse's throat.  
**Strān'gu-lā'tion**, *n.* Act of strangling; suffocation.  
**Strān'gu-ry**, *n.* Painful difficulty in discharging urine.  
**Strāp**, *n.* A long strip of leather; a thong; a strop. — *v. t.* To beat or fasten with a strap.  
**Strāp'ping**, *a.* Large; lusty.  
**†Strā'tā**, *n. pl.* Beds; layers.  
**Strāt'a-gem**, *n.* An artifice, particularly in war; a trick.  
**Strāt'e-gist**, *n.* One skilled in military movements.  
**Strāt'e-gy**, *n.* That branch of military science which

consists in conducting great military movements; generalship.  
**Strā't-i-fi-cā'tion**, *n.* Arrangement in strata.  
**Strāt'i-fy**, *v. t.* To form into strata or layers.  
**Strā'tum**, *n. (pl. Strā'tā, l47.)* A layer, as of earth.  
**Straw**, *n.* [From the root of *strew*.] A stalk or stem of grain; mass of stalks.  
**Straw'bēr-ry**, *n.* A plant and its fruit. [like, straw.  
**Straw'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, or  
**Strāy**, *v. i.* To wander; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A beast that wanders at large.  
**Strēak**, *n.* A line of color; a stripe; a strake. — *v. t.* To stripe.  
**Strēaked** (streekt or streek'-ed), *p. p. or a.* Striped.  
**Strēak'y**, *a.* Having streaks; streaked; striped.  
**Strēam**, *n.* A current of water or other fluid. — *v. i. or t.* To flow; to issue in a current. [ensign.  
**Strēam'er**, *n.* A flag; an  
**Strēam'let**, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.  
**Strēam'y**, *a.* Having streams; flowing with a current or stream. [a city or town.  
**Street**, *n.* A way or road in  
**Strēngth**, *n.* Quality of being strong; power; force; vigor.  
**Strēngth'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow strong.  
**Strēngth'en-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, strengthens.  
**Strēn'u-ous**, *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; active.  
**Strēn'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* With eager zeal; actively; vigorously.  
**Strēss** (124), *n.* Pressure; importance; force; urgency.  
**Strētch**, *v. t.* To extend; to draw out; to strain. — *v. i.* To be extended. — *n.* Extension; reach; effort.  
**Strētch'er**, *n.* One that stretches; a piece of timber; a litter.  
**Strew** (strē or strō), *v. t.* To scatter; to cover by scattering.  
**Strī'ā-ted**, *a.* Streaked; chan-  
**Strick'en** (strikt'n), *p. p. & p. a.* Struck; smitten; advanced; worn out.  
**Strick'le**, *n.* An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure.  
**Strict**, *a.* Exact; severe; close; rigid; rigorous.

**Strict/ly**, *adv.* Rigorously.  
**Strict/ness**, *n.* Severity; rigor; closeness.  
**Strict'ure**, *n.* Censure; criticism; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.  
**Stride**, *n.* A long step. — *v. i.* To walk with long steps.  
**Strife**, *n.* Contention; struggle; rivalry.  
**Strike**, *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUCK; *p. p.* STRUCK, STRICKEN.] To give a blow to; to hit; to beat; to impress; to lower; to surrender. — *v. i.* To make a quick blow; to quit work so as to compel an increase of wages.  
**Strik'ing**, *a.* Impressive; surprising; forcible.  
**String**, *n.* A slender cord; a line of things; a series. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRING.] To furnish with strings.  
**Stringed**, *a.* Having strings.  
**String'ent**, *a.* Binding closely; urgent; making severe requirements.  
**String'halt**, *n.* A twitching of a horse's hinder leg.  
**String'y**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, strings; fibrous; filamentous;ropy; viscous.  
**Strip**, *v. t.* To make naked; to deprive of a covering; to peel; to divest. — *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long.  
**Stripe**, *n.* A line of a different color; a lish. — *v. t.* To form with stripes.  
**Striped**, *a.* Having stripes of different colors.  
**Strip'ling**, *n.* A youth; a lad.  
**Strive**, *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE; *p. p.* STRIVEN.] To make efforts; to struggle in opposition; to contend; to vie.  
**Strike**, *n.* A blow; a knock; a dash; a touch; masterly effort. — *v. t.* To rub gently.  
**Strūll**, *v. i.* To wander on foot; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A ramble; excursion.  
**Strūler** (131), *n.* One who strolls; a rover; a vagrant.  
**Strōng**, *a.* Having great power; not easily broken. — *SYN.* Vigorous; powerful; robust; cogent.  
**Strōng/ly**, *adv.* Powerfully.  
**Strōng'hōld**, *n.* A fortress, or fortified place.  
**Strōp**, *n.* An instrument for sharpening razors on.  
**Strōphe**, *n.* The former of two stanzas, in ancient lyric poetry.

**Ströve**, *imp. of Strive.*  
**Ströw** (strö), *v. t.* [*imp. STROWED: p. p. STROWED or STROWN.*] See *Strive.*  
**Strück**, *imp. & p. p. of Strike.*  
**Strüet'ür-al**, *a.* Pertaining to structure.  
**Strüet'üre**, *n.* [*Lat. structura. fr. struere*, to join together.] Form; make; construction; frame; an edifice; fabric.  
**Strüg'gle**, *v. i.* To strive; to labor hard; to endeavor. — *n.* Vigorous effort; great labor; agony.  
**Strü'möus**, *a.* Having swellings in the glands; scrofulous.  
**Strüm'pet**, *n.* A prostitute.  
**Strüng**, *imp. & p. p. of String.*  
**Strüt**, *n.* An affected walk. — *v. i.* To walk with an affectation of dignity.  
**Strÿeh'nine**, *n.* A very poisonous narcotic.  
**Stüb**, *n.* Stump of a small tree. — *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate.  
**Stüb'bed** (57), *a.* Short and thick.  
**Stüb'ble**, *n.* Stumps of rye, wheat, oats, &c., left in the ground.  
**Stüb'born**, *a.* Inflexible in opinion; unreasonably obstinate; obdurate.  
**Stüb'born-ly**, *adv.* Obstinate-ly; inflexibly. [*cy.*]  
**Stüb'born-ness**, *n.* Obstinate-ty; *a.* Short and thick.  
**Stüe'eo**, *n.* A kind of fine plaster. — *v. t.* To overlay with stucco.  
**Stück**, *imp. & p. p. of Stick.*  
**Stüd**, *n.* A small timber for a support; a set of breeding horses and mares; a stallion; a kind of button; a nail. — *v. t.* To set with studs.  
**Stü'dent**, *n.* One who studies; a scholar.  
**Stü'died**, *a.* Premeditated.  
**Stü'di-o**, *n.* (*p. Stü'di-ös*, 13.) Work-shop of a sculptor.  
**Stü'di-ös**, *a.* Given to study.  
**Stü'di-ös-ly**, *adv.* With close application; carefully.  
**Stü'di-ös-ness**, *n.* Quality of being studious.  
**Stüd'y**, *n.* Application to books, or to any subject; object of attentive consideration; a room for study. — *v.* (135) To apply the mind to books or learning.  
**Stüff** (123), *n.* Material; cloth; furniture; worthless matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* To fill to

excess, or by crowding; to crowd; to cram.  
**Stüff'ing**, *n.* That which is used for filling.  
**Stül'ti-fÿ**, *v. t.* [*Lat. stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, to make.] To make a fool of.  
**Stüm**, *n.* Wine revived by new fermentation. — *v. t.* To revive, as wine, by new fermentation.  
**Stüm'ble**, *v. i.* To trip in walking. — *n.* A trip; a misstep; a blunder.  
**Stüm'bler**, *n.* One who stumbles.  
**Stüm'bling-blöck**, *n.* That which causes one to stumble.  
**Stümp**, *n.* Part of a tree left after the trunk is cut down; part of a limb remaining.  
**Stümp'y**, *a.* Full of stumps; short and thick.  
**Stün**, *v. t.* To make senseless by a blow or fall; to overpower the hearing of.  
**Stüng**, *imp. & p. p. of Sting.*  
**Stünk**, *imp. & p. p. of Stink.*  
**Stünt**, *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.  
**Stü'pe-fäc'tion**, *n.* Insensibility; torpor; stupidity.  
**Stü'pe-fäc'tive**, *a.* Causing insensibility.  
**Stü'pe-fÿ**, *v. t.* To deprive of sensibility; to make stupid.  
**Stu-pén'döus**, *a.* Amazingly great; wonderful.  
**Stu-pén'döus-ly**, *adv.* So as to excite astonishment.  
**Stü'pid**, *a.* Wanting understanding or sensibility; very dull; sluggish; senseless.  
**Stu-pid'i-ty**, *n.* Extreme dullness of perception or understanding.  
**Stü'pid-ly**, *adv.* With extreme dullness.  
**Stü'pid-ness**, *n.* Stupidity.  
**Stü'por**, *n.* Suppression of sense; numbness; intellectual or moral insensibility.  
**Stür'di-ly**, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardily.  
**Stür'di-ness**, *n.* Quality of being hardy; stoutness.  
**Stür'dy**, *a.* Stout; hardy; strong; robust.  
**Stür'geon** (stür'jun), *n.* A fish of large size.  
**Stüt'ter** (130), *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking; to stammer. — *n.* A hesitancy in speech.  
**Stüt'ter-er**, *n.* A stammerer.  
**Stÿ**, *n.* A pen for swine; inflamed tumor on the eyelid.  
**Stÿ'g'i-an** (stÿ'g'i-an), *a.* Hellish; infernal; dark; black.

**Stÿ'lar**, *a.* Belonging to the style of a dial.  
**Stÿle**, *n.* Manner of writing or speaking; title; pin of a dial; an engraver's tool; part of a pistol. — *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate.  
**Stÿl'ish** (1-3), *a.* Fashionable in form or manner; *b.* Style shows.  
**Stÿp'tic**, *a.* Serving to stop hemorrhage or bleeding.  
**Sü'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sued.  
**Süä'sion** (swä'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading; persuasion.  
**Süä'sive**, *a.* Able or tending to persuade.  
**Süä'so-ry**, *iog* to persuade.  
**Süäv'i-ty**, *n.* Sweetness; pleasantness; agreeableness.  
**Sub-äc'id**, *a.* Moderately acid.  
**Sub-äc'rid**, *a.* Moderately acid.  
**Sub-al'tern**, *a.* Inferior; subordinate. — *n.* An inferior officer.  
**Sub-ä'que-öus**, *a.* Being under the surface of water.  
**Sub-ä's'tral**, *a.* Under the stars.  
**Süb'di-vide'**, *v. t.* To divide again, or what has already been divided.  
**Süb'di-vi'sion** (-vÿzh'un), *n.* A part of a division.  
**Süb-dü'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being subdued.  
**Sub-düce'**, *v. t.* To withdraw; to sub-  
**Sub-düet'**, *i* draw; to sub-  
**Sub-düet'**, *i* ducting.  
**Sub-düe'tion**, *n.* Act of sub-  
**Sub-düe'** (137), *v. t.* To conquer; to overcome; to vanquish; to overpower. [*cork.*]  
**Sü-bër'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to Süb'i-tä-ne-ös, *a.* Sudden.  
**Süb-jä'cent**, *a.* Lying under.  
**Süb'jeet**, *a.* Being under authority; liable; exposed. — *n.* One who lives under the power of another; a matter in discussion; theme; topic.  
**Süb-jëet'**, *v. t.* To bring or put under; to subdue; to cause to undergo; to expose.  
**Sub-jëe'tion**, *n.* A being under control.  
**Süb-jëet'ive**, *a.* Relating to the subject; pertaining to one's own consciousness.  
**Süb-join'**, *v. t.* To add at the end; to append.  
**Süb'ju-gäte**, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to subdue.



**Süb'ju-gä'tion**, *n.* Act of subduing; subjection.  
**Sub-jüne'tion**, *n.* The act of subjoining.  
**Sub-jünet'ive**, *a.* Added; subjoined; expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.  
**Sub-jä'tion**, *n.* Act of taking away.  
**Süb-lät'**, *v. t.* To lease, as a lessee, to another person.  
**Sub-lim'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sublimed.  
**Süb'li-mäte**, { *v. t.* To evaporate.  
**Sub-lime'**, { *rate*, as a solid substance, by heat, and then condense by cold; to heighten; to elevate.  
**Süb'li-mäte**, *n.* Product of sublimation.  
**Süb'li-mä'tion**, *n.* Act of sublimating.  
**Sub-lime'**, *a.* Lofty in place or style; elevated; grand; magnificent. — *n.* A lofty style; sublimity.  
**Sub-lime'ly** (132), *adv.* In a sublime or lofty manner.  
**Sub-lim'i-ty**, *n.* State of being sublime; loftiness of style.  
**Sub-lin'gual** (-ling'gwäl), *a.* Situated under the tongue.  
**Süb'lu-na-ry**, *a.* Being under the moon; earthly; terrestrial; mundane.  
**Süb'ma-rine'** (-reen'), *a.* Being under the sea.  
**Sub-mërge'**, { *v. t.* To put  
**Sub-mërse'**, { under water.  
**Sub-mërsed'** (-mërst'), *a.* Being or growing under water.  
**Sub-mër'sion**, *n.* The act of plunging under water.  
**Sub-mis'sion** (-mish'un), *n.* Act of yielding to power or authority; resignation.  
**Sub-mis'sive**, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; humble.  
**Sub-mis'sive-ly**, *adv.* With submission; humbly.  
**Sub-mis'sive-ness**, *n.* Submissive disposition; humbleness; obedience.  
**Sub-mit'** (129), *v. t. or i.* [Lat. *submittere*, from *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] To yield to the power, will, or opinion of another. — *SYN.* To surrender; bend; acquiesce; comply.  
**Sub-mül'ti-ple**, *n.* A number contained in another an exact number of times.  
**Sub-näs'cent**, *a.* Growing underneath.  
**Sub-ör'di-na-cy**, *n.* State of being subordinate.  
**Sub-ör'di-näte**, *a.* Inferior in

order or rank; subject. — *n.* An inferior.  
**Sub-ör'di-näte**, *v. t.* To make subordinate or inferior.  
**Sub-ör'di-nä'tion**, *n.* Act of subordinating; subjection.  
**Sub-örn'**, *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath.  
**Süb'or-nä'tion**, *n.* Act or crime of suborning.  
**Sub-pë'nä**, { *n.* A writ com-  
**Sub-pöe'nä**, { manding the attendance of a witness. — *v. t.* To summon by subpoena.  
**Sub-seribe'**, *v. t.* To write underneath; to sign; to attest.  
**Sub-serib'er**, *n.* One who subscribes.  
**Sub-serip'tion**, *n.* The signing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.  
**Süb'se-quence**, *n.* State of being subsequent, or of coming after something.  
**Süb'se-quent**, *a.* Following in time or order of place.  
**Süb'se-quent-ly**, *adv.* Later; afterward.  
**Sub-sërve'**, *v. t.* To serve in subordination; to promote.  
**Sub-sërv'i-enge**, { *n.* Use or  
**Sub-sërv'i-en-cy**, { operation that promotes some purpose.  
**Sub-sërv'i-ent**, *a.* Fitted to subserve; subordinate.  
**Sub-sërv'i-ent-ly**, *adv.* In a way to aid.  
**Sub-side'**, *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom.  
**Sub-sid'enge**, *n.* Act of subsiding, or gradually sinking  
**Sub-sid'i-a-ry**, *a.* Serving to help; auxiliary.  
**Süb'si-dize** (152), *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to.  
**Süb'si-dy**, *n.* Aid in money.  
**Sub-sist'**, *v. i.* To have existence; to be supported. — *v. t.* To maintain.  
**Sub-sist'enge**, *n.* Real being; means of support; provisions, or means of procuring them.  
**Sub-sist'ent**, *a.* Having being; existing; inhering.  
**Süb'soil**, *n.* Soil under the surface soil.  
**Sub-spë'cies** (-spë/shëz), *n.* A division of a species.  
**Süb'stance**, *n.* Substratum; essential part; nature; body; matter; estate; property.  
**Sub-stän'tial**, *a.* Real; solid.  
**Sub-stän'tial-ly**, *adv.* Really; truly; essentially.  
**Sub-stän'tials**, *n. pl.* Material or essential parts.  
**Sub-stän'ti-äte** (-stän/shi-ät),

*v. t.* To prove; to verify; to make good.  
**Süb'stan-tive**, *n.* A noun; name of a thing. — *a.* Betokening or expressing existence; real; enduring.  
**Süb'stan-tive-ly**, *adv.* In substance; essentially as a substantive or noun.  
**Süb'sti-tüte**, *n.* One person or thing put in place of another. — *v. t.* To put in the place of another. — *SYN.* To exchange; interchange.  
**Süb'sti-tüt'ion**, *n.* Act of substituting; thing substituted.  
**Sub-strä'tum**, *n. (pl. t. Süb-strä'tä).* A stratum or layer under something; subsoil; substructure.  
**Sub-strü'ction**, *n.* An underbuilding; foundation.  
**Sub-tënd'**, *v. t.* To extend under or be opposite to.  
**Sub-tërse'**, *n.* The cold which subterfuges are.  
**Süb'ter-füge**, *n.* An evasion or artifice.  
**Süb'ter-rä-ne-an**, { *a.* Being  
**Süb'ter-rä-ne-cüs**, { under the surface of the earth.  
**Süb'tile**, *a.* Fine; thin; rare.  
**Süb'tile-ly**, *adv.* In a subtle manner. [being subtle.  
**Süb'tile-ness**, *n.* Quality of  
**Süb'til-i-zä'tion**, *n.* Act of making subtle; refinement.  
**Süb'til-ize**, *v. t.* To make thin or fine; to refine.  
**Süb'til-ty**, *n.* Quality of being subtle; fineness.  
**Süb'tle** (-süt'l), *a.* Sly; artful.  
**Süb'tle-ty** (-süt'l-), *n.* Cunning; craftiness; shrewdness. [fully.  
**Süb'tly** (-süt'l), *adv.* Art-  
**Sub-träct'**, *v. t.* To withdraw or take from the rest; to deduct. [subtracts.  
**Sub-träct'er**, *n.* One who  
**Sub-träct'ion**, *n.* The taking of a lesser sum from a greater; deduction; withdrawal.  
**Sub-träct'ive**, *a.* Tending, on having power, to subtract; having the negative sign.  
**Süb'tra-hënd'**, *n.* A sum or number to be subtracted from another.  
**Sub-ürb'an**, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the suburbs.  
**Süb'urts**, *n. pl.* Region on the confines of a city.  
**Süb'va-ri'e-ty**, *n.* A subordinate variety.  
**Sub-vër'sion**, *n.* Total overthrow; ruin. [ruin.  
**Sub-vër'sive**, *a.* Tending to

Sub-vért', *v. t.* [Lat. *subvertere*, from *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn.] To overthrow: to destroy: to ruin.

Sub-vért'er, *n.* One who subverts.

Sûe'ce-dâ'ne-oûs, *a.* Supplying the place of something else.

†Sûe'ce-dâ'ne-um, *n.* [Lat.] A substitute.

Sue-geed', *v. i. or t.* To follow in order: to come after; to be prosperous. [sue.]

Sue-gess', *n.* Prosperous issue.

Sue-gess'ful, *a.* Prosperous.

Sue-gess'ful-ly, *adv.* Prosperously; favorably.

Sue-gess'sion (-sesh'un), *n.* Act of succeeding; a series of persons or things, order of events; lineage.

Sue-gess'sive, *a.* Following in order. [ular order.]

Sue-gess'sive-ly, *adv.* In regular order.

Sue-gess'sor, *n.* One who succeeds another.

Sue-ginet', *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass.—*SYN.* Short; concise; brief; compendious; summary.

Sue-ginet'ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Sue-ginet'ness, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.

Sûe'eor (139), *v. t.* To relieve in distress; to aid; to assist; to help.—*n.* Assistance in distress; aid; relief.

Sûe'eo-tâsh, *n.* Boiled maize and beans mixed together.

Sûe'eu-lence, *n.* Juiciness.

Sûe'eu-lent, *a.* Juicy.

Sue-eûmb' (-kûmb', 59, 128), *v. i.* To yield: to submit; to sink unresistingly.

Sue-eûs'sion (-kûsh'un), *n.* Act of shaking; a jolt.

Sûch, *a.* Of the like kind; like; the same that (with *as*).

Sûck, *v. t.* To draw in with the mouth: to imbibe.—*v. i.* To draw, as milk from the breast.

Sûck'er, *n.* One who sucks; a shoot; a fish.

Sûck'le (sûk'le), *v. t.* To nurse at the breast.

Sûck'ling, *n.* A child nursed at the breast.

Sûe'tion, *n.* Act of sucking.

Sue-tô'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for, or living by, sucking.

Sû'da-to-ry, *n.* A sweating or vapor bath.

Sû'den (55), *a.* Coming without previous notice; abrupt; hasty; rapid. [ly.]

Sû'den-ly, *adv.* Unexpected-

Sû'den-ness, *n.* A coming or happening unexpectedly.

Sû'dor-if'ic, *a.* Causing sweat; producing perspiration.—*n.* A medicine that produces sweat.

Sûds, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap. [law.]

Sûe (137), *v. t.* To prosecute in

Sû'et, *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins.

Sû'et-y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.

Sûf'fer, *v. t.* To bear with pain; to undergo; to permit.—*v. i.* To endure pain.

Sûf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suffered or endured.

Sûf'fer-ance, *n.* Pain endured; permission; endurance. [fers.]

Sûf'fer-er, *n.* One who suffers.

Sûf'fer-ing, *n.* Pain endured; distress or loss incurred.

Sûf'fice' (suf-fix', 62), *v. t.* To satisfy; to content.—*v. i.* To be enough.

Suf-fi'cien-cy (-fish'en-), *n.* A full supply; competence; adequacy; ability.

Suf-fi'cient (-fish'ent), *a.* Adequate to wants; enough.

Suf-fi'cient-ly (-fish'ent-), *adv.* So as to satisfy, or to answer the purpose; enough.

Sûf'fix, *n.* A letter or a syllable added to the end of a word.

Suf-fix', *v. t.* To add to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable.

Sûf'fo-eâte, *v. t.* To choke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.

Sûf'fo-eât'ion, *n.* The act of suffocating or smothering; condition of being suffocated.

Sûf'fo-eât'ive, *a.* Tending to suffocate or choke.

Sûf'fra-gan, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.—*a.* Assisting.

Sûf'frage, *n.* A vote; a voice.

Suf-fû'mi-gâte, *v. t.* To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of.

Suf-fû'mi-gât'ion, *n.* Operation of smoking any thing.

Suf-fuse', *v. t.* To overspread.

Suf-fû'sion, *n.* Act of suffusing.

Sug'ar (shug'ar, 27), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c.—*v. t.* To sweeten with sugar.

Sug'ar-e-â-ne (shug'ar-'), *n.* A plant whose juice produces sugar.



Sugar-cane.

Sug'ar-lô-a-f (shug'-ar-'), *n.* A cone or mass of refined sugar.

Sug'ar-plûm (shug'ar-'), *n.* A kind of candy in the form of a ball. [saccharine.]

Sug'ar-y (shug'ar-'), *a.* Sweet.

Sug-gest' (or sud-jest'), *v. t.* To hint; to intimate.

Sug-gess'tion (sug-jest'yun or sud-jest'yun), *n.* Hint; intimation; insinuation.

Sug-gest'ive (sug- or sud-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, or hint. [of suicide.]

Sû'i-qî-dal, *a.* Of the nature

Sû'i-gide, *n.* [Low Lat. *suicidium*, from Lat. *sui*, of one's self, and *cadere*, to kill.] Self-murder; a self-murderer; a felo-de-se.

Sûit (27), *n.* A set of things used together: retinue; petition; courtship; legal process; prosecution.—*v. t. or i.* To fit or be fitted; to adapt; to accord.

Sûit'a-ble, *a.* Fit; proper; meet; apt.

Sûit'a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness.

Sûit'a-bly, *adv.* Fitly; properly; appropriately.

Suite (sweet), *n.* A retinue; a train; a set; a series.

Sûit'or, *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; a wooer.

Sûl'eât-ed, *a.* Furrowed; grooved. [rosely.]

Sûlk'i-ly, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely.

Sûlk'i-ness (135), *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

Sûlk'y, *a.* Sullen; morose.—*n.* A light carriage for one person.

Sûl'len, *a.* Ill-natured; cross and silent; morose.

Sûl'len-ly, *adv.* Gloomily; morosely.

Sûl'len-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sullen.

Sûl'ly, *v. t. or i.* To soil; to spot; to tarish; to stain.

Sûl'phate, *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base.

Sûl'phur, *n.* An inflammable yellow mineral; brimstone.

Sŭl'phu-râte, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur.

Sul-phŭ're-ŏs, } *a.* Having  
Sŭl'phur-ŏs, } the qualities of sulphur.

Sŭl'phu-ret, *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element.

Sul-phŭ'rie, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.

Sŭl'phur-y, *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, sulphur.

Sŭl'tan, *n.* Turkish emperor.

Sul-tā'nā, or Sul-tā'nā, } *n.*  
Sŭl'ta-ness, } The wife of a Sultan.

Sŭl'tri-ness, *n.* The state of being sultry.

Sŭl'try, *a.* Hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

Sŭm, *n.* The whole amount; a quantity; a problem in arithmetic. — *v. t.* To collect into a total; to compute.

Sŭ'mae' (shŏo'mak), *n.* A

Sŭ'mach' shrub used in medicine, dyeing, &c.

Sŭm'ma-ri-ly, *adv.* Briefly.

Sŭm'ma-ry, *a.* Brief; short; concise. — *n.* An abridged account; an abstract.

Sum-mā'tion, *n.* Act of summing; an aggregate.

Sŭm'mer, *n.* Warmest season of the year. — *v. t. or i.* To pass or cause to pass the summer.

Sŭm'mer-set, *n.* A leap beels over head.

Sŭm'mit, *n.* Highest point; top.

Sŭm'mon, *v. t.* To call by authority; to convoke; to bid; to cite; to notify.

Sŭm'mon-er, *n.* One who summons.

Sŭm'mons, *n. sing.* A call or command to appear at a certain place and time.

Sŭmpt'er, *n.* A pack-horse.

Sŭmpt'u-a-ry, *a.* Regulating expenses of living.

Sŭmpt'u-ŏs (81), *a.* Characterized by expense and magnificence. — *SYN.* Costly; magnificent; princely.

Sŭmpt'u-ŏs-ly, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

Sŭn, *n.* The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and other planets; sunshine. — *v. t.* To expose to the sun. [*sun.*]

Sŭn'-bēam, *n.* A ray of the Sŭn'bŭrnt, *a.* Burnt or scorched by the sun.

Sŭn'day, *n.* First day of the week; Christian Sabbath.

Sŭn'der, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to sever.

Sŭn'-dŭ'al, *n.* An instrument to show the time by means of the shadow of a style on a plate.

Sŭn'dries, *n. pl.* Many different or small things.

Sŭn'dry, *a.* More than one or two. — *SYN.* Divers; several.

Sŭn'flow-er, *n.* A plant with large yellow flowers.

Sŭng, *imp. & p. p. of Sing.*

Sŭnk, *imp. & p. p. of Sink.*

Sŭnk'en, *p. a. from Sink.*

Sŭn'less, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays. [*the sun.*]

Sŭn'light (-lit), *n.* Light of Sŭn'ny, *a.* Exposed to, or resembling, the sun; bright.

Sŭn'rise, } *n.* First appear-  
Sŭn'ris-ing, } ance of the sun in the morning.

Sŭn'set, } *n.* Disappear-  
Sŭn'set-ting, } ance of the sun at night. [*sun.*]

Sŭn'shine, *n.* Light of the Sŭn'shŭn-y, *a.* Bright with the sun's rays.

Sŭn'-strŏke, *n.* Sudden prostration of the bodily powers occasioned by exposure to excessive heat of the sun.

Sŭp, *v. t. or i.* To eat supper. — *n.* A small draught.

Sŭ'per-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being overcome.

Sŭ'per-a-bound', *v. i.* To be very abundant.

Sŭ'per-a-bŭnd'ance, *n.* More than is sufficient; excessive abundance; exuberance.

Sŭ'per-a-bŭnd'ant (107), *a.* More than is sufficient.

Sŭ'per-a-bŭnd'ant-ly, *adv.* More than sufficient.

Sŭ'per-ādd', *v. t.* To add over and above.

Sŭ'per-an-gŕ'le, *a.* Superior in nature or rank to the angels.

Sŭ'per-ān'nu-āte, *v. t.* To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.

Sŭ'per-ān'nu-ā'ted, *a.* Disqualified by old age.

Su-pĕrb', *a.* [*Lat. superbus, from super, above, over.*]

Grand; magnificent; elegant; splendid.

Su-pĕrb'ly, *adv.* Grandly.

Sŭ'per-cārgo, *n.* One who has the care of a cargo, and manages the sale of it.

Sŭ'per-ċil'i-ŏs, *a.* Haughty; dictatorial; overbearing.

Sŭ'per-ċil'i-ŏs-ly, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically.

Sŭ'per-ċil'i-ŏs-ness, *n.* An overbearing manner.

Sŭ'per-ċm'i-nence, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common.

Sŭ'per-ċm'i-nent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.

Sŭ'per-ċx'o-gā'tion, *n.* A doing more than duty or necessity requires.

Sŭ'per-e-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Exceeding the calls of duty.

Sŭ'per-ċx'cel-lence, *n.* Superior excellence. [*cellent*]

Sŭ'per-ċx'cel-lent, *a.* Very excellent.

Sŭ'per-fi'cial (-fish'al), *a.* Being on the surface; shallow; not deep or profound.

Sŭ'per-fi'cial-ly (-fish'al-), *adv.* On the surface only.

Sŭ'per-fi'ċiŕs (-fish'ez), *n.* Surface; exterior part or face of a thing.

Sŭ'per-fine', *a.* Very fine.

Sŭ'per-flŭ'i-ty, *n.* Something beyond what is needed; redundancy.

Su-pĕr-flu-ŏs (117), *a.* More than is wanted; useless.

Su-pĕr-flu-ŏs-ly, *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Sŭ'per-hŭ'man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human.

Sŭ'per-im-pŏse', *v. t.* To impose or lay on something else.

Sŭ'per-in-ċŭm'bent, *a.* Lying on something else.

Sŭ'per-in-dŭge', *v. t.* To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

Sŭ'per-in-tĕnd' (107), *v. t.* To have the charge and oversight of; to oversee.

Sŭ'per-in-tĕnd'enċe, *n.* Act of overseeing.

Sŭ'per-in-tĕnd'ent, *n.* A manager; an overseer. — *a.* Directing; overseeing.

Su-pĕ'ri-or, *a.* Higher; greater; more exalted; preferable. — *n.* One higher or more excellent; a chief.

Su-pĕ'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being superior; pre-eminence; predominance.

Su-pĕr'la-tive, *a.* Expressing the highest degree; most excellent; supreme.

Su-pĕr'la-tive-ly, *adv.* In a superlative manner.

Su-pĕr'la-tive-ness, *n.* State or quality of being superlative.

Su-pĕr'nal, *a.* Relating to things above; celestial.

Sŭ'per-nā'tant, *a.* Swimming or floating on the surface.

**Sū'per-nāt'u-ral**, *a.* Exceeding the powers or laws of nature.  
**Sū'per-nāt'u-ral-ly**, *adv.* Beyond the laws of nature.  
**Sū'per-nū'mer-a-ry**, *a.* Exceeding the number necessary. — *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual.  
**Sū'per-roy'al**, *a.* Denoting the largest regular size of printing paper.  
**Sū'per-scribe'**, *v. t.* To write on the outside of; to address.  
**Sū'per-scrip'tion**, *n.* A writing or engraving on the outside or above something else.  
**Sū'per-sēde'**, *v. t.* To take the place of. — **SYN.** To overrule; succeed; displace.  
**Sū'per-sti'tion** (-stīsh'un), *n.* Excessive exactness or rigor in religion; belief in omens and prognostics.  
**Sū'per-sti'tious** (-stīsh'us), *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition.  
**Sū'per-sti'tious-ly** (-stīsh'us-ly), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.  
**Sū'per-strā'tum**, *n.* A stratum or layer above another.  
**Sū'per-strūc'tion**, *n.* Any building or structure.  
**Sū'per-strūc'tūre**, *n.* A thing built on a foundation or basis.  
**Sū'per-vēne'**, *v. i.* To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen.  
**Sū'per-vēn'i-ent**, *a.* Added; additional; extraneous.  
**Sū'per-vī'sal**, *n.* A general inspection.  
**Sū'per-vī'sion** (-vīzh'un), *n.* Inspection; over-seeing; superintendence.  
**Sū'per-vīse'** (153, 155), *v. t.* To oversee, for direction; to superintend; to inspect.  
**Sū'per-vī'sor**, *n.* An overseer.  
**Sū'pi-nā'tion**, *n.* A lying with the face upward.  
**Sū'pine**, *n.* A verbal noun.  
**Su-pine'**, *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; careless.  
**Su-pine'ly**, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; indolently.  
**Su-pine'ness**, *n.* State of being supine.  
**Sū'per**, *n.* The evening meal.  
**Sū'per-less**, *a.* Being without supper.  
**Sup-plānt'**, *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem.  
**Sup-plānt'er**, *n.* One who supplants.

**Sū'ple**, *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft. — *v. t.* To make soft and pliant. [*tion*.]  
**Sū'plē-ment**, *n.* An addition.  
**Sū'plē-mēt'al**, *a.* Added to supply what is wanted.  
**Sū'plē-mēt'a-ry**, *a.* Added to supply what is wanted.  
**Sū'ple-ness**, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; facility.  
**Sū'pli-ant**, *a.* Entreating.  
**Sū'pli-ant**, *n.* A humble petitioner.  
**Sū'pli-cāte**, *v. t.* To entreat for; to beseech. — *v. i.* To offer supplication.  
**Sū'pli-cā'tion**, *n.* Humble petition; entreaty.  
**Sū'pli-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Containing supplication.  
**Sup-pli'er** (135), *n.* One who supplies.  
**Sup-pli'y**, *v. t.* To fill up; to furnish; to provide. — *n.* Sufficiency for wants; (*pl.*) things supplied.  
**Sup-pōrt**, *n.* A prop; maintenance. — *v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.  
**Sup-pōrt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being supported.  
**Sup-pōrt'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, supports.  
**Sup-pōs'a-ble** (153), *a.* Capable of being supposed.  
**Sup-pōs'al**, *n.* Supposition.  
**Sup-pōse'**, *v. t.* To admit without proof; to assume to be true; to imply; to think; to imagine.  
**Sū'p-po-si'tion** (-zīsh'un), *n.* Something supposed; an hypothesis.  
**Sup-pōs'i-ti'tious** (-tīsh'us), *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate.  
**Sup-prēss'**, *v. t.* To overpower and crush; to conceal.  
**Sup-prēs'sion** (-prēsh'un), *n.* Act of suppressing.  
**Sup-prēs'sor**, *n.* One who suppresses.  
**Sū'p-pu-rāte**, *v. i. or t.* To generate pus or matter.  
**Sū'p-pu-rā'tion**, *n.* Act or process of suppurating; pus.  
**Sū'p-pu-rā'tive**, *a.* Promoting suppurating; tending to suppurate. [*the world*.]  
**Sū'pra-mūn'dāne**, *a.* Above.  
**Sū'prēm'a-cy**, *n.* Highest power or authority.  
**Su-prēme'**, *a.* Highest; greatest; most powerful; chief. — *n.* The highest and greatest Being; God.  
**Su-prēme'ly**, *adv.* In the highest degree.

**Sur-cēase'**, *v. i.* To be at an end. — *n.* End; cessation.  
**Sur-chārgē'**, *v. t.* To overcharge; to overload. — *n.* Excessive charge or load.  
**Sūr'cin-gle**, *n.* A girth passing over a saddle or blanket.  
**Sūr'cle**, *n.* A little shoot.  
**Sūrd**, *n.* A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers. — *a.* Incapable of being expressed exactly by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; whispered; without tone.  
**Sure** (shyr, 27), *a.* Certainly knowing; not liable to fail. — **SYN.** Certain; stable; firm; confident; secure. [*ly*.]  
**Sure'ly** (shyr'-), *adv.* Certainly.  
**Sure'ness** (shyr'-), *n.* State of being sure.  
**Sure'ty** (shyr'-), *n.* Certainty; security against loss; a bondsman; a bail.  
**Sure'ty-ship** (135), *n.* State of being surety for another.  
**Sūrf**, *n.* Continued swell of the sea upon the shore.  
**Sūr'face**, *n.* The outside; superficialities.  
**Sūr'feit** (39), *n.* Fullness occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. — *v. t. or i.* To feed to excess.  
**Sūrge**, *n.* A large wave or billow. — *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.  
**Sūr'geon** (-jun), *n.* One who practices surgery.  
**Sūr'geon-cy**, *n.* Office of surgeon in the navy or army.  
**Sūr'ger-y**, *n.* Art of healing external injuries of the body by manual operations.  
**Sār'gic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.  
**Sūr'li-ness**, *n.* Crabbedness.  
**Sūr'loin**, *n.* A loin of beef, or the upper part of it. [*sour*.]  
**Sūr'ly**, *a.* Morose; crabbed; surly.  
**Sur-mise'** (153, 155), *v. t.* To imagine; to conjecture. — *n.* Suspicion; conjecture.  
**Sur-mount'**, *v. t.* [*Fr. surmonter, fr. sur, over, and monter, to mount.*] To overcome; to surpass; to exceed.  
**Sur-mount'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.  
**Sūr'nāme**, *n.* A name added to the baptismal name; a family name.  
**Sur-nāme'**, *v. t.* To call by a family name.  
**Sur-pass'**, *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel; to outdo.

**Sur-päss'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

**Sur-päss'ing**, *p. pr.* or *a.* Exceeding others; excellent in an eminent degree.

**Sür-pliçe**, *n.* A white garment worn by clergymen.

**Sür-plus**, { *n.* Excess be-  
**Sür-plus-age**, { yond what  
is necessary; overplus.

**Sur-pris'al**, *n.* Act of surprising; state of surprise.

**Sur-prise'** (153), *n.* A moderate degree of wonder suddenly excited. — *v. t.* (153). To come or fall upon unexpectedly; to excite wonder in.

**Sur-pris'ing**, *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful.

**Sür-re-büt'ter**, *n.* A reply to a defendant's rebutter.

**Sur-rén'der**, *v. t.* To yield; to deliver up. — *n.* Act of yielding or giving up to another.

**Sür-rep-ti'tious** (-tish'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud.

**Sür-rep-ti'tious-ly** (-tish'us-), *adv.* By stealth; fraudulently.

**Sür-ro-gâte**, *n.* A deputy; a delegate; one who presides over the probate of wills, and the settlement of estates.

**Sur-round'**, *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; to encompass.

**Sur-sô'id**, *n.* Fifth power of a number.

**Sur-tout'** (-tôot'), *n.* [Fr *sur-tout*, fr. *sur*, over, and *tout* all.] A close-fitting overcoat.

†**Surveillance** (sur-väl'-yôngss'), *n.* [Fr.] Watch; inspection.

**Sur-vey'** (133), *v. t.* To view attentively; to measure and delineate, as land.

**Sür-vey** (112), *n.* A general or a particular view; examination; mensuration; a plan or draft.

**Sur-vey'ing**, *n.* Act or art of measuring land, and delineating it on paper.

**Sur-vey'or**, *n.* One who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, &c.

**Sur-vey'or-ship**, *n.* Office of a surveyor.

**Sur-vi'val**, *n.* A living longer than another.

**Sur-vive'**, *v. t.* To live longer than; to outlive.

**Sur-viv'or**, *n.* One who outlives another.

**Sur-viv'or-ship**, *n.* State of a survivor.

**Sus-cép'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality

of receiving impressions; sensibility.

**Sus-cép'ti-ble**, { *a.* Capable of  
**Sus-cép'tive**, { receiving impressions.

**Sus-cíp'i-en-cy**, *n.* Reception; admission.

**Sus-cíp'i-ent**, *a.* Receiving; admitting. — *n.* One who admits.

**Sus-pêct'**, *v. t.* To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to doubt; to have suspicion of.

**Sus-pënd'**, *v. t.* To attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time. — *SYN.* To hang; intermit; interrupt; delay; hinder.

**Sus-pënd'er**, *n.* One who suspends: (pl.) braces.

**Sus-pêuse'**, *n.* State of uncertainty; cessation for a time; indecision; doubt.

**Sus-pên'sion**, *n.* Act of suspending; temporary or conditional interruption or delay. [suspend.]

**Sus-pên'so-ry**, *a.* Serving to  
**Sus-pi'cion** (-pish'un), *n.* Mistrust; doubt; jealousy.

**Sus-pi'cious** (-pish'us), *a.* Apt or inclined to suspect; liable to suspicion.

**Sus-pi'cious-ly** (-pish'us-), *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.

**Sus-pi'cious-ness** (-pish'us-), *n.* Quality of being suspicious. [hoie; a vent.]

**Sus-pir'al**, *n.* A breathing

**Süs-pi-rät'ion**, *n.* Act of sighing; a sigh.

**Sus-pire'**, *v. t.* To sigh.

**Sus-tain'**, *v. t.* To bear; to support; to uphold; to endure; to maintain.

**Sus-tain'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being sustained. [tain.]

**Sus-tain'er**, *n.* One who sustains; support; maintenance; provisions.

**Süs'te-nance**, *n.* Food that sustains; support; maintenance; provisions.

**Süs'ten-tät'ion**, *n.* Support.

**Sus-ten-rät'ion**, *n.* A whispering.

**Süt'ler**, *n.* One who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops.

**Sut-tee'** (140), *n.* A Hindoo widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the immolation itself.

**Sut-tee'ism**, *n.* Self-immolation of widows in Hindostan.

**Süt'üre**, *n.* A seam; joint of the bones of the skull.

**Swäb** (swöb), *n.* [From the

root of *sweep*.] A mop for cleaning floors, &c.; a sponge for cleaning the mouth. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop or swab.

**Swäd'dle** (swödd/dl), *v. t.* To swathe. — *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.

**Swäd'dling-bänd**, { *n.* A band  
**Swäd'dling-elöth**, { or cloth wrapped round an infant.

**Swäg'ger**, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster. — *n.* Insolence of manner.

**Swäg**, *v. i.* To sink down by its weight.

**Swäg'ger-er**, *n.* One who swaggers, or blusters.

**Swäg'gy**, *a.* Hanging down by its own weight.

**Swäin**, *n.* A rustic; a country gallant or lover.

**Swäle**, *n.* A tract of low land. — *v. i.* To melt and run down, as a candle.

**Swal'löw**, *n.* A small migratory bird; the throat. — *v. t.* To take into the stomach; to absorb; to engross; to ingulf; to consume.

**Swäm**, *imp.* of *Swim*.

**Swamp** (swömp), *n.* Low, wet, spongy ground; a marsh; a fen; a bog. — *v. t.* To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water.

**Swamp'y**, *a.* Low, wet and spongy, as land.

**Swan**, *n.* A bird like the goose, but handsomer and more graceful.



**S w a p** (swöp), *v.* Swan.

*t.* To exchange; to barter. — *n.* An exchange; barter.

**Sward**, *n.* Grassy surface of land; compact turf.

**Swarm**, *n.* A multitude, esp. of bees; a crowd. — *v. i.* To leave a hive in a body, as bees; to becrowd; to abound.

**Swarth'i-ly**, *adv.* With a tawny hue; duskily.

**Swarth'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being swarthy.

**Swarth'y**, *a.* Of a dark hue.

**Swash**, *n.* Impulse of water flowing with violence; a narrow channel of water within a sandbank, or between that and the shore.

**Swath**, *n.* A line of grass, &c., cut down in mowing; whole sweep of a scythe.

**Swäthe**, *n.* A band or fillet; a bandage. — *v. t.* To bind with bands or bandages.

**Swäy** (13), *v. t. or i.* To wield; to govern; to move or wave. — *n.* Rule; command; power; influence.

**Swéal**, *v. i.* To melt; to swale. **Swéar**, *v. i.* [*imp.* **SWORE**; *p. p.* **SWORN**.] To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to use profane language. — *v. t.* To utter solemnly, as an oath; to cause to take an oath.

**Swéar'er**, *n.* One who swears. **Swéar'ing**, *n.* Act of one who swears; profanity.

**Swéat**, *n.* The moisture which issues through the pores of an animal; perspiration. — *v. i. or t.* To excrete, or to cause to excrete, moisture from the skin; to perspire.

**Swéat'i-ness**, *n.* State of being sweaty.

**Swéat'y**, *a.* Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

**Sweep**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SWEPT**.] To clean with a broom or brush; to pass along. — *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence. — *n.* Act of sweeping; compass; range; a large oar; one who sweeps.

**Sweep'ings**, *n. pl.* Things collected in sweeping; refuse.

**Sweep'stákes**, *n. pl.* The whole money won at a race; one who wins all.

**Sweet**, *a.* Grateful to the taste, or to any sense; not sour; fresh; soft and gentle. — *n.* That which is sweet.

**Sweet'-bréad**, *n.* The pancreas of an animal.

**Sweet'bri-ar**, *n.* A fragrant shrub of the rose kind.

**Sweet'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or become sweet.

**Sweet'en-ing**, *n.* Something which sweetens.

**Sweet'-fêrn**, *n.* A small aromatic North American shrub.

**Sweet'héart**, *n.* A lover; a mistress.

**Sweet'ing**, *n.* A sweet apple.

**Sweet'ish**, *a.* Rather sweet.

**Sweet'ly**, *adv.* With sweetness; gratefully; agreeably.

**Sweet'méat**, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.

**Sweet'ness**, *n.* Gratefulness to the taste or other sense.

**Swéll**, *v. t.* To dilate or extend; to increase the size of.

— *v. i.* To be inflated; to grow larger. — *n.* Extension of bulk. [a tumor.

**Swéll'ing**, *n.* Protuberance: **Swéll'er**, *v. t. or i.* To oppress or to be overcome and faint with heat.

**Swéll'try**, *a.* Sultry.

**Swépt**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of **Sweep**.

**Swérve**, *v. i.* To deviate; to wander.

**Swift**, *a.* Moving with celerity. — **SYN.** Rapid; speedy; ready; fleet; quick; nimble. — *n.* A small bird resembling the swallow; a species of lizard.

**Swift'ly**, *adv.* Rapidly; with celerity or velocity.

**Swift'ness**, *n.* Rapidity; celerity; speed.

**Swig**, *v. i. or t.* To drink in large draughts. [greedily.

**Swill**, *v. t.* To drink largely and — *n.* Wash for swine.

**Swim**, *v. i.* [*imp.* **SWAM**; *p. p.* **SWUM**.] To float or move in water; to glide along; to be dizzy.

**Swim'mér**, *n.* One who swims.

**Swim'ming**, *n.* Act of one who swims; dizziness.

**Swim'ming-ly**, *adv.* Without obstruction; very successfully; prosperously.

**Swin'dle**, *v. t.* To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.

**Swin'dler**, *n.* A cheat; a sharper; a rogue. [hogs.

**Swine**, *n. sing. and pl.* A hog; **Swine'-hêrd**, *n.* A keeper of swine.

**Swing**, *v. i. or t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **SWUNG**.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to vibrate. — *n.* A waving motion; apparatus for swinging; free course.

**Swinge** (58, 133), *v. t.* To beat soundly; to punish.

**Swing'er**, *n.* One who swings.

**Swing'ing**, *a.* Illegue.

**Swing'le**, *v. t.* To clean, as flax, by beating. — *n.* An instrument of wood like a knife, for cleaning flax.

**Swin'ish** (133), *a.* Like swine; gross; bestial; sensual.

**Swipe**, *n.* The movable beam by which the water in a well is raised.

**Swiss**, *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

**Switch**, *n.* A flexible twig; a movable rail or pair of rails. — *v. t.* To beat; to flog.

**Swiv'e'l** (swiv'1, 58), *n.* A ring, link, or staple, turning on a pin or neck; a small gun that may be turned on a pivot. — *v. t. or i.* To turn on a movable pin.



Swivel.

**Swollen** } (swôln, 18), *p. p.* of **Swôln** } *Swell*.

**Swôon**, *v. i.* To faint. — *n.* A fainting fit.

**Swôon'ing**, *n.* Act of fainting; a fainting fit.

**Swoop**, *v. t. or i.* [Allied to *sweep*.] To fall on and seize with a sweeping motion. — *n.* A pouncing on and seizing, as of a bird of prey.

**Swôp**, *n. & v.* See **Swap**.

**Swôrd** (sôrd), *n.* A military weapon for cutting or thrusting.

**Swôrd'-fish** (sôrd'-), *n.* A large fish h, having the upper jaw



Sword fish.

elongated into a sword-shaped process. It is allied to the mackerel.

**Swôre**, *imp. of Swear*.

**Swôrn**, *p. p. or p. a.* from **Swear**.

**Swum**, *imp. & p. p.* of **Swim**.

**Swung**, *imp. & p. p.* of **Swing**.

**Sýb'a-rite**, *n.* A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

**Sý'e-a-môre**, *n.* A large tree allied to the common fig; in Eng-



Sycamore.

land, a large maple; in America, the plane-tree, or button-

wood.

**Sý'e-o-phan-cy**, *n.* Mean or obsequious flattery; servility.

**Sý'e-o-phant**, *n.* An obsequious flatterer of princes and great men; a base parasite.

**Sý'e-o-phânt'ie**, *a.* Servilely flattering; parasitic.

**Sý'e-nite**, *n.* A crystalline rock closely resembling granite. [to syllables.

**Syl-láb'ic** (127), *a.* Relating

**Syl-láb'i-câ'tion**, *n.* The formation of syllables.

**Sýl'la-ble**, *n.* A letter or com-



bination of letters uttered together, or by one impulse of the voice.

*Sýl'la-bûb, n.* A drink made of wine and milk.

*Sýl'la-bus, n.* A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.; an abstract.

*Sýl'lo-gîsm, n.* A regular argument consisting of three propositions.

*Sýl'lo-gîst'ie, a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a syllogism.

*Sýl'lo-gîze, v. t.* To reason by syllogisms.

*Sýlph, n.* A kind of fairy inhabiting the air.

*Sýl'van, n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a faun. — *a.* Forest-like; woody; rural; rustic. [sign, or representation.]

*Sým'bol, n.* A type, emblem, *Sým'bôl'ie, } a.* Express-  
*Sým'bôl'ie-al, } ing by means*  
of symbols or signs.

*Sým'bôl'ie-al-ly, adv.* By signs; typically.

*Sým'bol-ize (31), v. t. or i.* To have resemblance; to represent by a symbol.

*Sým'mêtr'ie-al, a.* Proportional in its parts.

*Sým'mêtr'ie-al-ly, adv.* With due proportions.

*Sým'me-try, n.* Adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole; due proportion of parts.

*Sým'pa-thêt'ie, a.* Having, or produced by, sympathy.

*Sým'pa-thêt'ie-al-ly, adv.* With or by sympathy.

*Sým'pa-thîze, v. i.* To feel for another. [sympathizes.]

*Sým'pa-thîz'er, n.* One who

*Sým'pa-thy, n.* [Gr. *sum-patheia*, from *sun*, with, and *pathos*, suffering.] Fellow-feeling; commiseration; pity.

*Sým-phô'ni-otis, a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

*Sým'pho-ny, n.* Harmony of sounds; an elaborate musical composition for instruments.

*Sýmp'tom, n.* A sign or in-

dication, as of disease; token; mark; note.

*Sýmp'tom-ât'ie, a.* Indicating the existence of something else.

*†Syn-ar'e-sis, } n.* Contrac-  
*Syn-êr'e-sis, } tion of a word*  
by drawing two vowels together into one syllable.

*Sýn'a-gôgue (-gôg), n.* A Jewish assembly or place of worship.

*Sýn'ehro-nal, } a.* Hap-  
*Sýn-ehrôn'ie-al, } pening at*  
*Sýn'ehro-noûs, } the same*  
time; simultaneous.

*Sýn'ehro-nîsm, n.* Concurrence of two or more events in time.

*Sýn'ehro-nîze, v. i.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

*Sýn'eo-pâte, v. t.* To contract by syncope.

*Sýn'eo-pâ'tion, n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle.

*Sýn'eo-pe, n.* Retrenchment of one or more letters from the middle of a word; a fainting fit; a swoon.

*Sýn'die, n.* A magistrate invested with different powers in different places.

*Syn-êe 'do-ehe, n.* A figure of rhetoric by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

*Sýn'od, n.* An ecclesiastical council; a convention.

*Syn-ôd'ie, } a.* Done by, or  
*Syn-ôd'ie-al, } pertaining to,*  
a synod.

*Sýn'o-ným, } n.* A word  
*Sýn'o-nyme, } which has the*  
same or very nearly the same meaning as another word.

*Syn-ôn'y-mîst, n.* One who treats of synonyms.

*Syn-ôn'y-mîze, v. t.* To express in different words of the same meaning.

*Syn-ôn'y-môus, a.* [Gr. *sunonumos*, from *sun*, with, together, and *onoma*, *onima*, name.] Having the same

meaning; pertaining to, or containing, synonyms.

*Syn-ôn'y-môus-ly, adv.* In the same sense.

*Syn-ôn'y-my, n.* Quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.

*Syn-ôp'sis, n. (pl. † Syn-ôp'sêg).* A general view; an abstract; an epitome.

*Syn-ôp'tie, } a.* Affording a  
*Syn-ôp'tie-al, } general view.*

*Syn-tâe'tie, } a.* Pertain-  
*Syn-tâe'tie-al, } ing to syn-  
tax.*

*Sýn'tax, n.* The arrangement or construction of words in sentences.

*Sýn'the-sis, n.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together.

*Syn-thêt'ie, } a.* Pertain-  
*Syn-thêt'ie-al, } ing to, or*  
consisting in, synthesis.

*Syn-thêt'ie-al-ly, adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

*Sýph'i-lis, n.* An infectious venereal disease.

*Sýr'i-âe, a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria.

*Sý-rîp'ga, n.* The lilac; also, the mock orange.

*Sýr'inge, n.* A kind of pipe for injecting liquids. — *v. t.* To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.

*Sýs'tem, n.* Connected assemblage of parts or things; a whole connected scheme; regular order or method.

*Sýs'tem-ât'ie, } a.* Pertain-  
*Sýs'tem-ât'ie-al, } ing, or*  
proceeding according to, system; methodical; connected.

*Sýs'tem-ât'ie-al-ly, adv.* In a systematic manner.

*Sýs'tem-a-tîze, v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize.

*Sýs'tem-a-tîz'er, n.* One who systematizes, or reduces things to a system.

*Sýs'to-le, n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries.

## T.

**T**ÁB, *n.* A border of lace on the inner front edge of a bonnet.

Táb'ard, *n.* A sort of tunic

or mantle formerly worn over the armor.

Táb'by, *a.* Wavy; watered; brindled. — *n.* A wavy or

watered silk; a brindled variety of cat.

Táb'er-na-cle, *n.* A tent; a temporary habitation; a tem-

són, ôr, dñ, wôlf, tû, tóok; ãrn, rñe, pull; ç, ç, soft; c, ç, hard; a₂; exist; u as ng; this.

porary and portable temple of the Jews; place for keeping some holy or precious thing. — *v. i.* To reside for a time.

**Táb'id**, *n.* Wasted by disease.

**Táb'la-túre**, *n.* A painting on a wall and ceiling; a picture in general.

**Tá'ble** (140), *n.* An article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; fare; a synopsis or schedule. — *v. t.* To lay on the table; to postpone; to form into a table.

**Táb'leau** (táb'lo), *n.* (*pl.*

**Táb'leaux**, -löz, 147.) A picture-like representation of some scene by means of persons grouped together; a still pantomime.

**Tá'ble-land** (106), *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.

**Táb'let**, *n.* A little table; a flat surface for writing on; a memorandum-book.

**Ta-bóó'**, *n.* A religious interdiction; a prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid approach to or use of; to hold sacred.

**Tá'bor**, *n.* A small drum.

**Táb'o-ret**, } *n.* A small, shallow  
**Táb'ret**, } low drum; a small tabor.

**Táb'u-lar**, *a.* Having the form of, or relating to, a table.

**Táb'u-láte**, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses; to make flat.

**Táe'a-ma-háe**, *n.* A North American tree.

**Táe'it**, *a.* Silent; implied.

**Táe'it-ly**, *adv.* Without words; by implication.

**Táe'i-turn**, *a.* Habitually silent; reserved; reticent.

**Táe'i-túr-ni-ty**, *n.* Habitual silence; reserve; reticence.

**Táek** (127), *n.* A sort of small nail; a rope to confine the lower corner of a sail; course of a ship as to the position of her sails. — *v. t.* To fasten slightly. — *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by means of her sails.

**Táek'le** (táek'l), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus of a ship. — *v. t.* To harness; to seize. [*ship; harness.*]

**Táek'ling**, *n.* Rigging of a Táet, *n.* Nice perception or skill. [*tacities.*]

**Táe'tic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to Táe-ti'cian (-tish'au), *n.* One versed in tactics.

**Táe'tics**, *n. sing.* Science and

art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle. [*touched.*]

**Táe'tile**, *a.* Capable of being Táe't'p'ole, *n.* The young of a frog in its first state.

**Táff'rail**, *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern.

**Táff'fe-tá**, } *n.* A fine glossy  
**Táff'fe-ty**, } silk stuff.

**Tág**, *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string; a label tied on. — *v. t.* To fit with a point or points; to touch.

**Táil** (126), *n.* [*A.-S. tægel, tagel, from Goth. tagl, hair.*] Appendage of an animal behind; back, lower, or inferior part.

**Táil'or**, *n.* One who makes men's clothes.

**Táil'or-ess**, *n.* A woman who makes men's or boys' clothes.

**Táint**, *v. t.* To infect; to contaminate; to corrupt. — *n.* Infection; corruption.

**Táke**, *v. t.* [*imp. TOOK; p. p. TAKEN.*] To receive; to seize; to catch; to hold; to assume; to convey. — *v. i.* To have the natural effect; to gain reception; to go.

**Ták'ing**, *a.* Alluring; attracting.

**Táile** (127), *n.* A soft greenish or grayish mineral of a soapy feel.

**Táile**, *n.* A story; a narrative; a number or enumeration.

**Táile'-beár'er**, *n.* An officious informer; a tell-tale.

**Táil'ent**, *n.* An ancient weight and coin; intellectual ability; faculty.

**Táil'ent-ed**, *a.* Possessing talents or abilities.

**Táile's-man**, *n.* A person called to make up a deficiency in the number of jurors.

**Táil'is-man** (143), *n.* A magical character; a charm.

**Táil'is-mán'ie**, *a.* Affording magical protection.

**Talk** (tawk), *n.* Familiar conversation; rumor. — *v. t.* To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse.

**Talk'a-tive** (tawk'-), *a.* Given to much talking. — *SYN.* Loquacious; garrulous.

**Talk'a-tive-ness** (tawk'-), *n.* Quality or state of being talkative. [*talks.*]

**Talk'er** (tawk'-), *n.* One who Tall (123), *a.* High in stature; lofty. [*ness.*]

**Tall'ness**, *n.* Height; loftiness.

**Táil'low**, *n.* Hard fat of an

animal, especially of the sheep and the ox. — *v. t.* To smear with tallow.

**Táil'ow-chán'dier**, *n.* One who makes tallow candles.

**Táil'ly**, *n.* A notched stick for keeping accounts; a match; a mate. — *v. t.* or *i.* To agree; to correspond; to fit.

**Táil'ly-man** (143), *n.* One who keeps tally.

**Táil'mud**, *n.* A book of Hebrew laws and traditions.

**Tal-mú'd'ie**, *a.* Relating to, or contained in, the Talmud.

**Táil'mud-ist**, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

**Táil'on**, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey; a kind of molding; an ogee. [*of being tamed.*]

**Tám'a-ble** (133), *a.* Capable

**Tám'a-rind**, *n.* A tropical tree and its acid fruit.

**Tám'a-risk**, *n.* A tree or shrub of several species.

**Tám'b'our**, *n.* A small, flat drum; a circular frame for embroidery; a kind of embroidery.

**Tám'b'our-ine'** (tám'boor-  
een'), *n.* A shallow

drum with only one skin.

**Táme**, *a.* Accustomed to man; gentle; mild. — *v. t.* To reclaim from wildness; to subdue; to conquer.

**Táme'ly**, *adv.* With mean submission; servileness.

**Táme'ness** (134), *n.* Gentleness; want of spirit. [*stuff.*]

**Tám'my**, *n.* A glazed woolen

**Támp**, *v. t.* To fill up, as a hole in blasting.

**Tám'per** (130), *v. i.* To meddle; to try little experiments.

**Tám'pi-on**, } *n.* Stopper of a  
**Tóm'pi-on**, } gun or cannon.

**Tán** (129), *v. t.* To convert into leather; to make brown. — *v. i.* To become brown.

— *n.* Bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color, like that of tan.

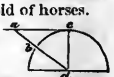
**Tán'dem**, *adv.* One behind another; — said of horses.

**Táng**, *n.* A strong taste; relish; a kind of sea-weed.

**Tán'gent**, *n.* *ac.* tangent; [*Lat. tangens, a. l. radius; de, touching.*] A arc.



Tambourine.



right line which merely touches a curve.

**Tân'gi-bil'á-ty**, *n.* Quality of being tangible.

**Tân'gi-ble**, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible.

**Tân'gle**, *v. t. or i.* To unite together confusedly; to ensnare. — *n.* An intricate knot. [cistern.

**Tân'k**, *n.* A large basin or **Tân'k'ard**, *n.* A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking-vessel, with a lid.

**Tân'ner**, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

**Tân'ner-y**, *n.* House and apparatus for tanning.

**Tân'nin** (152), *n.* The astringent principle of the bark of the oak and other trees.

**Tân'sy**, *n.* A very bitter plant, used in medicine and cookery.

**Tân'ta-lizm**, *n.* A teasing with vain hopes.

**Tân'ta-lize** (153), *v. t.* To tease with false hopes.

**Tân'ta-mount**, *a.* Equivalent in value or signification.

**Tan-tiv'y**, or **Tân'tiv-y**, *adv.* Swiftly; — a hunting term.

**Tân'yârd**, *n.* A yard where tanning is carried on.

**Tâp**, *v. t.* To touch or strike lightly; to pierce, so as to let out a fluid; to put a new sole or heel on. — *n.* A gentle blow; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor; a bar.

**Tâpe**, *n.* A narrow piece of woven fabric.

**Tâ'per**, *n.* A small wax candle. — *a.* Decreasing regularly toward the point. — *v. t. or i.* To decrease gradually toward one end.

**Tâp'es-tried**, *a.* Adorned with tapestry.

**Tâp'es-tringy**, *n.* A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often embroidered.

**Tâpe'-worm** (-wûrm), *n.* A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, bred in the intestines.

**Tâp'i-d'éa**, *n.* A starch obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.

**Tâp'-house**, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

**Tâp'-rôot**, *n.* The chief root.

**Tâp'ster**, *n.* One who draws liquors.

**Târ**, *n.* A resinous substance obtained from pine trees; a sailor. [See *Tarpaulin*.] — *v. t.* To smear with tar.

**Ta-rân'tu-lâ**, *n.* A species of spider.

**Târ'di-ly**, *adv.* With a slow pace.

**Târ'di-ness**, (13), *n.* Slowness of motion; lateness.

**Târ'dy**, *a.* Moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; late.

**Târ'e**, *n.* A troublesome weed; allowance in weight for the cask or bag in which a commodity is contained.

**Târ'get**, *n.* A small shield; a mark to shoot at.

**Târ'get-eer'**, *n.* One armed with a target.

**Târ'iff**, *n.* [Arab. *ta'rif*, information, explanation, definition.] A table of duties or customs on imports.

**Târ'la-tan**, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin.

**Târ'n**, *n.* A small lake among the mountains.

**Târ'nish**, *v. t.* To sully; to lose brightness.

**Tar-pan'lin**, *n.* Canvas tarred; a waterproof hat worn by sailors; a sailor.

**Târ'ry**, *v. i.* To stay; to remain; to continue; to delay; to abide.

**Târ'ry**, *a.* Covered with, or like, tar.

**Târ't**, *a.* Acid; sharp; severe. — *n.* A kind of small open pie. [en cloth.

**Târ'tan**, *n.* A checkered wool.

**Târ'tar**, *n.* An acid salt deposited from wine; concretion on the teeth.

**Tar-tâ're-an**, *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

**Tar-tâ're-ous**, } *a.* Consisting of, or like, tartar.

**Tar-tâ'rie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.

**Târ'tar-ize**, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar.

**Târ'ta-rus**, *n.* In Greek and Roman mythology, the infernal regions.

**Târ'tish**, *a.* Somewhat tart.

**Târ'tly**, *adv.* Sharply; sourly; acrimoniously.

**Târ'tness**, *n.* Sharpness; acidity; acrimony.

**Târ'-wa'ter**, *n.* A cold infusion of tar.

**Task**, *n.* Business imposed; burdensome employment. — *v. t.* To impose a task on; to oppress with burdens.



Tarantula.

**Task'-mâs'ter**, *n.* One who imposes tasks.

**Tâs'sel**, *n.* A kind of pendant ornament ending in a fringe. — *v. t.* (139) To adorn with tassels. [ing tasted.

**Tâst'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tasted, *v. t.* To perceive by the palate; to eat a little of; to experience; to relish. — *n.* Act or sense of tasting; intellectual relish or discernment; style; a kind of narrow ribbon.

**Tâste'ful**, *a.* Having a high relish; exhibiting good taste.

**Tâste'ful-ly**, *adv.* With good taste.

**Tâste'less**, *a.* Having no taste; insipid.

**Tâste'less-ness**, *n.* Quality of being tasteless.

**Tâst'er**, *n.* One who tastes.

**Tâst'i-ly**, *adv.* With good taste.

**Tâst'y**, *a.* Having good taste; according to taste; elegant.

**Tât'ter**, *v. t.* To rend into rags. — *n.* A piece torn and hanging; a rag.

**Tât'ter-de-mâl'ion** (-mâl'-yun), *n.* A shabby fellow.

**Tât'tle**, *v. i.* To tell tales or secrets. — *n.* Idle, trifling talk or chat; prate.

**Tât'tler**, *n.* An idle talker.

**Tat-too'**, *n.* A beat of drum at night, to call to quarters; figures stained on the skin. — *v. t.* (137) To stain indelibly, as the skin, by pricking in dye-stuffs.

**Taught** (tawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Teach*. — *a.* See *Taut*.

**Tâunt** (tänt), *v. t.* To insult with reproachful words. — *SYN.* To deride; mock; revile; insult; upbraid. — *n.* A gibe; scoff.

**†Tâu'rus**, *n.* The Bull, a sign in the zodiac.

**Taut**, *a.* Tight; stretched.

**Tau-tôg'**, *n.* A fish found on the coast of New England.

**Tau-to-lôg'ic-al**, *a.* Repeating the same meaning.

**Tau-tôl'o-gist**, *n.* One who uses tautology.

**Tau-tôl'o-gy**, *n.* Repetition of the same meaning in different words.

**Tâv'ern**, *n.* A public house kept for the entertainment and accommodation of travelers and other guests.

**Tâv'ern-keep'er**, } *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

- law**, *v. t.* To dress and prepare in white leather.
- Taw'dri-ly**, *adv.* With excess of finery.
- Taw'dri-ness**, *n.* State of being tawdry; excessive finery.
- Taw'dry**, *a.* Gaudy in dress; showy without taste.
- Taw'ny**, *a.* [Fr. *tanné*, tanned.] Of a dull yellowish brown color, like tan.
- Tax**, *n.* A rate assessed on a person for some public use; task exacted. — *v. t.* To subject to pay a tax; to accuse: to charge. [taxed.]
- Tax'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be taxed.
- Tax-a'tion**, *n.* Act of imposing taxes; impost.
- Tax'i-dér'my**, *n.* Art of preparing the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.
- Tēa**, *n.* A plant, or a decoction of its dried leaves.
- Teach**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* TAUGHT.] To instruct; to inculcate; to show: to tell.
- Teach'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being taught; docile.
- Teach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* Aptness to learn; docility. [tutor.]
- Teach'er**, *n.* An instructor; a teacher.
- Tēa'-cup**, *n.* A small cup to drink tea from.
- Tēak**, *n.* An East India tree, and its timber.
- Tēa'-kēt'tle**, *n.* A kettle to boil water in for making tea.
- Tēal**, *n.* A web-footed waterfowl.
- Tēam**, *n.* Two or more horses or oxen harnessed together.
- Tēam'ster**, *n.* One who drives a team. [tea is made.]
- Tēa'-pōt**, *n.* A vessel in which to brew.
- Tēar**, *n.* A drop of water or brine from the eyes.
- Tēar**, *v. t. or i.* [imp. TORE; *p. p.* TORN.] To pull asunder; to rend; to lacerate.
- Tēar'er**, *n.* One who tears.
- Tēar'ful**, *a.* Shedding tears; weeping. [tears.]
- Tēar'less**, *a.* Shedding no tears.
- Tēase**, *v. t.* To comb or card; to harass; to vex.
- Tēa'sel** (tē'zəl, 58), *n.* A burr, or other thing used for raising a nap on woolen cloth.
- Tēas'er**, *n.* One who teases.
- Tēa'-spōon**, *n.* A small spoon, used in drinking tea, &c.
- Tēat**, *n.* The nipple; a dug.
- Tēch'i-ness**, *n.* Peevishness; touchiness.
- Tēch'nie-al**, *a.* Relating to any art, science, or business.
- Tēch'nie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a technical manner.
- Tēch'ni-cāl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being technical; that which is technical.
- Tēch'nies**, *n. sing.* Such branches of learning as respect the arts.
- Tēch'no-lōg'ic-al**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, technology.
- Tēch-nōl'o-gist**, *n.* One who treats of the terms of art.
- Tēch-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* A treatise on the arts.
- Tēch'y**, *a.* Peevish; fretful.
- Tēe-tōn'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.
- Tēd'der**, *n.* A tether.
- †Te Dē'um** [Lat.] An ancient Christian hymn of thanksgiving.
- Tē'di-ōūs** (or tēd'yūs), *a.* Tire-some, from continuance or slowness. — *SYN.* Wearisome; irksome; fatiguing; sluggish. [lous manner.]
- Tē'di-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* In a tedious manner.
- Tē'di-um**, *n.* Irksomeness; wearisomeness.
- Teem**, *v. i.* To bring forth, as an animal; to be prolific. — *v. t.* To bring forth; to produce.
- Teens**, *n. pl.* Years between twelve and twenty.
- Tēe'ter**, *v. i.* To rile on the end of a balanced board.
- Teeth** (143), *n.; pl. of Tooth.*
- Tēeth**, *v. i.* To breed teeth.
- Tēe-tō'tal**, *a.* Entire; total.
- Tēe-tō'tal-ism**, *n.* Principle of strict temperance.
- Tēe-tō'tum**, *n.* A kind of top.
- Tēg'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, tiles.
- Tēg'u-ment**, *n.* A covering.
- Tēl'e-grām**, *n.* A telegraphic message or dispatch.
- Tēl'e-grāph**, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, afar, faroff, and *graphein*, to write.] An apparatus for communicating information rapidly between distant places by signals.
- Tēl'e-grāph'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph.
- Te-lēg'ra-phy**, *n.* Science or art of constructing telegraphs, or of communicating by means of them.
- Tēl'e-seōpe**, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.
- Tēl'e-seōp'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope.
- Tēl'e-seōp'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope.
- Tēll**, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* TOLD.] To count; to number; to relate; to inform. — *v. i.* To produce a marked effect.
- Tēll'er**, *n.* One who tells; an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on checks.
- Tēll'-tāle**, *n.* An officious informer. — *a.* Telling tales.
- Te-mē'r-i-ty**, *n.* Rash boldness; foolhardiness.
- Tēm'per**, *n.* Constitution of mind; due mixture; proneness to anger; state of a metal as to hardness. — *v. t.* (133) To mix in due proportion; to qualify; to soften; to bring to a proper degree of hardness.
- Tēm'per-a-ment**, *n.* Internal constitution; peculiar physical and mental character.
- Tēm'per-ance**, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites; abstemiousness.
- Tēm'per-ate**, *a.* Moderate; abstemious; sober.
- Tēm'per-ate-ly**, *adv.* With moderation; without excess.
- Tēm'per-a-tūre** (50), *n.* State with regard to heat or cold.
- Tēm'pest**, *n.* A violent storm; commotion; tumult.
- Tem-pēst'u-ōūs**, *a.* Stormy; violent; turbulent.
- Tem-pēst'u-ōūs-ly**, *adv.* With great violence; turbulently; violently.
- Tēm'plar**, *n.* A student of law. [Eng.]
- Tēm'ple**, *n.* An edifice erected to some deity; a church; flat part of the head between the forehead and ear.
- Tēm'plet**, *n.* A piece of timber used in building.
- Tēm'po-ral**, *a.* Pertaining to a temple; pertaining to this life: secular; not spiritual.
- Tēm'po-rāl'i-ty**, *n.* Revenues of an ecclesiastic, derived from lands, tithes, &c.
- Tēm'po-ral-ly**, *adv.* With regard to this life.
- Tēm'po-ra-ri-ly** (135), *adv.* For a time only.
- Tēm'po-ra-ry**, *a.* Continuing for a time only; transitory.
- Tēm'po-ri-ze** (153), *v. i.* To comply with the time or occasion.
- Tēm'po-riz'er**, *n.* One who temporizes; a time-server.
- Tēmt** (81), *v. t.* To entice to what is wrong; to lead into evil; to venture on. — *SYN.* To allure; seduce; solicit.
- Temp-tā'tion**, *n.* Act of tempting; state of being

tempted; that which tempts; trial.

**Tēpt'er**, *n.* One who tempts, or entices to evil.

**Tēn**, *a.* Twice five; nine and one; a decade. [held.]

**Tēn'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being

**Tē-nā'ciōus**, *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive; stubborn.

**Tē-nā'ciōus-ly**, *adv.* Firmly; adhesively.

**Tē-nāc'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being tenacious.

**Tēn'an-cy**, *n.* A holding or temporary possession of what belongs to another.

**Tēn'ant**, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements of another. — *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

**Tēn'ant-a-ble**, *a.* Fit to be rented. [tenants.]

**Tēn'ant-less**, *a.* Having no

**Tēn'ant-ry**, *n.* A body of tenants.

**Tēnd**, *v. t.* To watch; to guard; to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to wait on. — *v. i.* To move; to aim; to incline; to conduce.

**Tēnd'en-cy**, *n.* Drift; direction; inclination; course.

**Tēnd'er**, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger; an offer. — *v. t.* To offer.

**Tēn'der**, *a.* Easily impressed or injured; easily moved to pity, forgiveness, or favor. — *SYN.* Delicate; soft; mild; humane.

**Tēn'der-ly**, *adv.* Gently; kindly; softly; mildly.

**Tēn'der-loin**, *a.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.

**Tēn'der-ness**, *n.* Quality of being tender; softness; delicacy; kindness; soreness.

**Tēn'di-noūs**, *a.* Full of tendons; sinewy.

**Tēn'don**, *n.* A hard insensible cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

**Tēn'dril**, *n.* A spiral shoot or clasper of a vine.

**Tēn'e-ment**, *n.* A house or part of a house for the use of one family; an apartment; any permanent property that can be held.

**Tēn'et**, *n.* Opinion; principle; dogma; doctrine.

**Tēn'fold**, *a.* Ten times as many or much.

**Tēn'nis**, *n.* A play with racket and ball.

**Tēn'on**, *n.* That part of a

piece of wood which is cut to enter a mortise.

**Tēn'or** (155), *n.* General course; purport; higher kind of male voice.

**Tēnse**, *a.* [Lat. *tendere*, *tensus*, to stretch.] Strained tight. — *n.* Form or variation of a verb to express time.

**Tēnse'ness**, *n.* State of being tense; stiffness.

**Tēn'sion** (92), *n.* Act or degree of stretching; stiffness; elastic power.

**Tēnt**, *n.* A pavilion or portable lodge or canvas; a roll of lint or linen for surgical use. — *v. t.* To lodge in a tent; to cover with tents; to probe.

**Tēnta-cle**, *n.* An organ of certain insects for feeling or motion.

**Tēnt'a-tive**, *a.* Experimental.

**Tēnt'ed**, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.

**Tēnt'er**, *n.* A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. — *v. t.* To stretch on hooks.

**Tēnth**, *a.* The ordinal of ten. — *n.* One part in ten; a tithe.

**Tēnth'ly**, *adv.* In the tenth place.

**Tē-nū'i-ty**, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; subtilty.

**Tēn'u-ōus**, *a.* Thin; slender; small; rare; subtle.

**Tēn'ūre**, *n.* Act, right, or manner, of holding.

**Tēp'e-fac'tion**, *n.* Act of warning. [erately warni.]

**Tēp'e-ŷ**, *v. t.* To make mod-

**Tēp'id**, *a.* Moderately warm.

**Tēp'id-ness**, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

**Tēr'a-phim**, *n. pl.* Household deities. [tue tree.]

**Tēr'e-binth**, *n.* The turpency.

**Te-rēte'**, *a.* Cylindrical and slightly tapering.

**Tēr'gi-ver-sā'tion** (tēr'jī-), *n.* A shifting; subterfuge; fickleness.

**Tēr'm**, *n.* A boundary; limited time; word; condition; time of session. — *v. t.* To call; to name. [hence.]

**Tēr'ma-gan-cy**, *n.* Turbu-

**Tēr'ma-gant**, *n.* A brawling, turbulent woman. — *a.* Quarrelsome; shrewish.

**Tēr'mi-na-ble**, *a.* Capable of being bounded or ended.

**Tēr'mi-nal**, *a.* Ending; growing at, or forming, the end.

**Tēr'mi-nāte**, *v. t.* To set the limit to; to put an end to. — *SYN.* To limit; complete;

finish; bound. — *v. i.* To end; to close.

**Tēr'mi-nā'tion**, *n.* Limit; bound; end; result.

**Tēr'mi-nā'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to, or forming, a termination.

**Tēr'mi-nōl'o-gy**, *n.* A treatise on terms; terms used; nomenclature.

**Tēr'mi-nus**, *n. (pl. †Tēr'mi-nī, 147).* A boundary; a boundary-stone; either end of a railroad. [ant.]

**Tēr'mite** (140), *n.* The white

**Tēr'na-ry**, *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* Three.

**Tēr'rage** (18), *n.* A raised bank of earth; a row of houses on a raised site; a flat roof.

**†Tēr'rā Cōt'tā**. [It.] A kind of pottery made from fine clay.

**Tēr'ra-pin**, *n.* A large kind of turtle or tortoise.

**Ter-rā'que-ōus**, *a.* Composed of land and water.

**Ter-rēne'**, *a.* Relating to the earth.

**Ter-rēs'tri-al**, *a.* Belonging to the earth; earthly; sub-lunary.

**Tēr'ri-ble**, *a.* Fitted to excite terror. — *SYN.* Fearful; frightful; formidable; awful; shocking.

**Tēr'ri-bly**, *adv.* Frightfully.

**Tēr'ri-er**, *n.* A dog that pursues game into holes.

**Ter-rif'ic**, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; dreadful.

**Tēr'ri-fy**, *v. t.* To frighten.

**Tēr'ri-tō'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to territory.

**Tēr'ri-to-ry** (107), *n.* Extent of land within any jurisdiction; a tract of land at a distance from the parent country; a district of country not organized as a State.

**Tēr'ror**, *n.* Great fear; dread.

**Tēr'ror-ism**, *n.* A state impressing terror.

**Tēr'se**, *a.* Elegantly concise.

**Tēr'se'ly**, *adv.* Neatly and concisely.

**Tēr'se'ness**, *n.* Smoothness and compactness.

**Tēr'ti-an** (tēr'shan), *a.* Happening every third day. — *n.* A disease whose paroxysms return every third day.

**Tēr'ti-a-ry** (tēr'shi-a-rý), *a.* Third; of the third formation, rank, or order.

**Tēs'sel-āte**, *v. t.* To form into, or lay with, checkered work.

Tēs'sel-ā'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the making of it.

Tēs't, *n.* A cupel to try metals: critical examination or trial; standard. — *v. t.* To try by a fixed standard; to put to proof.

Tes-tā'cean, *n.* A shell-fish, especially mollusks.

Tes-tā'ceous, *a.* Having a hard, continuous shell, as the oyster or clam.

Tēs't'a-ment, *n.* A will; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.

Tēs't'a-mēt'a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or bequeathed by, a will or testament.

Tēs't'ate, *a.* Having made and left a will.

Tes-tā'tor, *n.* One who leaves a will.

Tes-tā'trix, *n.* A female testator.

Tēs'ter, *n.* Top covering of a bed; a flat canopy.

Tēs'ti-cle, *n.* A gland that secretes seminal fluid.

Tēs'ti-fy'er, *n.* One who testifies or bears witness.

Tēs'ti-fy, *v. i.* [Lat. *testificare*, from *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make.] To give testimony; to bear witness. — *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly.

Tēs'ti-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.

Tēs'ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A certificate of good character or conduct.

Tēs'ti-mo-ny, *n.* Affirmation in proof of some fact. — *SYN.* Evidence; proof.

Tēs'ti-ness, *n.* Peevishness.

Tēs'tū'di-nal, } *a.* Relat-

Tēs'tū'din'e-ous, } ing to, or resembling, the tortoise.

Tēs'ty, *a.* Peevish; fretful.

Tēt'a-nus, *n.* The locked-jaw.

Tête-a-tête (tāt-ā-tāt'), *n.* [Fr.] Lit., head to head; hence, private conversation; a form of sofa for two persons.

Tēth'er, *v. t.* To confine with a rope, as a horse. — *n.* A rope or chain to confine a beast in a field.

Tēt'ra-gon, *n.* A figure with four angles; a quadrangle.

Te-trā'go-nal, *a.* Having four sides and angles.

Tēt'ra-hē'dron, *n.* A solid figure inclosed by four equal triangles.



Te-trām'e-ter, *n.* A verse consisting of four measures.

Tēt'trā'eh, *n.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Te-trā'eh'ate, } *n.* Office or

Tēt'rā'eh-y, } jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Te-trās'tich, *n.* A poem of four verses.

Tēt'ra-sty'le, *n.* A building with four columns in front.

Tēt'ra-sy'l-la-ble, *n.* A word of four syllables.

Tēt'ter, *n.* A cutaneous disease, causing a troublesome itching.

Teū-tōn'ic, *a.* Relating to the Teutons, or ancient Germans.

Tew'el, *n.* An iron pipe in forges to receive the pipe of the bellows.

Tēxt, *n.* A passage of Scripture selected as the subject of discourse; composition on which a note is written.

Tēxt'-book, *n.* A manual of instruction; a school-book.

Tēxt'-hānd, *n.* A large kind of writing. [by weaving.]

Tēxt'ile, *a.* Woven; formed

Tēxt'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

Tēxt'u-al-ist, } *n.* One versed

Tēxt'u-a-rist, } in Scripture.

Tēxt'u-a-ry, } in Scripture.

Tēxt'ure, *n.* Manner of weaving; fabric formed by weaving.

Thān, *conj.* A particle expressing comparison.

Thāne, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon baron or dignitary.

Thānk, *v. t.* To express gratitude to for a favor.

Thānk'ful (139), *a.* Full of gratitude.

Thānk'ful-ly, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully. [tude.]

Thānk'ful-ness, *n.* Grati-

Thānk'less, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful. [tude.]

Thānk'less-ness, *n.* Ingrati-

Thānks, *n. pl.* Expression of gratitude.

Thānks'giv-ing, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day for publicly expressing gratitude to God.

Thānk'-wor'thy (-wŭr'thy),

*a.* Deserving thanks; meritorious.

Thāt (122), *pron.* referring to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote; the other; the former; who; which. — *conj.* introducing a cause or consequence.

Thāch, *n.* Straw for covering a roof. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or the like.

Thau'ma-tŭr'gy, *n.* Act of performing something wonderful.

Thāw, *v. i. or t.* To melt as ice or snow. — *n.* The melting of ice or snow.

The (122), *definite article*, or *definitive a.* denoting a particular person or thing.

Thē'a-ter } (151), *n.* A play-

Thē'a-tre } house; a place for dramatic exhibitions, &c.; region of operations of an army; a place of action or exhibition.

The-āt'ric, } *a.* Pertaining

The-āt'ric-al, } to, or suit-

The-āt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage.

Thēe, *pron.* objective case singular of *Thou*.

Thēft, *n.* A felonious taking of property; act of stealing; thing stolen. [ing to them.]

Thēir (thār), *a. pron.* Belong-

Thēirs, *a. pron.* Of them.

Thē'ism, *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, God.] Belief in a personal God.

Thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in a personal God.

The-ist'ic, } *a.* Pertaining

The-ist'ic-al, } to theism.

Thēm, *pron.* objective case of *They*.

Thēme, *n.* Subject or topic; essay; a radical verb.

Them-sēlves', *pron.*; *pl.* of *Himself*, *Herself*, or *Itself*.

Thēn, *adv.* At that time; afterward; therefore. — *conj.* In that case. [or time.]

Thēnce, *adv.* From that place

Thēnce'fōrth, } *adv.*

Thēnce'fōr'ward, } From that time onward.

The-ō'e-ra-cy (117), *n.* A government immediately directed by God.

Thē'o-crāt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to theocracy.

The-ōd'o-lite, *n.* An instrument used in surveying.

Thē'o-lō'gi-an, } *n.* One

The-ōl'o-gist, } versed in theology; a divine.

**Thē'o-lōg'ic,** } *a.* Pertain-  
**Thē'o-lōg'ic-al,** } ing to  
 theology.

**Thē-ōl'o-gize,** *v. t. or i.* To  
 render theological.

**Thē-ōl'o-gy,** *n.* The science  
 of God and divine things.

**Thē-ōr'bo,** *n.* A musical in-  
 strument like a large lute.

**Thē'o-rem,** *n.* A statement  
 of a principle to be demon-  
 strated.

**Thē'o-rēt'ic,** } *a.* Pertain-  
**Thē'o-rēt'ic-al,** } ing to, or  
 depending on, theory; specu-  
 lative; not practical.

**Thē'o-rēt'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* In  
 theory. [theorizing.]

**Thē'o-rist,** *n.* One given to  
**Thē'o-rize,** *v. i.* To form theo-  
 ries; to speculate.

**Thē'o-ry** (141), *n.* Specula-  
 tion; scheme; science as dis-  
 tinct from art.

**Thē-ōs'o-phy,** *n.* A direct as  
 distinguished from a revealed  
 knowledge of God.

**Thēr'a-peu'tic,** *a.* Pertain-  
 ing to the healing art; cur-  
 ative. [place.]

**Thère** (thâr, 10), *adv.* In that  
**Thère'a-bout,** *adv.* Near  
 that place or number.

**Thère-âf'ter,** *adv.* After that.  
**Thère-âf't,** *adv.* At that place;  
 on that account.

**Thère-by'**, *adv.* By that; for  
 that cause.

**Thère'fōre** (thēr'fōr or thâr'-  
 fōr), *adv.* For this or that  
 reason; consequently.

**Thère-frōm'**, *adv.* From this  
 or that. [this.]

**Thère-in'**, *adv.* In that  
**Thère-in-to'**, *adv.* Into that,  
 or that place.

**Thère-ōf'** (-ōff' or -ōv'), *adv.*  
 Of that or this. [this.]

**Thère-on'**, *adv.* On that or  
**Thère-to'**, } *adv.* To that  
**Thère-un-to'**, } or this.

**Thère-un'der,** *adv.* Under  
 that or this.

**Thère-up-on'**, *adv.* Upon  
 that or this.

**Thère-with'** (-with' or -with'),  
*adv.* With that or this.

**Thère-with-al'**, *adv.* Over  
 and above that.

**Thēr'mal,** *a.* Warm; tepid.

**Ther-mōm'e-ter,** *n.* [Gr.  
*thermē*, heat, and *metron*,  
 measure.] An instrument for  
 measuring temperature.

**Thēr'mo-mē'tric-al,** *a.* Per-  
 taining to a thermometer.

**†The-sau'rus,** *n.* A treasury;  
 a storehouse of information.

**Thēse,** *pron.*; *pl.* of *This*.

**†Thē'sis,** *n.* (*pl.* Thē'sēs, 147),  
 A theme; an essay.

**Thē'ur-gy,** *n.* Art of doing  
 supernatural things; magic.

**They,** *pron.*; *pl.* of *He*, *She*,  
 or *It*.

**Thick,** *a.* Not thin; dense;  
 close; gross. — *adv.* Close-  
 ly; in quick succession. — *n.*  
 The thickest part.

**Thick'en** (thīk'n), *v. t. or i.*  
 To make or become thick.

**Thick'et,** *n.* A collection of  
 trees or shrubs closely set.

**Thick'ish,** *a.* Rather thick.

**Thick'ly,** *adv.* Closely;  
 densely; deeply.

**Thick'ness,** *n.* The state of  
 being thick; denseness.

**Thick'sët,** *a.* Close planted;  
 having a short, thick body.

**Thiēf** (142), *n.* One who steals.

**Thiēve,** *v. i.* To steal or  
 practice theft; to pilfer.

**Thiēv'cr-y,** *n.* The practice  
 of stealing; theft.

**Thiēv'ish,** *a.* Given to theft.

**Thiēv'ish-ly,** *adv.* By theft.

**Thigh** (thī), *n.* Part of the  
 leg above the knee.

**Thills,** *n. pl.* Shafts of a  
 wagon or other carriage.

**Thim'ble,** *n.* A metal cap for  
 the finger in sewing.

**Thin,** *a.* Not thick; lean; slender;  
 slight. — *v. t.* To make  
 thin or thinner; to dilute;  
 to attenuate; to rarefy.

**Thine,** *a.* Belonging to thee.

**Thing,** *n.* An inanimate ob-  
 ject; whatever exists; event  
 or action.

**Think,** *v. i. or t.* [*imp.* & *p.*  
*p.* **THOUGHT**.] To have  
 ideas; to reflect; to meditate;  
 to imagine; to judge.

**Think'er,** *n.* One who thinks.

**Think'ing,** *n.* Imagination;  
 judgment. — *a.* Having the  
 faculty of thought.

**Thin'ly,** *adv.* In a thin or  
 scattered manner.

**Thin'ness,** *n.* State of being  
 thin; slenderness; tenuity.

**Third,** *a.* Next after the second. — *n.* A third part;  
 an interval of three tones in  
 music; (*pl.*) the third part  
 of an estate, to which a widow  
 is entitled by law. [place.]

**Third'ly,** *adv.* In the third

**Thirst,** *n.* Desire of drink;  
 eager desire; longing. — *v. i.*  
 To feel a want of drink; to  
 long. [ing thirsty.]

**Thirst'i-ness,** *n.* State of be-  
 longing.

**Thirst'y,** *a.* Suffering from

the want of drink; dry;  
 parched; very desirous.

**Thir'teen,** *a.* Ten and three.

**Thir'teenth,** *a.* Ordinal of  
 thirteen; third after tenth.

**Thir'ti-eth,** *a.* Next after the  
 29th; being one of 30 equal  
 parts of a thing.

**Thir'ty,** *a.* Thrice ten.

**This,** *pron.* (*pl.* Thēse.) De-  
 noting something present or  
 near in place or time.

**This'tle** (this'tl), *n.* A prickly  
 plant of several genera.

**Thith'er,** *adv.* To that place,  
 point, or result

**Thith'er-ward,** *adv.* Toward  
 that place.

**Thöle,** *n.* A pin in the gun-  
 wale of a boat, to keep the  
 oar in place.

**Thöng,** *n.* A strap of leather  
 for fastening any thing.

**Tho-rac'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to  
 the thorax, or chest. [chest.]

**†Thö'rāx,** *n.* Cavity of the

**Thörn,** *n.* A prickly tree or  
 shrub; a spine; a prickle.

**Thörn'y,** *a.* Full of thorns;  
 sharp; perplexing.

**Thör'ough** (thür'ō), *a.* Pass-  
 ing through; complete.

**Thör'ough-fāre** (thür'o-), *n.*  
 A passage quite through.

**Thör'ough-ly** (thür'o-), *adv.*  
 Completely.

**Thör'ough-pāced** (thür'o-  
 pist), *a.* Perfect in what is  
 undertaken; complete.

**Thör'ough-wort** (thür'o-  
 wurt), *n.* A medicinal plant;  
 boneset.

**Thöse,** *pron.*; *pl.* of *That*.

**Thou,** *pron.* denoting the per-  
 son addressed.

**Thöugh** (thö), *adv.* & *conj.*  
 Granting; admitting; allow-  
 ing; however.

**Thöught** (thawt), *imp.* & *p. p.*  
 of *Think*. — *n.* That which  
 the mind thinks; idea; con-  
 ception; reflection; notion.

**Thöught'ful** (thawt'-), *a.*  
 Given to thought; contem-  
 plative; meditative.

**Thöught'ful-ly** (thawt'-), *adv.*  
 With contemplation.

**Thöught'ful-ness** (thawt'-), *n.*  
 State or quality of being  
 thoughtful.

**Thöught'less** (thawt'-), *a.* Un-  
 thinking; heedless; careless.

**Thöught'less-ly** (thawt'-),  
*adv.* Without thought;  
 heedlessly; stupidly.

**Thöught'less-ness** (thawt'-),  
*n.* Want of thought; heed-  
 lessness.

Thou'sand, *a.* or *n.* Ten hundred. [thousaud.

Tau'sandth, *a.* Ordinal of Thra't'dôm (131), *n.* Sla-Thra't'dôm } very; bondage; servitude.

Thrásh, *v. t.* To beat out grain from; to beat soundly.

Thrásh'er, *n.* One who thrashes grain; a large species of shark.

Thréad, *n.* A small twist of silk, cotton, flax, &c.; a filament. — *v. t.* To put a thread in; to pass through.

Thréad'báre, *a.* Worn out; common; trite; stale.

Thréat, *n.* Denunciation of ill; menace.

Thréat'en (thréat'n), *v. t.* To alarm with the promise or prospect of evil; to menace.

Thréat'en-ing, *a.* Indicating a threat or some danger; imminent; impending.

Three, *a.* or *n.* Two and one.

Thre'fold, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

Three'pence (thrip'ens), *n.* A coin worth three pennies.

Three'pen-ny (thrip'en-ný), *a.* Worth three pence only; poor; mean. [ty; sixty.

Three'seóre, *a.* Thrice twenty.

Thresh, *v. t.* To thresh.

Thresh'old, *n.* The door sill; entrance; gate.

Threw (thry), *imp.* of Throw.

Thrice, *adv.* Three times.

Thrid, *v. t.* To slide or pass through; to thread.

Thrift, *n.* Wise management; economy; prosperity.

Thrift'i-ly, *adv.* With wise or successful economy.

Thrift'i-ness, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry.

Thrift'less, *a.* Extravagant; prodigal; profuse.

Thrift'y, *a.* Thriving by industry. — *SYN.* Frugal; careful; economical.

Thrill, *v. t.* To pierce. — *v. i.* To feel a sharp tingling sensation. — *n.* A warbling; a shivering or sharp tingling sensation.

Thrive, *v. i.* [imp. THRIVED; *p. p.* THRIVED, THRIVEN.] To prosper by industry; to flourish.

Thriv'ing (133), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.

Throat (18), *n.* Fore part of the neck; something resembling the fore part of the neck.

Thrób, *v. i.* To beat forcibly,

as the heart or pulse; to palpitate. — *n.* A strong pulsation. [guish; agony.

Thróe, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish.

Thróne, *n.* A royal seat; a chair of state; seat of a bishop. — *v. t.* To place on a throne.

Thróng, *n.* [A.-S., fr. *thringan*, to press.] A crowd of people; a multitude. — *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together.

Thró't'tle, *n.* The windpipe. — *v. i.* or *t.* To choke.

Through (thru), *prep.* From end to end of; by means of. — *adv.* From one end or side to the other; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.

Through-out' (thru-out'), *prep.* Quite through. — *adv.* In every part.

Thrów, *old imp.* of Thrive.

Thrów, *v. t.* [imp. THREW; *p. p.* THROWN.] To fling; to cast; to toss; to hurl; to send; to turn; to twist. — *n.* A cast; a fall.

Thrów'ster, *n.* One who throws or twists silk.

Thrúm, *n.* End of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn. — *v. t.* To insert tufts in. — *v. i.* To play coarsely or rudely on an instrument.

Thrúsh, *n.* A singing bird; ulcers in the mouth.

Thrust, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* THRUST.] To push or drive with force; to urge; to stab. — *n.* A violent push.

Thúg, *n.* One of a religious association of robbers and assassins in India.

Thúmb (thúm), *n.* The short thick finger. — *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

Thúmp, *v. t.* or *i.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. — *n.* A heavy, dull blow.

Thúnder, *n.* The sound which follows lightning. — *v. i.* To discharge electrical fluid with noise. [lightning.

Thúnder-bólt, *n.* A shaft of lightning.

Thúnder-cláp, *n.* Sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

Thúnder-show'er, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder. [ished; amazed.

Thúnder-strúck, *a.* Astonished.

Thúrs'day, *n.* The fifth day of the week. [this manner.

Thús (123, 124), *adv.* So; in

Thwáck, *v. t.* To beat; to bang. — *n.* A heavy blow; a thump.

Thwart, *v. t.* To cross; to oppose. — *a.* Being across.

Thý, *a.* Belonging to thee.

Thýme (tim, 97), *n.* A fragrant plant.

Thý-sélf', *pron.* An emphasized form of *Thou*.

Ti-á'rà (140), *n.* A head-dress or diadem.

the pope's tiar'le

Tib'i-al, *a.* Relating to the large bone of the leg.

Tick, *n.* Credit; an insect; a slight noise; a case for feathers. — *v. i.* To run upon credit; to make a small noise, as a watch.

Tick'en, } *n.* Cloth for bed-ticking; } ticks.

Tick'et, *n.* A piece of paper entitling to some right or privilege. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish by a ticket.

Tick'le, *v. t.* To excite a peculiar thrilling sensation by the touch; to please. — *v. i.* To feel, or to excite, a thrilling sensation by the touch.

Tick'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch.

Tid'al, *a.* Relating to tides.

Tid'bit, *n.* A delicate piece of any thing eatable; a dainty.

Tide, *n.* The ebb or flow of the waters of the ocean. — *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream.

Tides'man (143), } *n.* An of-Tide-wáit'er, } fier who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

Ti'di-ly, *adv.* With neatness and simplicity.

Ti'di-ness (135), *n.* Neatness and simplicity.

Ti'dings, *n. pl.* News; intelligence; information.

Ti'dy, *a.* Neat and simple. — *n.* A pinafore; a cover for the back of a chair, &c.

Tie (134), *v. t.* To bind; to fasten. — *n.* A knot; an obligation; bond; restraint; equality, as of votes.

Tiër, *n.* One of two or more rows, one above another.



Tiara.



**Tiërce** (or *tërss*), *n.* A cask or measure holding forty-two wine gallons.

**Tiff**, *n.* A small draught of liquor; a fit of anger.

**Tiff'fa-ny**, *n.* A kind of very thin silk.

**Ti'ger**, *n.*  
An Asiatic  
beast of  
prey.



Tiger.

**Tight** (tít),  
*a.* [O. Eng.  
*tíht*, tied,  
p. p. of *tíe*,  
to bind.]

Compact; close; tense; parsimonious; intoxicated.

**Tight'en** (tít'n), *v. t.* To make tight or more tight.

**Tight'ly** (-tít'-), *adv.* Closely; compactly.

**Tight'ness** (tít'-), *n.* Quality of being tight; compactness.

**Tigress**, *n.* A female tiger.

**Tile**, *n.* A clown; a dog.

**Til'bu-ry**, *n.* A kind of gig without a top.

**Tile**, *n.* A thin piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, &c.; a hat. — *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

**Till**, *n.* A money box in a shop. — *prep.* Up to the time of; until. — *v. t.* To plow and dress, as land; to cultivate.

**Till'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tilled.

**Till'age**, *n.* Culture of land.

**Til'er**, *n.* Handle of a rudder; a husbandman; sprout from a root or stump. — *v. i.* To put forth sprouts from the root or stump.

**Tilt**, *n.* A tent or awning; a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer; inclination forward. — *v. t.* To incline; to thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge. — *v. i.* To thrust with a lance; to fight; to lean or fall.

**Tilt'häm'mer**, *n.* A heavy hammer in iron works.

**Tim'ber**, *n.* Wood for building, for tools, furniture, &c.; a beam. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

**Tim'brel**, *n.* A kind of drum.

**Time**, *n.* A particular part of duration; season; age; period; the present life; repetition; measure of sound. — *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion; to mark the time of.

**Time'-keep'er**, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-piece.

**Time'less**, *a.* Untimely; unseasonable.

**Time'ly**, *a.* In good time; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; in good time.

**Time'-piece**, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-keeper.

**Time'-serv'er**, *n.* One who complies with the times; a temporizer; a triumper.

**Time'-serv'ing**, *a.* Obsequiously complying with prevailing opinions; temporizing.

**Time'-wörn**, *a.* Worn by long use.

**Tim'id**, *a.* Wanting courage. — *SYN.* Fearful; timorous; cowardly; pusillanimous.

**Ti-mid'i-ty**, { *n.* Want of  
**Tim'id-ness**, } courage.

**Tim'id-ly**, *adv.* In a timid manner; without courage.

**Tim'o-roüs**, *a.* Fearful; timid.

**Tim'o-roüs-ly**, *adv.* With fear.

**Tin**, *n.* A soft white metal; a thin plate of iron covered with tin; (*colloq.*) cash. — *v. t.* To cover with tin.

**Tine'al**, *n.* Crude borax.

**Tinet'ure**, *n.* Spirituous solution of a substance; tinge or shade of color; slight taste superadded. — *v. t.* To tinge; to imbue.

**Tin'der**, *n.* Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark. [*der*].

**Tin'der-box**, *n.* A box for tinders.

**Tine**, *n.* A tooth or prong.

**Tin'-foil**, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

**Ting**, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to tinkle.

**Tinge** (133), *n.* A color; dye; tincture; slight taste. — *v. t.* To color; to dye; to stain; to imbue.

**Tin'gle** (ting'gl), *v. i.* To feel a sharp thrilling or pricking sensation.

**Tink'er**, *n.* One who mends vessels of metal. — *v.* To mend, as metal wares.

**Tinkle**, *v. i.* To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal.

**Tink'ling**, *n.* A small, quick, sharp metallic sound.

**Tin'man**, { *n.* One who deals  
**Tin'ner**, } in tin. [*tin*].

**Tin'ny**, *a.* Relating to, or like, **Tin'sel** (130). [*Fr. étincelle*, a spark, from Lat. *scintilla*].

A shining material, more gay than valuable. — *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess. — *v. t.* (130) To adorn with tinsel.

**Tint**, *n.* A slight coloring. — *v. t.* To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.

**Tin'y**, *a.* Very small; minute.

**Tip**, *n.* The end; the point. — *v. t.* To form a point upon; to lower one end of, as of a cart. [*for the neck*].

**Tip'pet**, *n.* A covering of fur  
**Tip'ple**, *v. i.* To drink strong  
liquors habitually.

**Tip'pler**, *n.* An habitual drinker of strong liquors.

**Tip'staff**, *n.* A constable.

**Tip'sy**, *a.* Partially intoxicated; half drunk.

**Tip'toe**, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.

**Ti-räde**, *n.* A strain or flight of violent invective or declamation.

**Tire**, *n.* A row or rank; a band of iron for a wheel. — *v. t.* or *i.* To weary or become weary.

**Tired**, *a.* Fatigued; weary.

**Tire'some**, *a.* Tedious; fatiguing; wearisome. [*ness*].

**Tire'some-ness**, *n.* Tedious-

**Tis'sue** (tish'shy), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; union or texture of anatomical elements; a connected series. [*mouse*].

**Tit**, *n.* A small horse; a tit-bit.

**Tit'bit**, *n.* See *Tidbit*.

**Tit'h'a-ble**, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

**Tithe**, *n.* Tenth of any thing. — *v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth.

**Tith'ing-män** (143), *n.* A parish officer; a kind of constable.

**Tit'il-läte**, *v. t.* To tickle.

**Tit'il-lä'tion**, *n.* Act of tickling; any slight pleasure.

**Tit'le**, *n.* An inscription; right; appellation of honor. — *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. [*ble*].

**Tit'led**, *a.* Having a title; no-

**Tit'le-page**, *n.* The page of a book which contains its title.

**Tit'mouse** (143), *n.* A small perching bird.

**Tit'ter**, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth, or with restraint.

**Tit'ter**, { *n.* A restrained  
**Tit'ter-ing**, } laugh.

**Tit'tle**, *n.* A minute part; a point; a dot; a jot.

**Tit'tle-tät'tle**, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; an idle talker.

**Tit'u-lar**, *a.* Existing in name only; nominal. — *n.* One invested with a title.

**Tit'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* Nominally.  
**Tit'u-la-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title; nominal.

**To**, *prep.* indicating approach and arrival, or motion, course, or tendency.

**Toad** (18), *n.* A small well-known reptile.

**Toad'stool**, *n.* A fungous plant; a mushroom.

**Toast**, *v. t.* To dry and seorch at the fire; to drink to the health or in honor of. — *n.* Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment, &c., honored by drinking.

**To-bæ'e'co**, *n.* A plant used for smoking and chewing.

**To-bæ'e'co-nist**, *n.* A dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.

**Tœ'sin**, *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *toquer*, to touch, strike, and *sein*, a bell.] An alarm-bell.

**Tod**, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds.

**To-dā'y**, *n.* This present day. — *adv.* On this day.

**Tœd'le**, *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child.

**Tœd'y**, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

**Tœ** (133, 140), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot. — *v. t.* (133) To touch with the toes.

**To-gêth'er**, *adv.* In the same place or time; in company.

**Tœg'gle-joint**, *n.* An elbow or knee joint.

**Toil**, *v. i.* To work hard. — *n.* (126) Hard labor; a net or snare.

**Toil'et**, *n.* A dressing-table; dress; attire.

**Toil'some**, *a.* Laborious; wearisome.

**Toil'some-ness**, *n.* Laboriousness.

**To-kā'y**, *n.* Wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.

**Tœ'ken** (tœ'kn), *n.* Something intended to represent another thing. — **SYN.** Sign; note; symbol; badge.

**Tœld**, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Tell*.

**Tœle**, *v. t.* To allure by bait.

**Tœl'er-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being endured; passable.

**Tœl'er-a-bly**, *adv.* Moderately well; passably.

**Tœl'er-ance**, *n.* Act of enduring; toleration.

**Tœl'er-ant**, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.

**Tœl'er-ate**, *v. t.* To allow by not hindering; to suffer.

**Tœl'er-ation**, *n.* Act of tolerating; sufferance.

**Tœil** (123), *n.* A tax for some liberty or privilege; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung slowly. — *v. i.* or *t.* To ring with slow and uniform strokes.

**Tœll'-bridge**, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing.

**Tœll'-gate**, *n.* A gate where toll is paid. [takes toll.]

**Tœll'-gâth'er-er**, *n.* One who tolls.

**Tœll'-house**, *n.* A house where toll is taken.

**Tœm'a-hawk**, *n.* An Indian war-hatchet. — *v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

**To-mă'to**, or **To-mă'to** (*pl.* **To-mă'tœs**, mă'- or mă'-, 140), *n.* A garden-plant and its fruit.

**Tœmb** (tœm), *n.* A grave; a vault for the dead.

**Tœm'boy**, *n.* A romping girl.

**Tœmb'stone** (tœm'ston), *n.* A stone at a grave. [unc.]

**Tœme**, *n.* A ponderous volume.

**To-mœr-rœw**, *n.* Day after the present. — *adv.* On the day after this.

**Tœm'tit**, *n.* The titmouse.

**Tœn**, *n.* Prevailing fashion.

**Tœn** (tœn), *n.* Weight of 2000 gross, or 2240 pounds; 40 cubic feet.

**Tœne**, *n.* Sound or character of a sound; intiction; whine; strength; vigor; spirit. — *v. t.* To utter with a kind of whine; to tune.

**Tœngs**, *n. pl.* Instrument to handle fire or heated metals, and for other purposes.

**Tœngue** (tœng), *n.* The organ of taste and speech, or something resembling it; a language; speech.

**Tœngue'-tied**, *a.* Unable to speak freely.

**Tœn'ie**, *a.* Increasing strength; relating to tones or sounds. — *n.* A medicine that increases the strength.

**To-night'** (-nīt'), *n.* This very night. — *adv.* On this very night.

**Tœn'nage** (tœn'ej), *n.* Amount of tons carried in a vessel; duty by the ton.

**Tœn'sil**, *n.* One of two glands in the throat.

**Tœn'sure** (-shyr), *n.* Act of shaving the crown of the head; state of being shorn.

**Tœn-tine'** (-teen'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.

**Tœd**, *adv.* Over; more than enough; also.

**Tœdk**, *imp.* of *Take*.

**Tœol**, *n.* An instrument of manual operation; a hireling.

**Tœot**, *v. i.* To make a peculiar sound.

**Tœoth** (143), *n.* A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing; a tine or prong. — *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth. [the teeth.]

**Tœoth'æche** (-æk), *n.* A pain in

**Tœoth'-edge**, *n.* Sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of keen acids.

**Tœoth'less**, *a.* Wanting teeth.

**Tœoth'-pick**, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth.

**Tœoth'some**, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable.

**Tœp**, *n.* The highest part; platform round the head of the lower mast; a toy. — *v. i.* or *t.* To tip; to cap; to rise above or aloft; to excel.

**To'parch**, *n.* The principal man in a place.

**Tœ'pâz**, *n.* A precious stone of a yellowish color.

**Tœpe**, *v. i.* To drink to excess.

**Tœper**, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

**Tœ'phet**, *n.* Hell.

**Tœp'ie**, *n.* Subject of discourse; a matter treated of.

**Tœp'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a place; limited; local.

**Tœp'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a topical manner.

**Tœp'-knœt** (-nœt), *n.* An ornamental bow worn by women on the head.

**Tœp'mâst**, *n.* The mast next above the lower mast.

**Tœp'mœst**, *a.* Uppermost; highest. [on topography.]

**To-pœg'ra-pher**, *n.* A writer

**Tœp'o-grâph'ie**, } *a.* De-

**Tœp'o-grâph'ie-al**, } scrip-

tive of a place.

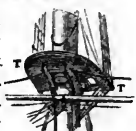
**To-pœg'ra-phy**, *n.* Minute delineation and description of any place or region.

**Tœp'ping**, *a.* Rising above; surpassing; proud.

**Tœp'ple**, *v. i.* To fall or pitch forward; to tumble down.

**Tœp'sy-târ'vy**, *a.* With the head downward; upside down.

**Tœrch**, *n.* A light made of some combustible substance; a flambeau.



**Tôrçh'-light** (-lit), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.

**Tôre**, *imp.* of *Tear*.

**Tôr'ment**, *n.* Extreme pain.

**Tôr'mént', v. t.** To put to extreme pain, or anguish.

**Tôr'mént'er, } n.** One who

**Tôr'mént'or, } torments.**

**Tôr'n**, *p. p.* of *Tear*.

**Tôr'ná'do, n.** A violent gust of wind; a hurricane.

**Tôr-pé'do, n.** A fish having electric power; an engine for blowing up ships; a small explosive firework.

**Tôr'pid, a.** Having lost motion or the power of feeling. — **SYN.** Numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.

**Tôr'pid'i-ty, } n.** Numbness;

**Tôr'pid'-ness, } insensibility;**

**dullness; sluggishness; in-**

**activity.**

**Tôr'por, n.** Numbness; dull-

**ness; sluggishness.**

**Tôr're-fac-tion, n.** The act of

**roasting or scorching.**

**Tôr're-fy, v. t.** To parch; to

**roast; to scorch.**

**Tôr'rent, n.** A violent stream

**Tôr'ríd, a.** Burning; violent-

**ly hot; parched.**

**Tôr'sion, n.** Act of twisting;

**force with which a thing un-**

**twists.**

**Tôrt, n.** Wrong; injury done.

**Tôr'tious (tôr'shus), a.** Done

**by wrong; injurious.**

**Tôr'toise**

(tôr'tis,

35), *n.*

[From

Lat. *tor-*

*tus*,

twisted, crooked, — from its

crooked feet.] A reptile in-

closed in a hard, scaly case.

**Tôrt'-ous, a.** Twisted;

wreathed; winding; deceit-

ful.

**Tôrt'ure, n.** Extreme pain;

anguish of body or mind;

torment. — *v. t.* To inflict ex-

trême pain upon; to torment.

**Tô'ry, n.** An advocate for royal

power; a conservative.

**Tô'ry-ism, n.** The principles

of Tories.

**Tôss, v. t.** To throw with the

hand; to throw upward, or

with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll

and tumble; to writhe. — *n.*

Act of tossing.

**Tô'tal, a.** Whole; complete;

entire. — *n.* The whole sum

or amount.

**To-tál'i-ty, n.** The wholsum,

quantity, or amount.

**Tô'tal-ly, adv.** Wholly; com-

pletely; entirely.

**Tôte, v. t.** To carry or bear.

[*Southern States.*]

**Tôt'ter, v. i.** To shake so as to

threaten to fall; to vacillate.

**Tôt'tle, v. i.** To toddle.

**Tôuch, v. t.** To come in con-

tact with; to reach to; to

feel; to affect; to treat slight-

ly. — *n.* Contact; sense of

feeling; feature.

**Tôuch'i-ness, n.** Peevishness.

**Tôuch'ing, a.** Adapted to affect

the feelings.

**Tôuch'ing-ly, adv.** Pathetic-

ally.

**Tôuch'-me-nôt', n.** A plant.

**Tôuch'-stône, n.** A stone used

to ascertain the purity of

gold or silver by the streak

it leaves on it; any criterion

or test.

**Tôuch'-wôdd, n.** Decayed

wood that easily takes fire.

**Tôuch'y, a.** Peevish; irri-

table; irascible.

**Tôugh (tûf), a.** Flexible but

not brittle; firm; strong;

stiff; severe; violent.

**Tôugh'en (tûf'n), v. t.** To

make tough. — *v. i.* To grow

tough or tougher.

**Tôugh'ly (tûf'-), adv.** In a

tough manner.

**Tôugh'ness (tûf'-), n.** Flexi-

bility with firmness of cohe-

sion; tenacity.

**Tou-pee', n.** A small wig.

**Tôur (tôor), n.** A journey in

a circuit; turn of duty. —

**SYN.** Circuit; excursion;

jaunt; journey

**Tôur'ist (tôor'ist), n.** One who

makes a tour.

**Tôur'na-ment (tôor'-), n.** A

mock-fight or martial sport

on horseback.

**Tôur'ni-quét (-két), n.** A sur-

gical bandage which is tight-

ened by a screw.

**Touse, v. t.** To pull and haul.

**Tôw, n.** Coarse and broken

part of flax or hemp. — *v.*

*t.* To draw through the

water by a rope.

**Tôw'age, n.** Act of towing;

price for towing.

**Tô'ward (tô'ard), } prep.** In

**Tô'wards (tô'ardz), }** the di-

rection of; with respect to;

near by.

**Tô'ward, a.** Ready to do or

learn; apt; docile; teachable;

tractable.

**Tô'ward-ly, a.** Ready to learn

or to do; tractable.

**Tow'el, n.** A cloth for wiping

the hands, and for other pur-

poses.

**Tow'er, n.** A high edifice; a

citadel. — *v. i.* To be lofty;

to soar aloft.

**Tow'er-ing, a.** Very high;

elevated; soaring.

**Tôw'-line, } n.** A rope used

**Tôw'-rope, }** for towing a

ship, &c.

**Town, n.** A large collection of

houses; the inhabitants.

**Town'ship, n.** Territory or

district of a town.

**Towng'man (143), n.** One of

the same town.

**Town'-talk (-tawk), n.** Com-

mon talk of a place.

**Tôx'i-ôl'o-gy, n.** The science

which treats of poisons.

**Toy, n.** A plaything; a trifle;

folly; sport. — *v. t.* To dally

amorously; to trifle.

**Tôy'ish, a.** Given to dallying.

**Tôy'man (143), n.** One who

deals in toys.

**Tôy'-shôp, n.** A shop where

toys are sold.

**Trâce, n.** A footprint; a

track; a vestige; mark;

token; (*pl.*) the straps of a

harness for drawing. — *v. t.*

To delineate by marks; to

follow by footprints or some

other mark.

**Trâce'a-ble (133), a.** Capable

of being traced.

**Trâ'cer-y, n.** Ornamental

work in architecture.

**†Trâ'che-â, n.** The windpipe.

**Trâ'ck (127), n.** A footstep;

mark left by something pass-

ing; path; road, as of a rail-

way. — *v. t.* To follow by

traces.

**Trâ'ck'less, a.** Having no

track; untrodden.

**Trâ'et, n.** Region of indefinite

extent; a short treatise, esp.

one on practical religion.

**Trâ'et'a-ble, a.** Easily man-

aged; docile.

**Trâ'et'a-bil'i-ty, } n.** State

**Trâ'et'a-ble-ness, }** or qual-

ity of being manageable.

**Trâ'et'a-bly, adv.** With ready

compliance.

**Trâ'et'ate, n.** A treatise.

**Trâ'et'le, a.** Capable of being

drawn out in length; ductile.

**Trâ'e-tîl'i-ty, n.** Capacity of

being drawn out in length.

**Trâ'e'tion, n.** Act of drawing.

**Trâ'e'tive, a.** Serving to draw;

attracting.

**Trâ'de, n.** Commerce; traffic;

business; calling; occupa-

tion; men of the same occu-



Tortoise.


patation. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; to traffic; to deal. [trade.]  
**Trād'er**, *n.* One engaged in Trades'man (143), *n.* A shop-keeper.  
**Trāde'-wind**, *n.* A periodical wind in or near the torrid zone.  
**Tra di'tion** (-dīsh/un'), *n.* Delivery; oral account transmitted from father to son.  
**Tra-di'tion-al** } (-dīsh/un-),  
**Tra-di'tion-a-ry** } *a.* De-  
 livered or communicated by tradition.  
**Tra-di'tion-al-ly** (-dīsh/un-), *adv.* By tradition.  
**Tra-dūce'**, *v. t.* To defame; to slander; to vilify; to calumniate.  
**Tra-dū'cer**, *n.* One who traduces; a calumniator.  
**Tra-dū'ction**, *n.* Derivation; transportation.  
**Tra-dū'e'tive**, *a.* Capable of being deduced.  
**Trāf'fic** (128), *n.* Dealing for purposes of any kind. — **SYN.** Commerce; trade; barter. — *v. i.* (128) To buy and sell; to barter; to trade.  
**Trāf'fick-er** (128), *n.* A trader.  
**Tra-gē'di-an**, *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedies.  
**Trāg'e-dy**, *n.* A dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue; a fatal and mournful event.  
**Trāg'ie**, } *a.* Relating to  
**Trāg'ie-al**, } tragedy; fatal;  
 calamitous; mournful.  
**Trāg'ie-al-ly**, *adv.* With a fatal event; mournfully.  
**Trāg'i-cōm'e-dy**, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.  
**Trāg'i-cōm'ie**, } *a.* Par-  
**Trāg'i-cōm'ie-al**, } taking  
 of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.  
**Trāil**, *v. t. or i.* To draw along the ground. — *n.* Scent left on the ground; a track; any thing drawn along.  
**Trāin**, *v. t.* To draw along; to trail; to allure; to exercise; to discipline; to educate, or bring up. — *n.* Something drawn along: trail; tail; retinue; procession; line, as of cars; series; process. [being trained.]  
**Trāin'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of **Trāin'-bānds**, *n. pl.* Militia.  
**Trāin'-bēar'er**, *n.* One who holds up a train.  
**Trāin'-oil**, *n.* Oil obtained

from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.  
**Trāipse**, *v. i.* To walk stultishly or carelessly.  
**Trāit**, *n.* A stroke; a marked feature or peculiarity.  
**Trāi'tor**, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust; one guilty of treason.  
**Trāi'tor-ōus**, *a.* Treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; disloyal. [tor.]  
**Trāi'tress**, *n.* A female traitor.  
**Tra-jēt'**, *v. t.* To throw or cast through.  
**Tra-jē'ction**, *n.* A throwing or casting through or across.  
**Tra-jēt'o-ry**, *n.* A curve which a moving body describes in space.  
**Trāl'a-ti'tious** (-tīsh/us), *a.* Metaphorical; figurative.  
**Trām**, *n.* A coal-wagon, or one of the rails on which it runs.  
**Trām'mel**, *n.* A shackle; a hook. — *v. t.* (130) To catch; to shackle; to confine; to hamper.  
**Tra-mōn'tane**, or **Trām'on-tāne**, *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.  
**Trāmp**, *v. t. or i.* To tread; to travel. — *n.* A foot-traveller; a tramp.  
**Trāmp'er**, *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant. [foot.]  
**Trām'ple**, *v. t.* To tread under  
**Trānce**, *n.* [From Lat *transire*, a passage, fr. *transire*, to pass over.] A state of insensibility; catalepsy; ecstasy.  
**Trān'quil** (trānk/wil), *a.* Quiet; calm; peaceful; undisturbed.  
**Trān'quil-ize** } (129), *v. t.* To  
**Trān'quil-lize**, } quiet;  
 to render calm; to allay.  
**Trān'quil-li-ty** (129), *n.* Quietness; a calm state.  
**Trān'quil-ly**, *adv.* Peacefully; quietly; calmly.  
**Trans-āct'**, *v. t.* To do; to perform; to conduct.  
**Trans-āc'tion**, *n.* Performance; management; act or affair. [transacts.]  
**Trans-āct'or**, *n.* One who  
**Trans-ālp'ine**, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.  
**Trāns'at-lān'tie**, *a.* Being beyond, or on the other side of, the Atlantic.  
**Trans-scēnd'**, *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed; to outdo; to excel.

**Trān-scēnd'en'ce**, } *n.* State  
**Trān-scēnd'en-cy**, } of being  
 transcendent; supereminent.  
**Trān-scēnd'ent**, *a.* Surpassing; pre-eminent.  
**Trān-scēnd'ent'al**, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; vague and illusive.  
**Trān-scēnd'ent-ly**, *adv.* Supereminently; most excellently.  
**Trans-scrib'e**, *v. t.* To copy; to write over again, or in the same words.  
**Trans-serib'er**, *n.* One who transcribes, or copies.  
**Trān'script**, *n.* A copy from an original.  
**Trān-scrip'tion**, *n.* Act of transcribing, or copying.  
**Trān'sept**, *n.* Part of a church at right angles to the body.  
**Trans-fēr'**, *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate.  
**Trāns'fer**, *n.* Conveyance to another; removal.  
**Trans-fēr'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being transferred.  
**Trāns'fer-en'ce**, } *n.* Act of  
**Trāns'fer'ence**, } transferring;  
 transfer.  
**Trans-fēr'rer**, *n.* One who transfers.  
**Trans-fēr'ri-ble**, *a.* Capable of being transferred.  
**Trans'fig'u-rā'tion**, *n.* A change of form or appearance.  
**Trans'fig'ure**, *v. t.* To change the outward form or appearance of. [through.]  
**Trans-fix'**, *v. t.* To pierce  
**Trans-form'**, *v. t.* To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose.  
**Trāns'for-mā'tion**, *n.* Metamorphosis; change of form.  
**Trans-fūge'**, *v. t.* To pour out of one into another.  
**Trans-fū'sion**, *n.* Act of pouring from one vessel into another.  
**Trans-grēss'**, *v. t.* To overpass, as a rule; to break; to violate. — *v. i.* To sin.  
**Trans-grēss'ion** (-grēsh/un), *n.* Violation of a law; sin.  
**Trans-grēss'ive**, *a.* Disposed to transgress.  
**Trans-grēss'or**, *n.* One who transgresses, or breaks a law; a sinner.  
**Trān'sient** (-shent), *a.* Passing; hasty; not permanent or stationary.

**Trán'sient-ly**, *adv.* For a short time.  
**Trán'sient-ness**, *n.* State of being transient.  
**Trán'sit**, *n.* A passing, as of goods through a country, or as a planet over the sun's disk; a line of passage.  
**Trán-si'tion** (-síz/un or -zish/un, 104), *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change.  
**Trán-si'tion al** (-síz/un- or -zish/un-, *a.* Involving, or denoting, transition.  
**Trán'si-tive**, *a.* Expressing action passing from an agent to an object.  
**Trán'si-to-ry**, *a.* Continuing but a short time; fleeting; transient.  
**Trán'si'ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being translated.  
**Trán-slate'**, *v. t.* To remove from one place to another; to render into another language; to interpret; to explain in other words.  
**Trán-slá'tion**, *n.* Act of translating; that which is translated; a version.  
**Trán-slá'tor**, *n.* One who translates.  
**Trán-slú'cent**, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not transparent.  
**Trán's-mar-ine'**, *a.* Lying beyond the sea. (ting.  
**Trán's-mi-grant**, *a.* Migrating.  
**Trán's-mi-grá'te**, *v. i.* To pass from one country or body to another; to migrate.  
**Trán's-mi-grá'tion**, *n.* A passing from one country or body to another.  
**Trán-mis'si-ble**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.  
**Trán mis'sion** (-mish/un), *n.* Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.  
**Trán-mis'sive**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.  
**Trán-mit'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *transmittere*, fr. *trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, to send] To send from one person or place to another. (slon.  
**Trán-mis'si'tal**, *n.* Transmissibility.  
**Trán-mis'si'ta-ble**, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.  
**Trán-mu-tá'tion**, *n.* Change into another substance, nature, or form.  
**Trán-mú'te'**, *v. t.* To change into another substance, nature, or form; to transform.  
**Trán'som**, *n.* A cross-beam; a lintel.

**Trán-pár'en-cy**, *n.* Quality of being transparent.  
**Trán-pár'ent**, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear; pellucid. (rent  
**Trán-spí'e-u-ous**, *a.* Transparent.  
**Trán-spí'érce'**, *v. t.* To pierce through.  
**Trán'spi-rá'tion**, *n.* Act of passing through pores.  
**Trán-spí're'**, *v. t.* or *i.* To emit in vapor; to become publicly known.  
**Trán-plánt'**, *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place.  
**Trán's-plan-tá'tion**, *n.* Act of planting in another place.  
**Trán-plánt'er**, *n.* One who transplants.  
**Trán'spórt**, *n.* A ship for transportation; passion; ecstasy; rapture.  
**Trán-spórt'**, *v. t.* To convey; to remove; to carry into banishment; to ravish with pleasure.  
**Trán-spórt'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being transported.  
**Trán'spór-tá'tion**, *n.* Act of transporting; banishment.  
**Trán-spó's'al**, *n.* Act of transposing.  
**Trán-spó'se'**, *v. t.* To put each in place of the other.  
**Trán'spó'si'tion** (-zish/un), *n.* Mutual change of places.  
**Trán'ship'**, *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.  
**Trán'sub-stán'ti-á'te** (-stán/shi-), *v. t.* To change into another substance.  
**Trán'sub-stán'ti-á'tion** (-shí-á-), *n.* A supposed change of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the real body and blood of Christ.  
**Trán-súde'**, *v. i.* To pass out through the pores, as sweat.  
**Trán-vér'sal**, *a.* Running or lying across.  
**Trán'sverse**, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.  
**Trán-vér'se'**, *a.* Lying in a cross direction.  
**Trán-vér'se'ly**, *adv.* In a cross direction.  
**Tráp**, *n.* A contrivance for catching animals; a snare; a heavy igneous rock. — *v. t.* or *i.* To catch in a trap; to insnare.  
**Trá-pán'**, *v. t.* To trap; to insnare. — *n.* A snare.  
**Tráp'-dóor**, *n.* A door in a floor or roof.

**Trá-pé'zi-um**, *n.* A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which Trapezium. no two are parallel to each other.  
  
**Tráp'e-zoid**, *n.* A plane, four-sided figure, having Trapezoid. two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.  
**Tráp'pings**, *n. pl.* Ornaments; horse furniture.  
**Trásh**, *n.* Any waste or worthless matter.  
**Trásh'y**, *a.* Waste; worthless.  
**Tráv'ail**, *v. i.* To toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth. — *n.* Toil; labor in childbirth.  
**Tráv'el** (130), *v. i.* To make a journey or voyage; to go. — *n.* A journey or voyage.  
**Tráv'el-er** (130), *n.* One who travels.  
**Tráv'el-ler**, *n.* travels.  
**Tráv'ers-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being traversed.  
**Tráv'erse**, *a.* Lying across. — *v. t.* To cross; to wander over; to thwart; to deny. — *n.* A barrier or obstruction; a denial.  
**Tráv'es-ty**, *n.* A parody. — *v. t.* To translate so as to turn to ridicule; to parody.  
**Tráy**, *n.* A waiter or salver; a small trough.  
**Tréach'er-ous**, *a.* Faithless; false; perfidious.  
**Tréach'er-ous-ly**, *adv.* Faithlessly.  
**Tréach'er-y**, *n.* Violation of allegiance or faith; perfidy.  
**Tréa'ele**, *n.* A thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.  
**Tréad**, *v. i.* [imp. TROD; p. TROD, TRODDEN.] To step; to set the foot; to walk. — *v. t.* To step or walk on; to trample. — *n.* Manner of stepping.  
**Tréad'le**, *n.* The part of a loom. &c., which is moved by the foot.  
**Tréad'-mill**, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on a wide horizontal wheel.  
**Tréa'son**, *n.* Violation of allegiance; disloyalty.  
**Tréa'son-a-ble**, *a.* Partaking of treason; traitorous.  
**Tréas'ure** (trézh'yr), *n.* Wealth accumulated; great abundance; that which is

highly valued. — *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard.

**Tréas'ur-er** (tréz'h/yr-), *n.* An officer who has charge of a treasury or of treasure.

**Tréas'ur-y** (tréz'h/yr-), *n.* A place where public money is kept; financial department of a government.

**Tréat**, *v. t. or i.* [*Fr. traier*, from *Lat. tractare*, to handle, treat.] To handle; to use; to manage; to negotiate; to entertain. — *n.* Entertainment given.

**Tréat'se** (141), *n.* A written discourse; a dissertation.

**Tréat'ment**, *n.* Manner of treating; usage; management.

**Tréa'ty** (141), *n.* A formal agreement between two or more independent states or sovereigns. — *SYN.* Negotiation; compact.

**Tréb'le**, *a.* Threefold; triple; acute. — *v. t. or i.* To make or become threefold. — *n.* Highest part in music; soprano.

**Tréb'ly**, *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity.

**Tree** (140), *n.* The largest of the vegetable kind; a perennial plant consisting of a trunk, roots, and branches.

**Tree'nail** (*commonly pron. tré'n'nel*), *n.* A long wooden pin to fasten the planks of a ship.

**Tré'foil**, *n.* A three-leaved plant of many species; an architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle. [*port trees*, &c.]



Tréfoils.

**Tré'il'lage**, *n.* Railwork to support.

**Tré'il'is**, *n.* A frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes.

**Trém'ble**, *v. t.* To shake or quake; to quiver; to shudder; to quaver.

**Tre-mén'dous**, *a.* Terrible; awful; frightful; dreadful.

**Tre-mén'dous-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to awaken terror.

**Trém'or**, or **Trém'or**, *n.* An involuntary trembling.

**Trém'u-lous**, *a.* Slightly trembling; shaking; quivering.

**Trém'u-lous-ness**, *n.* State of being tremulous.

**Trénch**, *v. t.* To cut or dig, as a ditch. — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A ditch; a fosse.

**Trénch'ant**, *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; unsparing.

**Trénch'er**, *n.* One who digs a trench; a wooden plate.

**Trénch'er-man** (143), *n.* A great eater; a gourmandizer.

**Trénd**, *v. t.* To run; to tend. — *n.* Inclination; bend; direction.

**Tre-pán'**, *n.* A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. — *v. t.* To cut with a trepan, as the skull.

**Tre-phine'**, or **Tre-phine'**, *n.* A circular or cylindrical saw for trepanning.

**Trép'i-dá'tion**, *n.* A trembling; a state of terror.

**Trés'pass**, *v. t.* To intrude; to transgress; to offend. — *n.* Violation of another's rights; voluntary transgression.

**Trés'pass-er**, *n.* One who trespasses; a sinner.

**Tréss**, *n.* A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

**Trés'tle** (trés'tl), *n.* A frame to support any thing.

**Trét**, *n.* An allowance for waste, after tare is deducted.

**Trév'et**, *n.* A three-legged stool. [*or dice*.]

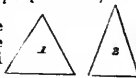
**Trey**, *n.* The three at cards.

**Tri'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being tried.

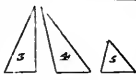
**Tri'ad**, *n.* A union of three; three things united.

**Tri'al**, *n.* Act of trying; examination; experiment; test.

**Tri'an-gle**, *n.* A figure of three angles and three sides.



**Tri-án-gu-lar**, *a.* Having three angles.



Triangles.

**Tribe**, *n.* 1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles.

**Trib'let**, *n.* A tool for making rings; a steel cylinder, used in making tubes. [*fictitious*.]

**Trib'u-lá'tion**, *n.* A great affliction.

**Trib'bú'nal**, *n.* A court of justice. [*tribunes*.]

**Trib'u-na-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to

**Trib'úne**, *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate; a kind of pulpit for a speaker.

**Trib'u-ni'tial** (-n'ish'al), *a.*

Relating to, or suiting a tribune.

**Tri'b'u-ta-ry**, *a.* Subject to tribute; paying tribute; contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute.

**Tri'bú'te**, *n.* A periodical tax paid as an acknowledgment of submission.

**Tríce**, *n.* A very short time; an instant.

**Trick**, *n.* An artifice for the purpose of deception; a particular habit or manner. — *SYN.* Stratagem; wile; imposture; cheat; fraud; juggler. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive; to decorate.

**Trick'er-y**, *n.* Artifice; knavery; a dressing up.

**Trick'ish**, *a.* Knavishly artful

**Trick'ish-ness**, *n.* State of being trickish.

**Trick'le**, *v. i.* To flow in small, slow drops. [*cheat*.]

**Trick'ster**, *n.* A deceiver; a

**Tri'col-ored**, *a.* Composed of three colors.

**Tri-cú'spid**, *a.* Having three cusps, or points.

**Tri'dent**, *n.* [*Lat. tridens*, from *tri*, three, and *dens*, tooth.] A scepter or spear with three prongs.



**Tri-dén'tate**, *a.* Having three prongs.

**Tri-én'ni-al**, *a.* Happening every third year; lasting three years.

**Tri-én'ni-al-ly**, *adv.* Once in three years.

**Tri'er**, *n.* One who tries.

**Tri'fid**, *a.* Divided into three parts.

**Tri'fle**, *n.* A thing of little value or importance. — *v. i.* To act or talk with levity.

**Tri'fler**, *n.* One who trifles.

**Tri'fing**, *a.* Of little value or importance; trivial. — *n.* Employment in things of no importance.

**Tri'fling-ly**, *adv.* Without importance; with levity.

**Tri-fó'li-ate**, *a.* Having three leaves. [*form or shape*.]

**Tri'form**, *a.* Having a triple

**Trig** (7). *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as a wheel.

**Trig'ger**, *n.* Catch of a wheel, gun, or pistol.

**Tri'glyph**, *n.* An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.

**Trig'o-nal**, *a.* Triangular.

**Trig'o-no-mét'rie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry

- † *Trig'c-nôm'e-try*, *n.* Art of measuring triangles.
- Trig'râph*, *n.* Three letters used to express one sound.
- Tri-hê'dral*, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.
- Tri-hê'dron*, *n.* A figure having three equal sides.
- Tri-lât'er-al*, *a.* Having three sides. [three letters.]
- Tri-lit'er-al*, *a.* Consisting of Trill (1), *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* To quaver or shake. — *v. i.* To flow in drops; to quaver.
- Trill'ion* (*tril'yun*), *n.* In *Eng-land*, a million raised to the third power; in *America*, a thousand billions.
- Trim*, *a.* Nice; neat; compact; tight. — *v. t. or i.* To make trim; to dress; to prune; to balance, as a vessel. — *v. i.* To fluctuate intentionally between parties. — *n.* Dress; condition; state.
- Trim'mer*, *n.* One who trims; a time-server.
- Trim'ming*, *n.* Ornamental appendages, as of a garment.
- Trim'ness*, *n.* Neatness; snugness.
- Tri'nal*, *a.* Threefold.
- Trine*, *a.* Threefold. — *n.* Distance of 120 degrees between planets.
- Trin'i-tâ'ri-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes in the Trinity.
- † *Trin'i-ty*, *n.* [Lat. *trinitas*, from *trini*, three each.] The union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.
- *Trink'et*, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel or ring.
- Tri-nô'mi-al*, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.
- † *Tri'o*, or *Tri'o* (140), *n.* A piece of music for three performers; three together.
- Trip*, *v. i.* To step lightly and quickly; to stumble; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to trip; to supplant. — *n.* Short voyage; excursion; stumble; error.
- Tri'ar-tite*, or *Tri-pârt'ite*, *a.* Divided into three parts.
- Tripe*, *n.* The large stomach of the ox, cow, &c., prepared for food. [feet.]
- Tri'pê-dal*, *a.* Having three
- Tri-pêr'son-al*, *a.* Consisting of three persons.
- Tri-pêr'son-âl'i-ty*, *n.* Existence of three persons in one Godhead.
- Tri-pêt'al-ôus*, *a.* Having three petals.
- Tri'p-hâm'mer*, *n.* A heavy hammer moved by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.
- Triph'thong* (*trif' or trip'-*, 82), *n.* A union of three vowels in a syllable, as *ieu* in *adiu*.
- Triph-thôn'gal* (*trif- or trip-*), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a triphthong.
- Tri'p'le* (*trip'l*), *n.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* To make threefold; to treble.
- Triplet*, *n.* Three verses that rhyme; three of a kind; in *music*, three notes executed in the time of two.
- Tri'p'li-eate*, *a.* Threefold.
- Tri'p'li-câ'tion*, *n.* Act of making threefold.
- Tri-pli'c'i-ty*, *n.* State of being threefold. [feet.]
- Tri'pod*, *n.* A stool with three
- Tri'p'ing*, *a.* Quick; nimble.
- Tri'p'ing-ly*, *adv.* Nimbly.
- Tri'rème*, *n.* A galley with three banks of oars on a side.
- Tri-sêct'*, *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.
- Tri-sêc'tion*, *n.* A division into three equal parts.
- Tri'syl-lâb'ie*, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.
- † *Tri-syl-la-ble*, *n.* A word composed of three syllables.
- Trite*, *a.* Worn out; stale; hackneyed; common.
- Tri'te'ly*, *adv.* In a trite or hackneyed manner.
- Tri'te'ness*, *n.* State of being trite. [three Gods.]
- Tri'the-ism*, *n.* A belief in Tri'the-ist, *n.* One who believes in three Gods.
- Tri'the-ist'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.
- Tri'tu-ra-ble*, *a.* Capable of being triturated, or ground to a fine powder.
- Tri'tu-râ'te*, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder by pounding or grinding; to grind; to pound. [urating.]
- Tri'tu-râ'tion*, *n.* Act of triturating.
- † *Tri'um'ph*, *n.* Pomp or joy for victory or success; victory. — *v. t.* To rejoice at success; to obtain victory; to prevail.
- Tri-um'ph'al*, { *a.* Celebrat-
- Tri-um'ph'ant*, { ing victory.
- Tri-um'ph'ant-ly*, *adv.* With triumph.
- Tri-um'vir*, *n.* One of three men united in office.
- Tri-um'vi-ral*, *a.* Relating to a triumvirate.
- Tri-um'vi-rate*, *n.* Govern-ment by three men.
- Tri'um'e*, *a.* Being three in one.
- Tri-û'ni-ty*, *n.* State of being triune. [stool or table.]
- Tri'v'et*, *n.* A three-legged
- Tri'v'i-al*, *a.* Trifling; light; worthless; inconsiderable.
- Trô'ear*, *n.* An instrument to tap dropsical persons.
- Tro-châ'ie*, { *a.* Relating
- Tro-châ'ie-al*, { to, or con-
- sisting of, trochees.
- Trô'che*, *n.* A medicine in a circular cake, to be dissolved in the mouth.
- Trô'chee*, *n.* A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.
- Trô'd*, *imp. & p. p.* of *Tread*.
- Trô'd'der*, *n. p.* of *Tread*.
- Trôg'lo-dyte*, *n.* A dweller in a subterraneous cave.
- Trôll*, *v. t.* To roll; to turn; to utter volubly; to entice. — *v. i.* To fish by drawing the bait through the water.
- Trôl'lop*, *n.* A slattern.
- Trom-bô're'*, *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.
- Trômp*, *n.* A blowing machine used in furnaces.
- Trôop*, *n.* A company, especially of soldiers; an army. — *v. i.* To march in a body.
- Trôop'er*, *n.* A horse-soldier.
- Trôpe*, *n.* Use of a word in a figurative sense. [trophies.]
- Trô'phied*, *a.* Adorned with
- Trô'phy* (141), *n.* A memorial of victory in battle.
- Trôp'ie*, *n.* The line that bounds the sun's greatest declination from the equator, north or south.
- Trôp'ie-al*, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; figurative; metaphorical.
- Trôp'ie-al-ly*, *adv.* In a tropical manner.
- Trôt*, *v. i.* To move in a trot. — *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, faster than a walk.
- Trôth*, *n.* [An old form of *truth*.] Truth; veracity; faith; fidelity.
- Trôt'ter*, *n.* A beast that trots; foot, as of a sheep.
- Trôub'le*, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. — *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.
- Trôub'le-sôme*, *a.* Giving trouble. — *SYN.* Harassing; annoying; wearisome; vexatious.

**Troub'loüs, a.** Full of disorder.  
**Trough** (trawf, 19), *n.* A long hollow vessel or receptacle.  
**Trounce, v. t.** To beat or punish severely.  
**Trou'gers, { a. pl.** Loose pants.  
**Trow'sers, { talcons.**  
**Trous-seau' (trō-sō'), n.** The outfit or lighter equipments of a bride.  
**Trout (145), n.** A fresh-water fish of the salmon kind, esteemed most delicate food.  
**Trō'ver, n.** An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.  
**Trōw, v. i.** To suppose or think; to believe.  
**Trow'el, n.** A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.  
**Trōy'-weight (-wāt), n.** A weight of 12 oz. to the pound, for weighing gold, silver, &c.  
**Tru'ant, a.** Idle; wandering from school. — *n.* An idler; a boy who absents himself from school without leave.  
**Truce, n.** A temporary cessation of hostilities for negotiation; brief quiet.  
**Trück, v. t. or i.** To barter. — *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a low cart; a small solid wheel. [tering.]  
**Trück'age, n.** Practice of barter.  
**Trück'le, n.** A small wheel. — *v. i.* To jolt obsequiously.  
**Trück'le-béd, n.** A low bed that runs on little wheels.  
**Trück'man (143), n.** One who conveys goods on a truck.  
**Tru'cu-lence, n.** Savage ferocity or cruelty.  
**Tru'cu-lent, a.** Fierce; cruel; of savage aspect.  
**Trüdge, v. i.** [Allied to *tread*.] To go on foot; to jog along heavily.  
**True, a.** Conformable to fact or a pattern; exact; right; genuine; real; faithful; honest. [sincere.]  
**True'-heart'ed, a.** Honest.  
**Tru'f'ie (trij'il), n.** A kind of subterranean mushroom.  
**Tru'ism (133), n.** An undoubted or self-evident truth.  
**Trüll, n.** A low, lewd woman.  
**Tru'y (132), adv.** Certainly; really; exactly.  
**Trümp, n.** A winning card: a trumpet. — *v. t. or i.* To win with a trump; to devise; to fabricate.  
**Trümp'er-y, n.** Empty talk; trifles; rubbish.  
**Trümp'et, n.** A wind-instru-

ment of music. — *v. t.* To publish, by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.  
**Trümp'et-ér, n.** One who sounds a trumpet. [to lop.]  
**Trün'eäte, v. t.** To cut off.  
**Trün'eä-ted, a.** Cut or lopped off short. [eating.]  
**Trun-eä'tion, n.** Act of truncating.  
**Trün'cheon (trün'shun), n.** A short staff; a club.  
**Trün'dle, v. i.** To roll as on little wheels, or as a hoop. — *n.* A little wheel.  
**Trün'dle-béd, n.** A low bed moved on little wheels.  
**Trünk, n.** Stem or body of a tree; body of an animal; main body of a thing: the proboscis of an elephant; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c.  
**Trün'nion (trün'yun), n.** A knob on each side of a cannon, to support it.  
**Trüss (123, 124), n.** A bundle, as of hay; a bandage or apparatus for ruptures. — *v. t.* To pack or bind close; to skewer.  
**Trüst, n.** Confidence; faith; credit given. — *v. t.* To rely on; to believe; to sell on credit to. — *v. i.* To be confident; to confide.  
**Trust-ee' (140), n.** One to whom property is legally committed in trust.  
**Trüst'i-ly, adv.** In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly.  
**Trüst'i-ness, n.** Fidelity; honesty; integrity.  
**Trüst'y, a.** Worthy of trust.  
**Truth, n.** Conformity to reality or fact; exactness; fidelity; faithfulness; veracity; honesty; an established principle.  
**Truth'ful, a.** Full of truth; veracious; trustworthy.  
**Try, v. t. or i.** To attempt; to endeavor; to test.  
**Trýst, n.** An appointed meeting, or a place for such a meeting.  
**Tüb, n.** An open wooden vessel, used for various purposes.  
**Tübe, n.** A long hollow cylinder; a pipe. [stem or root.]  
**Tü'ber, n.** A fleshy rounded tuber-cle, *n.* A small mass of diseased matter, as in the lungs.  
**Tu-bér'eu-lar, { a.** Full of  
**Tu-bér'eu-loüs, { tubercles.  
**Tübe'röge, or Tü'ber-öge, n.**  
 A flowering plant with a tuberous root.**

**Tü'ber-oüs, a.** Full of knobs or tubers.  
**Tü'bu-lar, a.** Resembling, or consisting of, a pipe.  
**Tü'büle, n.** A small tube.  
**Tü'bu-loüs, a.** Hollow, like a tube or pipe.  
**Tück, n.** A horizontal fold in a dress. — *v. t.* To thrust in or together; to fold under.  
**Tück'er, n.** A small thin piece of the dress for covering the breast. [day of the week.]  
**Tücs'day (tüz'dy), n.** Third.  
**Tüff (123), n.** A soft, friable, volcanic sand-rock.  
**Tüft, n.** A bunch of grass, hair, &c. — *v. t.* To adorn with tufts.  
**Tüft'ed, a.** Growing in tufts.  
**Tüft'y, a.** Abounding with, or growing in, tufts.  
**Tüg, v. i.** To pull with great effort. — *n.* A pulling with great effort; trace of a harness; a steam tow-boat.  
**Tu-i'tion (-ish'un), n.** Guardianship; instruction; price of instruction.  
**Tu-i'tion-a-ry (-ish'un-), a.** Relating to tuition.  
**Tü'lip, n.** A plant and flower.  
**Tüm'ble, v. t.** To roll about or down. — *v. i.* To turn over or throw about carelessly; to disturb; to rumple. — *n.* A tumbling or rolling over; a fall.  
**Tüm'bler, n.** One who, or that which, tumbles; a kind of drinking glass.  
**Tüm'brel, n.** A ducking stool; a cart; a military wagon; a kind of basket.  
**Tü'me-fäc'tion, n.** A swelling; a tumor.  
**Tü'me-fy, v.** To swell.  
**Tü'mid, a.** Swelled; distended; pompous.  
**Tü'mid-ness, { n.** State or  
**Tu-mid'i-ty, { quality of  
 being tumid.  
**Tü'mor (155), n.** [Lat., from *tumere*, to swell.] A morbid swelling.  
**Tü'mu-lar, { a.** Consisting  
**Tü'mu-loüs, { in a heap.  
**Tü'mult, n.** Wild commotion; uproar. [ly.]  
**Tu-mült'u-a-ry, a.** Disorder-  
**Tu-mült'u-oüs, a.** Full of  
 tumult; conducted with tumult. — *SYN.* Disorderly; turbulent; noisy; lawless.  
**†Tü'mu-lus, n.** (*pl.* *Tü'mu-li*.) [Lat.] An artificial bill-  
 lock, esp. one raised over an ancient grave.****



**Tūn**, *n.* A large cask; a measure for liquids of four hog-heads. See *Ton*. — *v. t.* To put in a cask.

**Tūn'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being put in tune.

**Tūne** (27), *n.* A series of musical notes; order; harmony. — *v. t.* To put in a proper musical or other state

**Tūne'ful**, *a.* Harmonious.

**Tū'nie**, *n.* A Roman and Eastern under-garment, worn by both sexes; a membrane; an integument.

**Tū'ni-ele**, *n.* A natural covering; a long ecclesiastical robe.

**Tūn'nage**, *n.* See *Tonnage*.

**Tūn'nel** (139), *n.* A pipe for pouring liquors into vessels; a funnel; an artificial underground passage for railroads, &c. — *v. t.* (139) To form, like, or into, a tunnel.

**Tūr'ban**, *n.* A kind of Eastern head-dress.

**Tūr'bid**, *a.* Muddy; not clear.

**Tūr'bid-ness**, *n.* Muddiness.

**Tūr'bi-nate**, *a.* Shaped

**Tūr'bi-nā-ted**, *a.* like a top; spiral; twisted.

**Tūr'bine**, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel, variously constructed.

**Tūr'bot**, *n.* A kind of flat fish.

**Tūr'bu-lenge**, *n.* Tumult;

**Tūr'bu-len-ey**, *n.* confusion.

**Tūr'bu-lent**, *a.* Tumultuous; riotous; disorderly.

**Tu-reen'**, *n.* A large, deep vessel for holding soup.

**Tūrf**, *n.* (*pl.* *Tūrs*, 140.) A stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; sward; peat. — *v. t.* To cover with turf.

**Tūrf'y**, *a.* Full of, or covered with, turf; like turf.

**Tur-ġēs'cence**, *n.* State of becoming turgid.

**Tūr'gid**, *a.* Distended;

swelled; tumid; bombastic.

**Tur-ġid-ty**, *n.* A turgid

**Tūr'gid-ness**, *n.* or swelled state; bombast.

**Tūr'key** (141), *n.* A large fowl, a native of America.

**Tur-kois'** (*-koiz'* or *-keez'*), *n.* A bluish-green gem. See *Turquoise*.

**Tūr'mer-ic** (120, 127), *n.* An East Indian plant used for dyeing.

**Tūr'moil**, *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; disturbance; commotion.

**Tūrn**, *v. t. or i.* To move or go round; to revolve; to alter; to change; to make or

become acid. — *n.* Act of moving or going round; change; purpose.

**Tūrn'coat**, *n.* One who changes sides or principles; a renegade; a deserter.

**Tūrn'er**, *n.* One who turns; esp. one who forms articles with a lathe.

**Tūrn'er-y**, *n.* Art of shaping solid articles by a lathe; wares formed by a turner.

**Tūrn'ing**, *n.* A winding; flexure; deviation.

**Tūr'nip**, *n.* A plant and its esculent root.

**Tūrn'kēy** (141), *n.* One who keeps the keys of a prison.

**Tūrn'pike**, *n.* A toll-gate; a road on which are turn-pikes. — *v. t.* To form in the manner of a turnpike; to round up in the centre.

**Tūrn'sōle**, *n.* A heliotrope.

**Tūrn'stīle**, *n.* A kind of turn-pike in a footpath.

**Tūr'pen-tine**, *n.* A resinous juice from various trees.

**Tūr'pi-tūde**, *n.* Baseness.

**Tur-quoise'** (*-koiz'* or *-keez'*, 35), *n.* A bluish-green mineral, used in jewelry.

**Tūr'ret**, *n.* A small tower.

**Tūr'ret-ed**, *a.* Furnished with turrets; formed like a tower.

**Tūr'tle**, *n.* A species of wild dove; a sea-tortoise.



Turtle.

**Tūr'tle-dōve**, *n.* A dove or pigeon.

**Tūs'ean**, *a.* Relating to Tuscany, or to a certain order of architecture.

**Tūsk**, *n.* A long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals.

**Tūs'sle** (*tūs'sl*), *n.* A scuffle.

**Tū'te-lāge**, *n.* Guardianship; protection; care.

**Tū'te-lar**, *a.* Guarding;

**Tū'te-la-ry**, *a.* protecting.

**Tūt'or**, *n.* [*Lat.*, fr. *tueri*, to watch, defend.] An instructor or teacher. — *v. t.* To instruct; to discipline.

**Tūt'or-age**, *n.* Instruction; guardianship.

**Tūt'or-ess**, *n.* A female tutor.

**Twad'dle**, *v. i.* To prate.

**Twāin**, *a. & n.* Two.

**Twāng**, *v. i. or t.* To sound, or cause to sound, with a quick, sharp noise. — *n.* A sharp, quick sound.

**Twat'tle** (*twōt'tl*), *v. i.* To prate; to talk much and idly; to twaddle.

**Twēak**, *v. t.* To twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.

**Twēe'dle**, *v. t.* To handle lightly; to coax; to allure.

**Twēeds**, *n. pl.* Cotton or woolen goods of light fabric.

**Twēe'zers**, *n. pl.* Small nippers for plucking out hairs, and for other purposes.

**Twēlfth**, *a.* Ordinal of twelve.

**Twēlve**, *a.* Two and ten.

**Twēlve'mōnth**, *n.* A year.

**Twēlve'pēnce**, *n.* A shilling sterling, being about 24 cents.

**Twēn'ti-eth**, *a.* Ordinal of

**Twēn'ty**, *a.* Twice ten; a score.

**Twice**, *adv.* Two times; doubly.

**Twif'al-lōw**, *v. i.* To plow a

**Twīg**, *n.* A small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub.

**Twī'light** (*-lit*), *n.* Faint light seen after sunset and before sunrise.

**Twīll**, *v. t.* To weave so as to make diagonal ridges in.

**Twīn**, *n.* One of two produced at a birth.

**Twīne**, *v. t. and i.* [*A.-S.* *twīnan*, fr. *twi*, two.] To twist; to wrap closely round;

to wind. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a twist.

**Twīnge**, *v. i.* To feel a short sharp pain. — *n.* A quick, darting pain.

**Twīnk'le**, *v. i.* To blink; to wink; to sparkle; to flash at short intervals. — *n.* A wink; time of a wink.

**Twīnk'ling**, *n.* A wink; a sparkling; an instant.

**Twīrl**, *v. t. or i.* To move or whirl round rapidly. — *n.* A rapid whirling or turning.

**Twīst**, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to convolve. — *n.* A contortion; a thread or cord made by twisting.

**Twīt**, *v. t.* To reproach; to taunt; to upbraid.

**Twitch**, *v. t.* To pull suddenly. — *n.* A pull with a jerk.

**Twīt'ter** (129), *v. i.* To make a small, intermitted noise, as a swallow. — *n.* A small tremulous noise.

**Two** (*tō*), *a.* One and one.

**Two'ēdged** (*tō'ē-*), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.

**Two'fōld** (*tō'fō-*), *a.* Two of the kind; double.

**Two'hānd'ed** (*tō'hā-*), *a.*

Having two hands; used with both hands.

**Two'pence** (tū'pēns), *n.* A small English coin, equivalent to two pennies.

**Tým'bal**, *n.* A kettle-drum.

**Tým'pan**, *n.* A frame for holding sheets of paper for printing.

**Tým'pa-num**, *n.* Drum of the Type, *n.* [Gr. *tupos*, from *tuptein*, to beat, strike.] A mark; an emblem; a figure; a sign; a symbol; a letter or other character for printing from.

The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and *Italic CAPITALS* and *lower-case letters*. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

**Old English**, or **Black Letter**,

**German Text**,

**Full-face**, **Antique**,

*Script*,

**Old Style**, **GOTHIC**.

**Týphoid**, *a.* Resembling typhus fever. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.

**Tý-phoon'**, *n.* A violent tornado in the Chinese seas.

**Týphus**, *n.* A fever characterized by great prostration and cerebral disturbance

**Týpie**, *a.* Emblematical, **Týpie-al**, *figurative*.

**Týpie-al-ly**, *adv.* In a typical or figurative manner.

**Týpi-fy**, *v. t.* To represent by a type or emblem.

**Tý-pógr'a-pher** (tí-or tí-), *n.* A printer.

**Týp'o-graph'ic-al**, or **Týp'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to type or to printing.

**Týp'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, or **Týp'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* By means of type.

**Tý-pógr'a-phy** (tí-or tí-, 117), *n.* Art of printing.

**Týr'an-ness**, *n.* A female tyrant.

**Tý-rán'nie**, } *a.* Imperi-  
**Tý-rán'nie-al**, } ous; des-  
potic; arbitrary; cruel.

**Tý-rán'nie-al-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of a tyrant.

**Tý-rán'ni-cide**, *n.* The killing, or the killer, of a tyrant.

**Týr'an-nize**, *v. t.* To act as a tyrant.

**Týr'an-noüs**, *a.* Cruel; arbitrary; despotic; unjustly severe; tyrannical.

**Týr'an-ny**, *n.* Arbitrary exercise of power; despotism.

**Týr'ant**, *n.* An arbitrary ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

**Tý'ro**, *n.* (*pl.* Tý'rös). A beginner; a novice.

**Tzär** (zär), *n.* See *Czar*.

## U.

**U** (yoo). The fifth vowel in English. It has a close affinity to the consonant *r*, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.

**U-biq'ui-ta-ry** (bik'wí-), *a.* Existing everywhere.

**U-biq'ui-ty**, *n.* [Lat. *ubique*, everywhere.] Existence everywhere.

**Ud'der**, *n.* The bag with the teats of a cow, &c.

**Ug'li-ness** (135), *n.* Deformity; moral depravity; ill-nature.

**Ug'ly**, *a.* Not handsome; deformed; ill-natured.

**Ul'cer**, *n.* A sore that discharges pus.

**Ul'cer-ate**, *v. i.* To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer.

**Ul'cer-á'tion**, *n.* Act of ulcerating.

**Ul'cer-oüs**, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers; discharging purulent or other matters.

**Ull'age**, *n.* What a cask wants of being full.

**Ul-té'ri-or**, *a.* Lying beyond; further; more remote.

**Ul'ti-mate** (42), *a.* Final; concluding; furthest.

**Ul'ti-mate-ly**, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

**Ul'ti-má'tum**, *n.* Final proposition; last offer.

**Ul'trà**, *a.* Radical; extreme.

**Ul'tra-ma-rine'** (-ma-reen'), *n.* A beautiful blue pigment.

**Ul'tra-món'tane**, *a.* Being beyond the mountains or the Alps.

**Ul'tra-mün'dane**, *a.* Being beyond the world.

**Umbel**, *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head.

**Umbel-late**, *a.* Bearing umbels; relating to, or having the form of, an umbel.

**Umbel-lif'er-oüs**, *a.* Bearing umbels.

**Umb'er**, *n.* [From *Umbria*, in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.] A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment.

**Umb'il'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.

**Umb'les**, *n.* Entrails of a deer.



Umbel.

**Umb'rage**, *n.* A shade; resentment; offense; affront.

**Um-brá'geoüs**, *a.* Shady.

**Um-brél'lá** (140), *n.* A portable screen from the sun or rain.

**Ump'i-rage**, *n.* The decision of an umpire; arbitrament; authority of an umpire.

**Ump'ire**, *n.* A third person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.

**Un**. A negative prefix, which may be attached at will to almost any English adjective or participle used adjectively, while it is also attached to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. As the former class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker from almost all the adjectives and participles in the language, very many of them will be omitted from this Dictionary, more especially such as are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the latter; also, deriva-

tives of these words in *ly* and *ness*. A pretty full list of these words is subjoined.

*Un* is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively; as (1.) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective: as, *unaccordant*, *unaided*, *unambitious*, *unamorous*, *unapproachable*, *unartificial*, *unavailable*, *unauthorized*, *unbearable*, *unbrotherly*, *uncaused*, *uncanonical*, *uncheerful*, *unclassical*, *uncommercial*, *uncongenial*, *unconcordial*, *uncourteous*, *undefiable*, *undemocratic*, *undevout*, *undistinguishable*, *unendurable*, *unEnglish*, *unenviable*, *unessential*, *uneventful*, *unfamiliar*, *unfeminine*, *unf paternal*, *ungentle*, *ungentle*, *ungentle*, *ungrammatical*, *unimportant*, *uninhabitable*, *unjustifiable*, *unkindly*, *unmaidenly*, *unmanageable*, *unmeet*, *unmelodious*, *unmotherly*, *unmusical*, *unobsequious*, *unpardonable*, *unpatriotic*, *unphilanthropic*, *unphilosophic*, *unpoetic*, *unpronounceable*, *unpurchasable*, *unrational*, *unremerciable*, *unromantic*, *unscholarly*, *unscientific*, *unselfish*, *unserviceable*, *unsubstantial*, *unsuspicious*, *unthankful*, *untidy*, *unvocal*, *unwarlike*, *unwatchful*, *unweary*, *unwelcome*, *unwomanly*, *unworldly*, and the like. (2.) To past passive participles, to indicate the absence of the condition or state expressed by the participle: as, *unabated*, *unabridged*, *unaccented*, *unadorned*, *unadulterated*, *unaided*, *unaltered*, *unanswered*, *unappreciated*, *unarmed*, *unasked*, *unassisted*, *unattempted*, *unattended*, *unbaptized*, *unbiased*, *unbleached*, *unbought*, *uncalled*, *unchanged*, *uncheered*, *uncircumcised*, *unclouded*, *uncompounded*, *unconfined*, *uncongealed*, *unconquered*, *unconstrained*, *uncultivated*, *undecided*, *undefended*, *undelivered*, *undesired*, *undesigned*, *undigested*, *undiminished*, *undivided*, *undisputed*, *undisturbed*, *uneducated*, *unemployed*, *unenlightened*, *unexhausted*, *unexplained*, *unexplored*, *unfathomed*, *unfermented*, *unforeseen*, *unfulfilled*, *unfurnished*, *unguarded*, *ungessed*, *unharmed*, *unheeded*, *unhelped*, *unhonored*, *uninstructed*, *uninclosed*, *uninhabited*, *uninspired*, *unlearned*, *unloved*, *unmarried*, *unmasked*, *unmatched*, *unmingled*, *unmolested*, *unmixed*, *unmolested*, *unnoticed*, *unobeyed*, *unobstructed*, *unornamented*, *unperceived*, *unposited*, *unpracticed*, *unpremeditated*, *unprepared*, *unprotected*, *unprovoked*, *unpunished*, *unreal*, *unreconciled*, *unrefined*, *unrelated*, *unrepresented*, *unresisted*, *unrewarded*, *unsatisfied*, *unsettled*, *unshared*, *unsheltered*, *unshort*, *unshorn*, *unskilled*, *unsolicited*, *unsought*, *unstimulated*, *unstudied*, *unsullied*, *unsur-*

*passed*, *unsuspected*, *untasted*, *untaught*, *unterrified*, *untried*, *untutored*, *unvaried*, *unwaranted*, *unwedded*, *unexcept*, and the like. (3.) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle: as, *unaccommodating*, *unaspiring*, *unbleaching*, *uncalculating*, *unchanging*, *uncomplaining*, *unconsuming*, *unconvincing*, *undeserving*, *undimishing*, *undiscerning*, *undoubting*, *undying*, *unengaging*, *unfading*, *unfaltering*, *unflinching*, *ungrudging*, *unheeding*, *uninteresting*, *unirritating*, *unloving*, *unmoving*, *unobeying*, *unoffending*, *unoffending*, *unpleasing*, *unquestioning*, *unrejoicing*, *unresisting*, *unresting*, *unsearching*, *unseeing*, *unshrinking*, *unsuspecting*, *unsympathizing*, *unsparing*, *unwavering*, and the like.

**Un-able**, *a*. Not having ability or power; impotent.  
**Un-acceptable**, *a*. Not acceptable; disagreeable.  
**Un-accountable**, *a*. Not to be accounted for; inexplicable. [quainted.]  
**Un-ad-van-taged**, *a*. Not advantageous; inexpedient.  
**Un-affected**, *a*. Not affected or moved; not artificial; simple; natural. [pure.]  
**Un-alloyed**, *a*. Not alloyed;  
**Un-alterable**, *a*. Not to be altered; changeless.  
**Un-alterably**, *adv*. Unchangeably.  
**Un-amiable**, *a*. Not amiable; repelling affection; ill-natured.  
**Un-an-im-i-ty**, *n*. Agreement in opinion or determination.  
**Un-an-i-m-ous**, *a*. Being of one mind; harmonious; formed with the agreement of all.  
**Un-an-i-m-ously**, *adv*. With entire agreement.  
**Un-answerable** (*-an-ser-a-ble*), *a*. Not answerable; not to be refuted.  
**Un-apt**, *a*. Not apt or ready; dull; stupid.  
**Un-as-sum-ing**, *a*. Not assuming; humble; modest.  
**Un-availing**, *a*. Of no avail; ineffectual; useless.  
**Un-avoidable**, *a*. Not to be shunned; necessary; inevitable.  
**Un-avoidably**, *adv*. Inevitably; necessarily.  
**Un-a-ware**, *a*. Without thought; inattentive; giving no heed.

**Un-a-wares**, *adv*. Suddenly; unexpectedly.  
**Un-bâr**, *v. t*. To remove a bar from; to unfasten; to open.  
**Un-be-côm-ing**, *a*. Not becoming; improper; unsuitable; indecorous.  
**Un-be-liev'**, *n*. Incredulity; skepticism; infidelity.  
**Un-be-liev'er**, *n*. An infidel; a skeptic.  
**Un-be-liev-ing**, *a*. Incredulous; skeptical; infidel.  
**Un-bend'**, *v. t*. To relax or slacken. — *v. i*. To become relaxed.  
**Un-bend-ing**, *a*. Unyielding; inflexible; firm; rigid.  
**Un-bias** (130), *v. t*. To free from bias or prejudice.  
**Un-bind'**, *v. t*. To untie; to unfasten; to loose.  
**Un-blâm-ish-ed** (*-blâm-ish't*), *a*. Free from blame; pure; spotless.  
**Un-bless'**, *a*. Not blessed; unhappy; wretched.  
**Un-bolt'**, *v. t*. To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.  
**Un-born'**, *a*. Not born; still to appear; future.  
**Un-bo'-scm** (*-lôz'-um*), *v. t*. To disclose freely; to reveal.  
**Un-bound'**, *a*. Having no bounds or limits; infinite; unrestrained.  
**Un-brî-dle**, *v. t*. To free from, or as from, the bridle.  
**Un-brô-ken** (*-brô-ken*), *a*. Entire; whole.  
**Un-buck-le**, *v. t*. To loose from buckles; to unfasten.  
**Un-buried** (*-bê-ri-d*, 155), *a*. Not buried; disinterred.  
**Un-bur-den**, *v. t*. To rid of a burden; to throw off, as a burden; to unload; to relieve.  
**Un-bû-t-ton** (*-bû-t'n*), *v. t*. To loose the buttons of.  
**Un-céas-ing**, *a*. Not ceasing; continual; perpetual.  
**Un-cér-e-mô-ni-ous**, *a*. Not ceremonious; informal; familiar.  
**Un-cér-tain**, *a*. Not certain; precarious; insecure; doubtful; dubious.  
**Un-cér-tain-ly**, *adv*. Not certainly; doubtfully.  
**Un-cér-tain-ty**, *n*. Want of certainty; doubtfulness.  
**Un-châin'**, *v. t*. To free from chains, confinement, or thralldom.  
**Un-chânge'a-ble**, *a*. Not subject to change; immutable.

*son*, *dr*, *dg*, *wolf*, *too*, *töök*; *urn*, *rje*, pull; *ç*, *g*, *soft*; *e*, *ü*, *hard*; *a*, *exist*; *u* as *ng*; *this*.

Un-chānge'a-bly, *adv.* Without change; immutably.  
 Un-chār'i-ta-ble, *a.* Having no charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.  
 Un-chār'i-ta-ble-ness, *n.* Want of charity.  
 Un-chār'i-ta-bly, *adv.* With want of charity; harshly.  
 Un-chāste', *a.* Not chaste; lewd; impure.  
 Un-chris'tian (-krīst'yan), *a.* Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.  
 Un-chūrch', *v. t.* To expel from a church.  
 Ūn'cial (īn'shal), *a.* Relating to ancient letters of a large size. — *n.* An uncial letter.  
 Un-civ'il, *a.* Not civil; impolite; uncourteous & rude; boorish; unmannerly.  
 Un-civ'il-ized, *a.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.  
 Un-civ'il-ly, *adv.* Rudely.  
 Un-clasp', *v. t.* To loose the clasp of.  
 Ūn'ele (ūnk'l, 137), *n.* A father's or a mother's brother.  
 Un-clēan', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; impure; sinful; wicked.  
 Un-clēan'ness, *n.* State or quality of being unclean; filthiness; impurity; sinfulness.  
 Un-elōse', *v. t.* To open.  
 Un-eol', *v. t.* To unwind and open.  
 Un-eōme'ly, *a.* Not comely; homely; disagreeable.  
 Un-eōm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.  
 Un-eōm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* Without comfort or cheerfulness.  
 Un-eōm'mon, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; unusual; remarkable.  
 Un-eōm'mon-ly, *adv.* Unusually.  
 Un-eōm'mon-ness, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.  
 Un-eōm'pro-mis'ing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; inflexible; firm.  
 Ūn'eon-cērn', *n.* Want of concern; indifference.  
 Ūn'eon-cērn'ed-ly, *adv.* Without concern.  
 Ūn'eon-di'tion-al (-dīsh'un-), *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute.

Un-eōn'quer-a-ble (-kōnk'er-a-bl), *a.* Not to be conquered. — *SYN.* Invincible; insuperable.  
 Un-eōn'scion-a-ble (-kōn'shun-), *a.* Unreasonable; inordinate; enormous.  
 Un-eōn'scion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unconscionable manner; unreasonably.  
 Un-eōn'sciōus (-kōn'sbus), *a.* Not having consciousness; not made the object of consciousness; imperceptible.  
 Un-eōn'sciōus-ly, *adv.* Without consciousness.  
 Un-eōn'sciōus-ness, *n.* Want of consciousness or perception.  
 Un-eōn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.  
 Un-eōn'sti-tū'tion-āl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being unauthorized by, or opposed to, the constitution.  
 Un-eōn'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In an unconstitutional manner.  
 Ūn'eon-trōl'a-ble, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.  
 Ūn'eon-trōl'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond control.  
 Ūn'eon-vērt'ed, *a.* Not converted or regenerated; sinful; impenitent. [cork from.]  
 Un-eōrk', *v. t.* To draw the  
 Un-eōart'e-ōus (-kōrt'e-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude; impolite.  
 Un-eōuth' (-kōōth'), *a.* Unfamiliar; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity. — *SYN.* Odd; strange; awkward. [ness.]  
 Un-eōuth'ness, *n.* Awkwardness.  
 Un-eōv'er (-kūv'er), *v. t.* To take the cover from; to open. — *v. i.* To bare the head.  
 Ūn'e'tion, *n.* Act of anointing; unguent; ointment.  
 Ūn'et'u-ōus (ūnkt'yū-us), *a.* Oily; fat; greasy.  
 Un-eūrb', *v. t.* To free from a curb.  
 Un-eūrl', *v. t.* To straighten out, as any thing that has been curved.  
 Un-dāt'ed, *a.* Having no date.  
 Un-dāunt'ed, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; intrepid.  
 Un-dē'e-a-gōn, *n.* A figure of eleven angles and eleven sides.  
 Un-dē'e-ōive', *v. t.* To free from deception.  
 Ūn'de-nī'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be denied; palpably true; obvious.

Ūn'de-nī'a-bly, *adv.* Indisputably.  
 Ūn'der, *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *a.* Lower in rank; subordinate; inferior. — *adv.* In a lower condition; in subjection.  
 Ūn'der-ā'gent, *n.* A subordinate agent.  
 Ūn'der-bid', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than. [breeding.]  
 Ūn'der-brēd, *a.* Of inferior  
 Ūn'der-brūsh, *n.* Small trees and shrubs in a wood or forest.  
 Ūn'der-cūr'rent, *n.* A current below the surface.  
 Ūn'der-dō', *v. t.* To do less than is requisite or desirable.  
 Ūn'der-gō', *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.  
 Ūn'der-grād'u-ate, *n.* A student in a college who has not taken his degree.  
 Ūn'der-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean.  
 Ūn'der-grōwth, *n.* Shrubs which grow under trees.  
 Ūn'der-hānd, *a.* Clandestine; secret; covert; sly. — *adv.* By secret means; by fraud.  
 Ūn'der-hānd'ed, *a.* Clandestine. [or beneath.]  
 Ūn'der-lāy', *v. t.* To lay under  
 Ūn'der-lēt', *v. t.* To let or lease under a lease.  
 Ūn'der-liē', *v. t.* To lie under; to be the basis of.  
 Ūn'der-line', *v. t.* To mark a line beneath, as words.  
 Ūn'der-ling, *n.* An inferior.  
 Ūn'der-mine', *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; to ruin or injure in an underhand way.  
 Ūn'der-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or state.  
 Ūn'der-nēath' (or -neeth'), *adv. or prep.* Under; beneath.  
 Ūn'der-pin', *v. t.* To lay stones under, as under the sills of a building.  
 Ūn'der-pin'ning, *n.* The stones on which a building rests.  
 Ūn'der-rāte', *v. t.* To rate below the value.  
 Ūn'der-seōre', *v. t.* To draw a line or mark under.  
 Ūn'der-sēll', *v. t.* To sell cheaper than another.  
 Ūn'der-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of.  
 Ūn'der-shōt', *a.* Moved by

water passing beneath; — said of a water-wheel.

**Un'der-stand',** *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERSTOOD.] To comprehend; to know; to have information; to suppose to mean.

**Un'der-stand'ing** (130), *n.* Knowledge; interpretation; the intellectual powers; intellect; judgment; sense.

**Un'der-stand'ing-ly,** *adv.* With knowledge.

**Un'der-stood',** *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Understand*.

**Un'der-sträp'per,** *n.* An inferior agent; a subaltern.

**Un'der-take',** *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK; *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN.] To take in hand; to attempt; to engage in.

**Un'der-täkö'r,** *n.* One who undertakes; one who takes the management of funerals.

**Un'der-täkö'ing,** *n.* An enterprise; any business.

**Un'der-toök',** *imp.* of *Under-take*.

**Un'der-töne,** *n.* A low tone.

**Un'der-töw,** *n.* A current of water below having a different direction from that on the surface.

**Un'der-väl'üe,** *v. t.* To rate below the worth. [*dergo*.]

**Un'der-went',** *imp.* of *Under-wood*.

**Un'der-wood,** *n.* Small trees growing under larger ones.

**Un'der-work' (-würk'),** *v. t.* To do like work at a less price than.

**Un'der-write' (-rit'),** *v. i.* To write under something else; to insure.

**Un'der-writ'er (-rit'-),** *n.* An insurer.

**Un'de-sign'ing (-sin' or -zin'-),** *a.* Artless; sincere.

**Un'de-vi-ä'ting,** *a.* Not deviating; steady; regular.

**Un'di-vid'ed,** *a.* Not divided; whole; entire.

**Un-do',** *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDO; *p. p.* UNDONE.] To reverse what has been done; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to ruin.

**Un-do'er,** *n.* One who undoes.

**Un-dö'ing,** *n.* Reversal; ruin.

**Un-döne' (-dün'),** *p. p.* Unfastened; ruined; not done; unfinished.

**Un-doubt'ed (-dout'ed),** *a.* Not doubted; indubitable; indisputable.

**Un-doubt'ed-ly (-dout'-),** *adv.* Without question; indisputably.

**Un-dröss',** *v. t.* To divest of

clothes; to strip; to disrobe; to deprive of ornaments.

**Un'dress,** *n.* A loose, negligent dress.

**Un-düe',** *a.* Not due; not yet owing; excessive; immoderate.

**Un'du-läte,** *v. t. or i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as a wave; to vibrate.

**Un'du-lä'ted,** *a.* Waved; wavy; undulatory.

**Un'du-lä'tion,** *n.* A waving motion or vibration.

**Un'du-la-to-ry,** *a.* Moving like waves; vibratory.

**Un-dü'ly,** *adv.* In an undue manner; improperly; excessively.

**Un-dy'ing,** *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal.

**Un-ëarth',** *v. t.* To draw from the earth; to remove the earth from; to uncover; to bring to light.

**Un-ëarth'ly,** *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural.

**Un-ëä'si-ly,** *adv.* With uneasiness. [*perturbation*.]

**Un-ëä'si-ness,** *n.* Disquiet;

**Un-ëä'sy,** *a.* Not easy; restless; disturbed.

**Un-ënd'ing,** *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal.

**Un-ë'qual,** *a.* Not equal, or even; inferior; inadequate; disproportioned; partial; unjust; unfair.

**Un-ë'qual-ly,** *adv.* In different degrees; unfairly.

**Un'e-quiv'o-cal,** *a.* Not equivocal; clear; evident.

**Un'e-quiv'o-cal-ly,** *adv.* Clearly; evidently.

**Un-ërr'ing,** *a.* Committing no mistake; certain.

**Un-ë'ven (-ë/vn'),** *a.* Not even; not level or uniform; rough; irregular.

**Un-ë'ven-ness,** *n.* Inequality of surface; want of uniformity.

**Un'ex-äm'pled,** *a.* Having no example; without precedent.

**Un'ex-ëp'tion-a-ble,** *a.* Not liable to objection; faultless; good.

**Un'ex-ëp'tion-a-bly,** *adv.* So as to be liable to no objection.

**Un'ex-pëct'ed,** *a.* Not expected; sudden; coming without warning.

**Un'ex-pëct'ed-ly,** *adv.* Suddenly.

**Un-fäil'ing,** *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; abiding.

**Un-fäir',** *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest.

**Un-fäir'ly,** *adv.* In an unfair manner; dishonestly.

**Un-fäir'ness,** *n.* Want of fairness or honesty.

**Un-fäith'ful,** *a.* Not faithful; negligent of duty; treacherous; perfidious.

**Un-fäith'ful-ly,** *adv.* In violation of promises, vows, or duty.

**Un-fäith'ful-ness,** *n.* Breach of faith; infidelity.

**Un-fäsh'ion-a-ble,** *a.* Not according to the fashion.

**Un-fäst'en (-fäs'n),** *v. t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.

**Un-fäth'om-a-ble,** *a.* Not to be fathomed; profound.

**Un-fä'vor-a-ble,** *a.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary.

**Un-fä'vor-a-bly,** *adv.* Adversely.

**Un-feel'ing,** *a.* Void of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.

**Un-feel'ing-ly,** *adv.* With insensibility.

**Un-feign'ed' (-fänd'),** *a.* Not feigned; real; sincere.

**Un-feign'ed-ly (-fän'-),** *adv.* Without hypocrisy.

**Un-fil'ial (-yal),** *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.

**Un-fin'ished (-fin'isht),** *a.* Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.

**Un-fit',** *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit or qualified. — *SYN.* Improper; unqualified; incompetent.

**Un-fix',** *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle.

**Un-föld',** *v. t.* To expand; to spread out; to disclose; to reveal.

**Un'for-giv'ing,** *a.* Not disposed to forgive; implacable; inexorable.

**Un-fört'u-nate,** *a.* Not fortunate; not successful.

**Un-fört'u-nate-ly,** *adv.* Without success.

**Un-found'ed,** *a.* Having no foundation; baseless; vain.

**Un-frë'quent,** *a.* Not frequent; not happening often.

**Un-frë'quent-ly,** *adv.* Rarely.

**Un-friënd'ly,** *a.* Not friendly; unfavorable; hostile.

**Un-früit'ful,** *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.

**Un-für'l',** *v. t.* To unfold; to open or spread; to expand.

**Un-für'nish,** *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to leave naked or bare.

**Un-gain'ly**, *a.* Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.  
**Un-gén'er-ous**, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.  
**Un-god'd'li-ness**, *n.* Impiety.  
**Un-god'd'ly**, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; impious; sinful.  
**Un-góv'ern-a-ble**, *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild; licentious.  
**Un-góv'ern-a-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be restrained.  
**Un-grá-cé'ful**, *a.* Wanting grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.  
**Un-grá-cé'ful-ly**, *adv.* Awkwardly. [wardness.  
**Un-grá-cé'ful-ness**, *n.* Awkwardness.  
**Un-grá-cí-ous**, *a.* Not gracious; showing no kindness of heart; unpleasing.  
**Un-grá-cí-ous-ly**, *adv.* In an ungracious manner.  
**Un-grá-te'ful**, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; disagreeable. [ingratitude.  
**Un-grá-te'ful-ly**, *adv.* With ingratitude.  
**Un-grá-te'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being ungrateful.  
**Un'guent** (tŭng'went), *n.* An ointment.  
**Un-hál'lówed**, *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.  
**Un-hand'y-ly**, *adv.* Awkwardly; inconveniently.  
**Un-hánd'i-ness**, *n.* Awkwardness; inconvenience.  
**Un-hánd'sóme** (-hán'sum), *a.* Not handsome; illiberal; unfair; impolite.  
**Un-hánd'sóme-ly** (-hán'sum-ly), *adv.* Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.  
**Un-hánd'y**, *a.* Not handy; awkward; inept.  
**Un-háp'pi-ly**, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably.  
**Un-háp'pi-ness**, *n.* Calamity; misfortune; infelicity.  
**Un-háp'py**, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; rather miserable; evil; calamitous.  
**Un-hár'ness**, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to divest of armor.  
**Un-héalth'i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being unhealthy.  
**Un-héalth'y**, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.  
**Un-héard'** (-hěrl'), *a.* Not heard; unknown; obscure.  
**Un-híng'e'**, *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence.  
**Un-hítch'**, *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.

**Un-hó'li-ness**, *n.* Want of holiness; impiety; sinful-ness; wickedness.  
**Un-hó'ly**, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.  
**Un-hóók'**, *v. t.* To loose from a hook.  
**Un-hóop'** or **Un-hóop'**, *v. t.* To strip of hoops.  
**Un-hórs'e'**, *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle.  
**Un-húrt'**, *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound; whole.  
**Un'i-córn**, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.  
**Un'i-fi-cá-tion**, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being.  
**Un'i-fló'rous**, *a.* Bearing only one flower.  
**Un'i-fórm**, *a.* Having always the same form. — **SYN.** Equal; even; alike; undeviating. — *n.* A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.  
**Un'i-fórm'i-ty**, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.  
**Un'i-fórm-ly**, *adv.* In a uniform manner; without variation.  
**Un'i-lát'er-al**, *a.* Having one side.  
**Un'i-lít'er-al**, *a.* Consisting of one letter only.  
**Un'im-péach'a-ble**, *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless.  
**Un'in-tél'li-gi-bí-l'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being unintelligible.  
**Un'in-tél'li-gi-ble**, *a.* Not intelligible; not to be understood; obscure.  
**Un'in-tél'li-gi-bly**, *adv.* So as not to be understood.  
**Un'in-ter-est-ed**, *a.* Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.  
**Un'ion** (yŭn'yun), *n.* [Lat. *unio*, from *unus*, one.] Act of uniting; junction; coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag.  
**Un'ion-ist**, *n.* A lover of union.



Unicorn.

**Un-íp'a-rous**, *a.* Producing one at a birth.  
**Un-ique'** (yŭ-neek'), *a.* Single in kind or excellence; without a like or equal.  
**Un'i-son**, *n.* Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.  
**Un-is'o-nance**, *n.* Accordance of sounds.  
**Un-is'o-nant**, *a.* Being in unison;  
**Un-is'o-nous**, *a.* sounded together.  
**Un'it**, *n.* One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.  
**Un'i-tā'ri-an**, *n.* One who denies the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.  
**Un'i-tā'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.  
**Un-íte'**, *v. t.* To join or put together; to form a whole. — *v. i.* To become one; to act in concert.  
**Un-ít'ed-ly**, *adv.* With union, or joint efforts.  
**Un'it-y**, *n.* State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.  
**Un'i-válve**, *a.* Having  
**Un'i-válv'u-lar**, *a.* one valve only, as a shell.  
**Un'i-válve**, *n.* A shell having one valve only.  
**Un'i-vér'sal**, *a.* Extending to all; whole; total.  
**Un'i-vér'sal-ism**, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.  
**Un'i-vér'sal-ist**, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.  
**Un'i-ver-sál'i-ty**, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension.  
**Un'i-vér'sal-ly**, *adv.* Without exception; throughout the whole.  
**Un'i-verse**, *n.* The whole system of created things.  
**Un'i-vér'si-ty**, *n.* An institution where all the sciences and arts are taught.  
**Un-ív'o-cal**, *a.* Having one meaning only.  
**Un-just'**, *a.* Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongful; inequitable.  
**Un-just'ly**, *adv.* Wrongfully.  
**Un-kind'**, *a.* Not kind; wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh.  
**Un-kind'ly**, *adv.* With unkindness; cruelly. — *a.* Unnatural; unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kind'ness, *n.* Want of kindness or affection.  
 Un-knit' (-nit'), *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open.  
 Un-know'ing-ly (-nō'ing-), *adv.* Ignorantly.  
 Un-lāce', *v. t.* To unfasten; to loose the dress of.  
 Un-lāde', *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.  
 Un-law'ful, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.  
 Un-law'ful-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; illegally.  
 Un-law'ful-ness, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.  
 Un-learn', *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned.  
 Un-learn'ed, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate.  
 Un-lēss', *conj.* Except; if not.  
 Un-lēt'tered, *a.* Illiterate.  
 Un-like', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.  
 Un-like'li-hōōd, *n.* Improbability. [improbable].  
 Un-like'ly, *a.* Not likely;  
 Un-like'ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.  
 Un-lim'it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.  
 Un-link', *v. t.* To separate, as links; to disconnect.  
 Un-load', *v. t.* To relieve of a load; to disburden.  
 Un-lock', *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open.  
 Un-lōve'li-ness, *n.* Want of loveliness.  
 Un-lōve'ly, *a.* Not amiable; disagreeable; repellant.  
 Un-lūck'i-ly, *adv.* In an unlucky manner.  
 Un-lūck'y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy.  
 Un-māke', *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of.  
 Un-mān', *v. t.* To deprive of virility or strength; to dishearten.  
 Un-mān'ly, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base. [rude].  
 Un-mān'nered, *a.* Uncivil;  
 Un-mān'ner-li-ness, *n.* Rudeness of behavior.  
 Un-mān'ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; rude in behavior; impolite.  
 Un-māsk', *v. t.* To remove a mask or disguise from.  
 Un-mēan'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or expression.  
 Un-mēr'ci-ful, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman.

Un-mēr'ci-ful-ly, *adv.* Without mercy; cruelly.  
 Un-mōōr', *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.  
 Un-nāt'u-ral (106), *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.  
 Un-nāt'u-ral-ly, *adv.* In an unnatural manner.  
 Un-nēc'es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly.  
 Un-nēc'es-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.  
 Un-neigh'bor-ly (-nā'bur-), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.  
 Un-nērve', *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to enfeeble; to weaken.  
 Un-nūm'bered, *a.* Not numbered, or not possible to be numbered; countless.  
 Un-ob'tru'sive, *a.* Not obtrusive or forward; modest.  
 Un-ōs'ten-tā'tious, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.  
 Un-pāck', *v. t.* To open, as things packed.  
 Un-pāl'a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable; disgusting.  
 Un-pār'al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless.  
 Un-pār'lia-mēnt'a-ry, *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.  
 Un-pīn', *v. t.* To unfasten or undo, as what is pinned.  
 Un-plēas'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable.  
 Un-plēas'ant-ly, *adv.* Disagreeably.  
 Un-plēas'ant-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unpleasant.  
 Un-pōp'u-lar, *a.* Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; disposing to public disfavor.  
 Un-pōp'u-lār'i-ty, *n.* State of being unpopular.  
 Un-prēc'e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; novel; new.  
 Un-prēj'u-diced (-prēj'ū-dist), *a.* Free from prejudice or bias; impartial.  
 Un-pre-tēnd'ing, *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.  
 Un-prin'ci-pled, *a.* Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.

Ūn'pro-dū'e'tive, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.  
 Ūn-prōf'it-a-ble, *a.* Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.  
 Un-prōf'it-a-bly, *adv.* Without profit or gain.  
 Un-prōf'it-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being unprofitable. [promise of good].  
 Un-prōm'is-ing, *a.* Giving no  
 Ūn'pro-pō'r'tious (-pish'us), *a.* Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse.  
 Un-qual'i-fied, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; absolute; decided.  
 Un-ques'tion-a-ble (-kwēst'yun-), *a.* Not to be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain.  
 Un-ques'tion-a-bly (-kwēst'yun-), *adv.* Beyond all doubt; indubitably. [less].  
 Un-qui'et, *a.* Uneasy; rest-  
 Un-qui'et-ly, *adv.* In an unquiet manner or state.  
 Un-rāy'el (-rā'y-ēl, 130), *v. t.* To disentangle or disengage; to separate; to solve.  
 Un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; having appearance only.  
 Un-rēa'son-a-ble (-rē'zm-), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.  
 Un-rēa'son-a-ble-ness, *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable.  
 Un-rēa'son-a-bly, *adv.* Excessively; immoderately.  
 Ūn're-gēn'er-ate, *a.* Not regenerate; remaining at enmity with God.  
 Ūn're-lēnt'ing, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard; cruel.  
 Ūn're-mīt'ting, *a.* Not abating; incessant; continued; persevering.  
 Ūn're-sērve', *n.* Absence of reserve; perfect frankness.  
 Ūn're-sērved', *a.* Open; frank; free; ingenuous.  
 Ūn're-sērved-ly, *adv.* Without reservation; frankly.  
 Un-rēst', *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness.  
 Un-ri-g', *v. t.* To strip of rigging.  
 Un-right'eōūs (-rī'chus), *a.* Not righteous; unjust; wicked; evil.  
 Un-right'eōūs-ly (-rī'chus-), *adv.* Wickedly.  
 Un-right'eōūs-ness (-rī'chus-), *n.* Wickedness.  
 Un-ripe', *a.* Not ripe; immature.

Un-riv'aled, } *a.* Having no  
Un-riv'aled, } rival; peerless;  
matchless.

Un-riv'et, *v. t.* To loose the  
rivets of; to unfasten.

Un-rôbe', *v. t.* To undress.

Un-rôll', *v. t.* To open, as  
what is rolled; to display.

Un-rôot', *v. t.* To strip off  
the roof or covering of.

Un-rôot', *v. t.* To extirpate;  
to eradicate.

Un-rûf'led, *a.* Not ruffled;  
calm; tranquil; quiet.

Un-rû'ly, *a.* Ungovernable;  
turbulent; refractory.

Un-sâd'dle, *v. t.* To take a  
saddle from; to unhorse.

Un-sâfe', *a.* Not safe; not  
free from danger; danger-  
ous; perilous.

Un-sâl'a-ble (133), *a.* Not  
having a quick sale.

Un-sât'is-fâc'to-ri-ly, *adv.*  
In an unsatisfactory manner.

Un-sât'is-fâc'to-ry, *a.* Not  
affording satisfaction.

Un-sâ'vor-y, *a.* Not savory;  
having a bad taste; insipid.

Un-sây', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*  
UNSAID.] To recall, as what  
has been said.

Un-screw' (-skrû'), *v. t.* To  
loose from screws; to with-  
draw, as a screw.

Un-scrû'pu-lous, *a.* Having  
no scruples; unprincipled.

Un-sêal', *v. t.* To open, as  
what is sealed.

Un-sêarch'a-ble, *a.* Not to be  
searched into; inscrutable;  
mysterious.

Un-sêa'son'a-ble (-sê'zn-), *a.*  
Not reasonable; ill-timed;  
untimely; unfit.

Un-sêat', *v. t.* To throw from  
a seat.

Un-seem'li-ness, *n.* State or  
quality of being unseemly.

Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly;  
unbecoming; indecent; im-  
proper. — *adv.* Indecently.

Un-seen', *a.* Not seen; invis-  
ible. [disturb.]

Un-sêt'tle, *v. t.* To unfix; to

Un-shâck'le, *v. t.* To loose  
from shackles; to set free.

Un-shâk'en, *a.* Not shaken;  
firm; stable.

Un-shêathe', *v. t.* To draw  
from the sheath or scabbard.

Un-ship', *v. t.* To take out of  
a ship.

Un-sight'ly (-sît'ly), *a.* Not  
slightly; deformed; ugly.

Un-skill'ful, } *a.* Wanting skill  
Un-skill'ful, } or dexterity;  
awkward; clumsy.

Un-skill'ful-ly, } *adv.* With-  
Un-skill'ful-ly, } out skill;  
clumsily.

Un-skill'ful-ness, } *n.* Want  
Un-skill'ful-ness, } of skill or  
dexterity; clumsiness.

Un-sô'cia-ble (-sô'sha-bl), *a.*  
Not sociable; averse to so-  
ciety.

Un-sô'cia-bly (-sô'sha-) *adv.*  
In an unsociable manner.

Un-sô-phis'ti-câ'ted, *a.* Not  
adulterated; pure; simple;  
honest.

Un-sound', *a.* Not sound;  
defective; infirm; deceptive;  
sophistical.

Un-sound'ness, *n.* Defect-  
iveness; infirmity.

Un-spâr'ing, *a.* Not sparing;  
liberal; profuse.

Un-spêak'a-ble, *a.* Not to be  
uttered or expressed; inef-  
fable; unutterable.

Un-spêak'a-bly, *adv.* Inex-  
pressibly; unutterably.

Un-spôt'ted, *a.* Not spotted;  
spotless; pure; immaculate.

Un-stâ'ble, *a.* Not stable or  
steady. — *SYN.* Inconstant;  
irresolute; wavering; muta-  
ble; changeful.

Un-stêad'i-ly, *adv.* In an un-  
steady manner.

Un-stêad'i-ness, *n.* Quality  
of being unsteady; inconstan-  
cy; irresolution.

Un-stêad'y, *a.* Not steady;  
mutable; variable; change-  
able.

Un-stôp', *v. t.* To take a stop-  
ple or any obstruction from;  
to open.

Un-str'ing', *v. t.* To deprive  
of strings; to relax; to  
loosen; to take from a string.

Un-strung', *a.* Relaxed;  
loosened.

Un-sue-gêss'ful, *a.* Not suc-  
cessful; meeting with fail-  
ure; unhappy.

Un-sue-gêss'ful-ly, *adv.* With  
ill success.

Un-suit'a-ble, *a.* Not suita-  
ble; unfit; improper.

Un-suit'a-bly, *adv.* In an  
unsuitable manner; incon-  
gruously.

Un-sung', *a.* Not recited in  
song.

Un-swâth'e'. *v. t.* To relieve  
from a bandage.

Un-tâm'a-ble, *a.* Not to be  
tamed or subdued.

Un-think'ing, *a.* Thought-  
less; inconsiderate.

Un-thrîf'y, *a.* Prodigious; not  
thriving; profuse; lavish.

Un-tie', *v. t.* To loosen, as a  
knot; to unbind.

Un-tîl' (138), *prep.* Till; as  
far as. — *conj.* Up to the  
time that; till.

Un-time'ly, *a.* Not timely;  
premature; unseasonable.

Un-tîr'ing, *a.* Not tiring;  
enduring; patient; indefati-  
gable.

Un'to, *prep.* To.

Un-told', *a.* Not told; not re-  
lated; not counted or num-  
bered.

Un-tô'ward, *a.* Froward; re-  
fractory; awkward; cross;  
inconvenient. [*ly.*]

Un-tô'ward-ly, *adv.* Perverse.

Un-tô'ward-ness, *n.* Froward-  
ness; perversity; awkward-  
ness.

Un-trâct'a-ble, *a.* Ungovern-  
able; stubborn; intractable.

Un-trâct'a-ble-ness, *n.* Qual-  
ity of being untractable.

Un-trâv'el'ed, } *a.* Not trad-  
Un-trâv'el'ed, } den by pas-  
sengers; } never traveled; never  
having seen foreign countries.

Un-trûe', *a.* Not true; false;  
contrary to fact; disloyal.

Un-trû'ly, *adv.* Falsely.

Un-trûss', *v. t.* To loose from  
a truss; to let out.

Un-trûth', *n.* Falsehood;  
treachery; a lie.

Un-trûth'ful, *a.* Wanting in  
veracity; false.

Un-twîne', *v. t.* To untwist.

Un-twîst', *v. t.* To separate  
and open, as twisted threads;  
to disentangle.

Un-ûsêd', *a.* Not used; not  
accustomed.

Un-û'su-al (-yû'zhÿ-), *a.* Not  
usual; uncommon; rare; in-  
frequent.

Un-ût'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be  
uttered; inexpressible.

Un-vâr'nished (-vâr'nisht),  
*a.* Not varnished; plain;  
truthful.

Un-veil', *v. t.* To remove a  
veil from; to uncover.

Un-wâ'ri-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly.

Un-wâ'ri-ness, *n.* Want of  
caution; heedlessness.

Un-war'rânt'a-ble (un-wôr'-  
rânt-), *a.* Not warrantable;  
illegal; improper.

Un-war'rânt'a-bly, *adv.*  
Without warrant or author-  
ity; improperly.

Un-wâ'ry, *a.* Not vigilant or  
cautious; precipitate.

Un-wêar'ied, *a.* Not wear-  
ied; persistent; indefati-  
gable.



**Un-weave'**, *v. t.* To undo, as what has been woven.

**Un-well'**, *a.* Not well; indisposed; ill; ailing.

**Un-whole'some** (-hōl'sum), *a.* Not wholesome; insalubrious.

**Un-will'd-i-ness**, *n.* Quality or state of being unwieldy.

**Un-wiēld'y**, *a.* Unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.

**Un-will'ing**, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.

**Un-will'ing-ly**, *adv.* With reluctance.

**Un-will'ing-ness**, *n.* Reluctance; disinclination.

**Un-wind'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UNWOUND.] To wind off; to untwist; to disentangle.

**Un-wise'**, *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indiscreet.

**Un-wisely**, *adv.* Not wisely; imprudently.

**Un-wit'ting-ly**, *adv.* Without knowledge; ignorantly.

**Un-wōnt'ed**, *a.* Unaccustomed; uncommon; infrequent; rare.

**Un-wōnt'ed-ness**, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.

**Un-wor'thi-ly** (-wār'thī-), *adv.* Not according to desert.

**Un-wor'thi-ness** (-wār'thī-), *n.* Want of worth.

**Un-wor'thy** (-wār'thī), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable.

**Un-wrāp'** (-rāp'), *v. t.* To open, as what is wrapped.

**Un-wrēathe'** (-reeth'), *v. t.* To untwist, as any thing wreathed.

**Un-writ'ten** (-rit'tn), *a.* Not written; oral; blank.

**Un-yield'ing**, *a.* Not yielding; stubborn; obstinate.

**Un-yōke'**, *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.

**Up**, *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of.

**Up-bear'**, *v. t.* To bear up; to raise or hold aloft.

**Up-brāid'**, *v. t.* To charge with something wrong; to reprove severely. — *SYN.* To reproach; blame; censure.

**Up-brāid'er**, *n.* One who upbraids, or reproaches.

**Up'cast**, *a.* Thrown upward. — *n.* A throw or cast of bowls.

**Up-hēav'al**, *n.* A heaving up from beneath.

**Up-hēave'**, *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

**Up'hil'**, *a.* Ascending; difficult; laborious.

**Up-hōld'**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* UPHOLD.] To elevate; to support; to maintain; to countenance. [*holds.*]

**Up-hōld'er**, *n.* One who upholds.

**Up-hōl'ster-er** (18), *n.* One who furnishes houses.

**Up-hōl'ster-y** (18), *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

**Up'land**, *n.* High land, as opposed to meadows. — *a.* Higher in situation.

**Up-lift'**, *v. t.* To raise aloft.

**Up-ōn'**, *prep.* On; — in all the senses of that word.

**Up'per**, *a.* Further up; higher in place; superior.

**Up'per-hānd**, *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

**Up'per-mōst**, *a.* Highest in place, rank, or power.

**Up-raise'**, *v. t.* To raise; to lift up; to exalt.

**Up'right**, or **Up-right'** (-rit'), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest. — *n.* Something standing erect or perpendicular.

**Up'right-ly** or **Up-right'ly**, (-rit'), *adv.* In an upright manner; honestly.

**Up'right-ness** or **Up-right'-ness** (-rit'-), *n.* Erectness; honesty; integrity.

**Up-rise'**, *v. i.* [*imp.* UPROSE; *p. p.* UPRISEN.] To rise up; to get up; to ascend; to mount upward.

**Up'rōar**, *n.* Great noise and disturbance; tumult.

**Up-rōōt'**, *v. t.* To root up; to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

**Up-rouse'**, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep; to wake. [*overset.*]

**Up-sēt'**, *v. t.* To overturn; to upset.

**Up'shot**, *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.

**Up'side**, *n.* The upper side.

**Up-spring'**, *v. i.* To spring up.

**Up'stārt**, *n.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.

**Up'ward**, *a.* Directed to a higher place.

**Up'ward**, *adv.* Toward a higher place.

**Up'wards**, *adv.* higher place; above; more than; in the upper parts.

**U-rā'ni-um**, *n.* A metal.

**U-ran-ōg'-ra-phy**, *n.* A description

of the heavens and heavenly bodies.

**U-tra-nus**, *n.* One of the planets.

**Ur'ban**, *a.* Pertaining to a city.

**Ur-bāne'**, *a.* [Lat. *urbanus*, fr. *urbis*, a city.] Polite; courteous; of polished manners.

**Ur-bān'i-ty**, *n.* Politeness; courtesy.

**Ur'chin**, *n.* A child; a hedgehog.

**U-rē'ter**, *n.* A tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

**Urge**, *v. t.* To press; to impel; to incite; to solicit; to importune.

**Ur'gen-cy**, *n.* Pressure of necessity; importunity.

**Ur'gent**, *a.* Pressing; earnest; importunate.

**Ur'gent-ly**, *adv.* With earnestness or importunity.

**Ur'i-nal**, *n.* A vessel for urine.

**Ur'i-na-ry**, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, urine.

**Ur'ine**, *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys.

**Ur'n**, *n.* A vessel of various forms; a kind of vase.

**Ur'sine**, *a.* Relating to, or like, a bear.

**Us** (123, 124), *pron.* Objective case of We.

**Us'age** (133), *n.* Mode of using; treatment; custom; long-continued practice.

**Us'ance**, *n.* Time allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange.

**Use** (yys, 88), *n.* Act of employing; employment; necessity; utility; practice; custom; interest.

**Use** (yyz), *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar. — *v. i.* To be accustomed.

**Use'ful**, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial; helpful.

**Use'ful-ly**, *adv.* With use or profit.

**Use'ful-ness**, *n.* Quality of being useful; utility.

**Use'less**, *a.* Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.

**Use'less-ly**, *adv.* Without use or profit.

**Use'less-ness**, *n.* Unfitness for profitable use; unserviceableness.

**Us'er**, *n.* One who uses.

**Ush'er**, *n.* An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under teacher. — *v. t.* (130)

To introduce; as a forerunner or harbinger.

Ūs'que-baugh (-bāw), *n.* A kind of whisky; a compound distilled spirit.

Ūs'tion (ŭst'yun), *n.* Act of burning, or state of being burnt.

Ū'su-al (yŭ'zhŭ-), *a.* Customary; common; ordinary.

Ū'su-al-ly, *adv.* Customarily; commonly.

Ū'su-cāp'tion, *n.* Acquisition of a right to property by having sole possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years.

Ū'su-frēt (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.

Ū'su-frēt'ŭ-a-ry, *n.* One who has the use and profits of property. — *a.* Relating to, or being in the nature of, a usufruct.

Ū'su-rer (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* One who practices usury.

U-sŭ'ri-ōūs (yŭ'zŭ-), *a.* Practicing usury.

U-sŭ'ri-ōūs-ly (yŭ'zŭ-), *adv.* In a usurious manner.

Ū'sŭrp', *v. t.* To seize and hold possession of wrongfully or by force.

Ū'sur-pā'tion, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.

U-sŭrp'er, *n.* One who usurps.

Ū'su-ry (yŭ'zhŭ-), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.

U-tēn'sil (108), *n.* An instrument; a household implement or vessel.

Ū'ter-ine, *a.* Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U-tīl'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility.

— *n.* One who considers utility as the sole standard of virtue.

U-tīl'i-tā'ri-an-ism, *n.* Doctrine or system of general utility.

U-tīl'i-ty, *n.* Production of good; profit; usefulness.

Ū'tmōst, *a.* Extreme; last; greatest. — *n.* The most that can be.

U-tō'pi-an, *a.* Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.

Ū'tri-ele, *n.* A little bag, bladder, or cell.

Ū'trie'ŭ-lar, *a.* Containing little bladders.

Ū'tter, *a.* Outward; extreme; absolute; entire. — *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.

Ū'tter-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being uttered or expressed.

Ū'tter-ance, *n.* Act or manner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation. [fully.]

Ū'tter-ly, *adv.* Completely;

Ū'tter-mōst, *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme. — *n.* Greatest degree.

Ū've-ōūs, *a.* Like a grape.

Ux-ō'ri-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, a wife.] Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-ōūs-ly, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.

Ux-ō'ri-ōūs-ness, *n.* Excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

## V.

**V** (re), the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately, the one for the other. See U.

Vā'ean-cy, *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacuity; an unoccupied office.

Vā'eant, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned.

Vā'eate, *v. t.* To leave empty; to annul or make void.

Va-eā'tion, *n.* Intermission of study or business; recess.

Vā'e-ci-nāte, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow-pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.

Vā'e-ci-nā'tion, *n.* Inoculation with cow-pox.

Vā'e-ci-nā'tor, *n.* One who vaccinates.

Vā'e-cine, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.

Vāc'il-lan-cy, *n.* Vacillation.

Vāc'il-lāte, *v. i.* To waver; to reel; to fluctuate.

Vāc'il-lā'ting, *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; inconstant.

Vāc'il-lā'tion, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy.

Va-cū'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum.

Vāc'ŭ-um, *n.* Empty space.

Vā'de-mē'eum, *n.* [Lat., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion.

Vāg'a-bōnd, *n.* A vagrant. — *a.* Wandering idly or without any settled habitation.

Vāg'a-bōnd-ry, *n.* Condition of a vagabond.

Va-gā'ry (141), *n.* A wild freak; a whim.

Vāg'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or canal.

Vā'gran-cy, *n.* A wandering without a settled home.

Vā'grant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled. — *n.* An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.

Vāgue, *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; loose.

Vāgue'ly, *adv.* In a vague manner.

Vāil, *n.* A covering to conceal; a veil. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; to cover.

Vāin, *a.* Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion of one's self, or of what belongs to one; conceited.

Vāin-glō'ri-ōūs, *a.* Boastful.

Vāin-glō'ry, *n.* Empty pride.

Vāin'ly, *adv.* Without effect; with empty pride.

Vāl'ance, *n.* Drapery round a bedstead. [valley.]

Vāle, *n.* A low ground; a

Vāl'e-die'tion, *a.* A bidding farewell; an adieu.

Vāl'e-die-tō'ri-an, *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory oration.

Vāl'e-die'to-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell. — *n.* A farewell address.

Vāl'en-tine, *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent to a sweetheart, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of February. [in medicine.]

Va-lē'ri-an, *n.* A plant used

**Väl'et** (or väl'ä), *n.* A body-servant; a personal attendant.

**Väl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an**, *a.* Sickly; weakly; infirm. — *n.* A person in a weak state of health.

**Väl'e-tū'di-na-ry**, *a.* Infirm; sickly; weakly; seeking to recover health.

**Väl'iant**, *a.* Intrepid in danger; performed with valor. — **SYN.** Stout; bold; brave; courageous; heroic.

**Väl'iant-ly**, *adv.* In a valiant manner.

**Väl'id**, *a.* [Lat. *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong.] Firm; good in law.

**Va-lid'i-ty**, *n.* Legal force; strength; cogency; justness.

**Väl'id-ly**, *adv.* In a valid manner; with legal force.

**Vä-lise'**, *n.* A travelling case; a portmanteau.

**Val-lä'tion**, *n.* A rampart; an intrenchment.

**Väl'ley** (141), *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.

**Väl'or** (155), *n.* Courage; bravery; prowess; intrepidity; gallantry.

**Väl'or-ous**, *a.* Valiant; gallant; brave. [precious.]

**Väl'u-a-ble**, *a.* Having value;

**Väl'u-ä'tion**, *n.* Act of fixing the value; appraisement; value set.

**Väl'äe**, *n.* Worth; price; rate; importance. — *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate; to appraise; to esteem; to prize.

**Väl'v'ate**, *a.* Having, resembling, or serving as a valve.

**Väl've**, *n.* A folding door; a lid or cover opening only one way.

**Väl'v'et**, *n.* A little valve.

**Väl'v'u-lar**, *a.* Having, or relating to, valves.

**Vämp**, *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — *v. t.* To put new upper leather on; to mend.

**Vämp'ire**, *n.* A species of bat; a fabled demon said to suck human blood.

**Vän**, *n.* Front of an army; a kind of wagon; a fan.

**Vän'dal**, *n.* A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignorant barbarian.

**Van-däl'ie**, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the Vandals; ferocious; barbarous.

**Vän'dal-ism**, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarism; hostility to the arts and literature.

**Van-dyke'**, *n.* A kind of neckerchief with points.

**Väue**, *n.* A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.

**Vän'guärd**, *n.* Troops in front; first line of an army.

**Va-nil'ä**, *n.* A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume extracted from it.

**Vän'ish**, *v. t.* To disappear; to pass away; to become invisible; to be lost to view.

**Vän'i-ty**, *n.* Empty pride; ostentation; conceit; idle pleasure.

**Vän'quish** (vänk'wish), *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.

**Vän'quish-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being vanquished.

**Vän'quish-er**, *n.* One who conquers; a victor.

**Vän'tage**, *n.* Superiority.

**Vän'tage-ground**, *n.* Superiority of place or state.

**Väp'id**, *a.* Spiritless; flat; insipid; dull.

**Va-pid'i-ty**, *n.* The state **Väp'id-ness**, *n.* of having lost life or spirit; flatness.

**Väp'or** (155), *n.* A fluid rendered aeriform by heat; steam; (*pl.*) A disease of debility; hypochondriacal affections; spleen. — *v. i.* To emit vapor; to brag; to boast.

**Väp'or-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

**Väp'or-äte**, *v. t.* To evaporate.

**Väp'o-rä'tion**, *n.* Act of converting into vapor.

**Väp'or-bäth**, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.

**Väp'or-ize**, *v. t.* To convert into vapor.

**Väp'or-y**, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.

**Vä'ri-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being variable.

**Vä'ri-a-ble**, *a.* Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

**Vä'ri-a-ble-ness**, *n.* Aptness to change; inconstancy.

**Vä'ri-a-bly**, *adv.* Changeably; inconstantly.

**Vä'ri-änce**, *n.* Disagreement; difference; dissension.

**Vä'ri-ä'tion**, *n.* A change; deviation; difference; alteration.

**Vär'i-eöse**, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, as a vein.

**Vä'ri-e-gäte**, *v. t.* To diversify; to vary.

**Vä'ri-e-gä'tion**, *n.* Diversity of colors.

**Vä'ri'e-ty**, *n.* Change; dif-

ference; diversity; that which is various; a varied assortment; a form subordinate to a species. [ent shapes.]

**Vä'ri-törm**, *a.* Having different

**Vä'ri-o-loid**, or **Vä'ri-o-loid'**, *n.* A disease resembling the small-pox. [the small-pox.]

**Va-r'i'o-lous**, *a.* Pertaining to

**Vä'ri-ous**, *a.* Different; diverse; manifold. [ways.]

**Vä'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* In different

**Vär'let**, *n.* A servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal.

**Vär'let-ry**, *n.* The rabble.

**Vär'nish**, *n.* A viscid, glossy liquid. — *v. t.* To lay var-

nish on; to give a fair coloring to.

**Vä'ry** (135), *v. t.* To alter; to differ; to diversify. — *v. i.*

To be altered in any manner; to be different; to deviate; to depart; to disagree.

**Väs'eu-lar**, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.

**Väse** (in *England*, *väs* or *väs*), *n.* An ornamental urn-shaped vessel, used for various purposes.

**Väs'sal**, *n.* A dependant; a bondman; a slave.

**Väs'sal-age**, *n.* Slavery; bondage; thralldom.

**Väst**, *a.* Being of great extent; immense; numerous; enormous.

**Vas-tä'tion**, *n.* A laying waste; devastation. [ly.]

**Väst'ly**, *adv.* Greatly; huge-

**Väst'ness**, *n.* Immense extent; magnitude, or importance; immensity.

**Väst'y**, *a.* Immense; vast.

**Vät**, *n.* A large cistern.

**Vät'i-gide**, *n.* The murder, or murderer, of a prophet.

**Va-ti'i-nal**, *a.* Containing prophecy or predictions.

**Va-ti'i-näte**, *v. t.* To prophesy; to foretell. [cy.]

**Va-ti'i-nä'tion**, *n.* Prophe-

**Vau-deville** (vöd'vil), *n.* [Fr., from *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy.] A lively kind of song; a theatrical piece intermingled with light or satirical songs.

**Vault**, *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cell; a cellar; a leap or bound. — *v. t.* To arch; to cover with, or shape to, a vault. — *v. i.* To leap.

**Vault'ed**, *a.* Arched; concave.

**Väunt** (väunt), *v. i.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* Vain boast.

**Vēal**, *n.* Flesh of a calf dressed for the table.

**Ve-détte'** (ve-dét'), *n.* A sentinel on horseback.

**Veer**, *v. t. or i.* To turn; to turn aside; to change.

**Vég'e-ta-ble**, *n.* A plant, especially an edible plant; an organic body, destitute of sense and voluntary motion. — *a.* Of the nature of plants. [plants]

**Vég'e-tâ-te**, *v. i.* To grow, as plants; plants in general.

**Vég'e-tâ-tive**, *a.* Growing, as plants.

**Vēh'e-men-çe**, *n.* Violent activity or force; ardor.

**Vēh'e-ment**, *a.* Acting with force. — *SYN.* Furious; earnest; ardent; eager.

**Vēh'e-ment-ly**, *adv.* Violently; furiously. [riage]

**Vē'hi-e-le**, *n.* Any kind of carriage.

**Ve-hi-cu-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.

**Veil**, *n.* A thin cover for the face; a disguise. — *v. t.* To throw a veil over; to conceal.

**Vēin**, *n.* A vessel which receives the blood from the arteries, and returns it to the heart; a current; a mineral seam or layer; tendency or turn of mind. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

**Veined**, *a.* Full of veins;

**Vēin'y**, *a.* variegated.

**Vēl'i-câ-te**, *v. t.* To twitch.

**Vēl'lum**, *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

**Ve-lôc'i-pède**, *n.* A kind of light vehicle for, and propelled by, a single person.

**Ve-lôc'i-ty**, *n.* Swiftmess; rapidity; celerity; speed.

**Vēl'vet**, *n.* A rich silk stuff, or stuff of silk and cotton, with a thick nap. — *a.* Like velvet; soft; smooth.

**Vēl'vet-en'**, *n.* A kind of velvet made partly of cotton.

**Vēl'vet-y**, *a.* Soft; like velvet; smooth; delicate.

**Vē'nal**, *a.* Mercenary; sordid; pertaining to a vein, or to veins.

**Ve-nâl'i-ty**, *n.* Mercenaryness. [hunting]

**Vēn'a-ry**, *a.* Relating to sale.

**Vēnd**, *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.

**Vēn-dee'**, *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.

**Vēnd'er**, *n.* One who sells.

**Vēnd'ôr**, *n.* One who sells.

**Vēnd'i-ble**, *a.* Capable of

being sold; fit to be sold; salable.

**Vēnd'i-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being vendible.

**Vēn-di'tion** (-dish'un), *n.* Act of selling; sale.

**Vēn-di-er**, *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder; auction.

**Ve-neer'**, *v. t.* [From Fr. *fournir*, to furnish.] To overlay with thin pieces of wood. — *n.* Thin slices of a valuable wood for overlaying some inferior material.

**Vēn'er-a-ble**, *a.* Worthy of veneration or reverence.

**Vēn'er-a-bly**, *adv.* In a venerable manner.

**Vēn'er-a-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being venerable.

**Vēn'er-â-te**, *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence.

**Vēn'er-â-tion**, *n.* Highest degree of respect and reverence. [crates]

**Vēn'er-â-tor**, *n.* One who venerates.

**Ve-nē're-al**, *a.* Relating to sexual intercourse.

**Vēn'e-sēc'tion**, *n.* Act of opening a vein to let blood.

**Vēnge'ance**, *n.* Infliction of pain in return for an injury; revenge.

**Vēnge'ful**, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful. [cusable]

**Vē'n'i-al**, *a.* Pardonable; excusable.

**Vē'n'i-son** (vē'n'i-zn or vē'n'zn), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, &c. [malice; spite]

**Vēn'om** (39), *n.* Poison.

**Vēn'om-ôus**, *a.* Poisonous; noxious to animal life; malignant.

**Vēn'om-ôus-ly**, *adv.* Poisonously; spitefully; malignantly.

**Vē'nôus**, *a.* Contained in, or relating to, the veins.

**Vēnt**, *n.* A passage for a fluid; aperture; utterance. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter; to report.

**Vēnt'-hole**, *n.* A small hole for air; a vent.

**Vēn'ti-dûet**, *n.* A passage for air.

**Vēn'ti-lâ-te**, *v. t.* To fan; to expose to air; to make public.

**Vēn'ti-lâ-tion**, *n.* Act of ventilating.

**Vēn'ti-lâ-tor**, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance to exhaust foul or introduce pure air. [belly]

**Vēn'tral**, *a.* Belonging to the

**Vēn'tri-cle**, *n.* A cavity in

an animal body, as of the brain, larynx, or heart.

**Vēn-tril'o-quism**, *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.

**Vēn-tril'o-quist**, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.

**Vēn-tril'o-quoûs**, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

**Vēn-tril'o-quy**, *n.* Ventriloquism.

**Vēnt'ûre**, *v. t.* To expose to hazard. — *v. i.* To have courage to do or undertake something; to run a risk. — *SYN.* To dare; hazard; risk. — *n.* A risking; hazard; chance; contingency; stake.

**Vēnt'ûre-sôme**, *a.* Inclined

**Vēnt'ûr-ôus**, *a.* to venture; bold; daring; adventurous.

**Vēn'tie**, *n.* A neighborhood, or near place.

**Vē'nus**, *n.* Goddess of female beauty and love; a planet.

**Ve-râ'ciôus**, *a.* Observant of truth; truthful.

**Ve-râc'i-ty**, *n.* Observance of truth; truthfulness.

**Ve-rân'dâ** (140), *n.* A kind of open portico.

**Vērb**, *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing.

**Vērb'al** (39), *a.* Spoken; oral; relating to words; relating to verbs; literal.

**Vērb'al-ly**, *adv.* By word of mouth; orally.

**Vēr-bâ'tim**, *adv.* [Lat.] Word for word; in the same words.

**Vēr'bi-age**, *n.* Wordiness; verbosity; redundancy of words.

**Ver-bôse'**, *a.* Abounding in words; prolix; wordy.

**Ver-bôse'ness**, *n.* The use

**Ver-bôs'i-ty**, *n.* of too many words; prolixity.

**Vērd'an-çy**, *n.* Greenness; rawness; inexperience.

**Vērd'ant**, *a.* Green; fresh; raw; unpracticed; easily overreached.

**Vērd-an-tique'** (-teek'-), *n.* A green incrustation on brass or copper; a mottled green marble.

**Vērd'iet**, *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; opinion pronounced; judgment.

**Vērdi-gris**, *n.* [A corruption of New Lat. *viride aris*, green of brass.] Green rust of copper.

**Vērd'ûre** (vērd'yûr, 50), *n.*

Greenness; freshness of vegetation.  
**Vérge** (12), *n.* A kind of rod or mace; border; brink; edge.—*v. i.* To approach the limits; to incline; to tend.  
**Vér'ger**, *n.* A mace-bearer.  
**Vér'i-fi-a-ble** (135), *a.* Capable of being verified.  
**Vér'i-fi-cá'tion**, *n.* Act of verifying; confirmation.  
**Vér'i-fy**, *v. t.* To prove to be true; to confirm; to authenticate. [*y.*]  
**Vér'i-ly**, *adv.* Truly; certainly.  
**Vér'i-sim'i-lar**, *a.* Having the appearance of truth; probable.  
**Vér'i-si-mil'i-túde**, *n.* Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood.  
**Vér'i-ta-ble**, *a.* Agreeable to fact; true; actual; real.  
**Vér'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* Really; truly; actually. [*al-ty.*]  
**Vér'i-ty** (141), *n.* Truth; reality.  
**Vér'juice**, *n.* Sour juice expressed from wild apples, green grapes, &c.  
**Vér'mi-cél'li** (-chél'li or -sél'li), *n.* A paste made into a slender, worm-like form.  
**Ver-míe'u-lar**, *a.* Like a worm.  
**Ver-míe'u-láte**, *v. t.* To inlay so as to give the appearance of the tracks of worms.  
**Ver-míe'u-lá'tion**, *n.* Motion like that of a worm, or something resembling such motion. [*for grub.*]  
**Vér'mi-eúle**, *n.* A little worm.  
**Vér'mi-fórm**, *a.* Having the shape of a worm.  
**Vér'mi-fúge**, *n.* [*Lat. vermis*, a worm, and *fugere*, to flee.] A medicine to expel worms.  
**Ver-mil'ion** (-mil'yun, 119), *n.* A bright red pigment or color; cochineal.  
**Vér'min**, *n.* All sorts of small noxious animals.  
**Vér'min-óis**, *a.* Infested, or caused, by vermin.  
**Ver-míp'a-rouís** (117), *a.* Producing worms. [*on worms.*]  
**Ver-miv'o-rouís**, *a.* Feeding.  
**Ver-náe'u-lar**, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.  
**Vér'nal**, *a.* Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring.  
**Vér'sa-tile**, *a.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; variable.  
**Vér'sa-tíl'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being versatile.

**Vérse** (140), *n.* A single line of poetry; metrical language; a short division of a prose composition.  
**Vérsed** (vérst), *a.* Well skilled; practiced; acquainted; conversant.  
**Vér'si-fi-cá'tion**, *n.* The art of composing verses.  
**Vér'si-fi-er**, *n.* One who turns prose into verse.  
**Vér'si-fy**, *v. t.* To describe in verse; to turn into verse.—*v. i.* To make verses.  
**Vér'sion**, *n.* A translation.  
**Vért**, *n.* Everything that bears a green leaf.  
**Vért'e-brá**, *n.* (*pl.* Vért'e-bræ, 147.) One of the joints of the spine or backbone.  
**Vért'e-bral**, *a.* Relating to the vertebrae, or joints of the spine.  
**Vért'e-brate**, *a.* Having a back-bone.—*n.* An animal having a back-bone.  
**Vért'e-bre** (-ber), *n.* A vertebra; a joint of the spine.  
**Vért'ex**, *n.* (*pl.* Vért'ex-es or Vért'icēs, 147.) The crown or top; summit.  
**Vért'i-cal**, *a.* Being in the zenith; perpendicular; upright; plumb.  
**Vért'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* In a vertical manner.  
**Ver-tíg'i-ty**, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.  
**Ver-tíg'i-nóus**, *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.  
**Vért'i-go**, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.  
**Vér'vain**, *n.* A plant.  
**Vér'y**, *a.* True; real; actual.—*adv.* In or to a great degree; eminently.  
**Vés'i-cant**, *n.* A blistering application.  
**Vés'i-cáte**, *v. t.* To blister.  
**Vés'i-cá'tion**, *n.* Act of raising blisters.  
**Vés'i-ca-to-ry**, *a.* Having a power to blister.—*n.* A blistering application.  
**Vés'i-ele**, *n.* A little air-bladder.  
**Ve-síe'u-lar**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles.  
**Vés'per**, *n.* The evening star; evening; Venus; (*pl.*) evening song or service.  
**Vés'per-tine**, *a.* Relating to, or being in, the evening.  
**Vés'sel**, *n.* A hollow dish of any kind; a cask; a tube; any structure intended for navigation, as a ship, brig, boat, &c.

**Vést**, *n.* Any garment; a waistcoat.—*v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession.—*v. i.* To come or descend.  
**Vést'al**, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of the Romans; pure; chaste.—*n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.  
**Vést'ed**, *a.* Fixed; not contingent, as rights.  
**Vést'i-búle**, *n.* An ante-chamber between the hall and the outer doors; a kind of porch. [*a trace.*]  
**Vést'ige** (140), *n.* A footprint; Vést'ment, *n.* A garment.  
**Vést'ry**, *n.* A room for sacerdotal vestments in a church; a lecture-room or chapel; a parochial assembly; a parochial committee.  
**Vést'ure**, *n.* A garment; articles worn.—*SYN.* Apparel; dress; clothing.  
**Vétch**, *n.* A leguminous plant.  
**Vét'er-an**, *a.* Long exercised in any thing, especially in war.—*n.* An old soldier; one long exercised.  
**Vét'er-i-ná'ri-an**, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle.  
**Vét'er-i-na-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.  
**Vét'o** (140), *n.* (*pl.* Vét'ões.) [*Lat.*, I forbid.] An authoritative prohibition; power to negative a bill.—*v. t.* To forbid the enactment of.  
**Vêx**, *v. t.* To tease; to provoke; to irritate.  
**Vex-á'tion**, *n.* Act of irritating, or state of being irritated; trouble; annoyance.  
**Vex-á'tiôus**, *a.* Provoking; troublesome. [*vex.*]  
**Vex-á'tiôus-ly**, *adv.* So as to vex-á'tiôus-ness, *n.* Quality of being vexations.  
**Ví'a-ble**, *a.* Capable of living, as a child prematurely born.  
**Ví'a-dúct**, *n.* A structure for carrying a railroad.  
**Viaduct**, *n.* across a valley or river.  
**Ví'al**, *n.* A small bottle.—*v. t.* (130) To put into a vial, or into vials.  
**Ví'and**, *n. pl.* Articles of food; victuals. [*journey.*]  
**Ví-át'ic**, *a.* Relating to a



Viaduct.

**†Vi-āt'i-eum, n.** [Lat.] Provisions for a journey; the communion given to dying persons.

**Vi-brāte, v. t. or i.** To move to and fro; to oscillate.

**Vi-brā'tion, n.** Act of vibrating; oscillation.

**Vi-bra-to-ry, a.** Consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing vibration.

**Vie'ar, n.** Incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

**Vie'ar-age, n.** Benefice or residence of a vicar.

**Vi-ē'ri-al, a.** Of, or belonging to, a vicar.

**Vi-ē'ri-ate, a.** Having delegated power, as a vicar. — *n.* Office or oversight of a vicar.

**Vi-ē'ri-ōus, a.** Acting in place of another; deputed; delegated; substituted.

**Vice, n.** A blemish; fault; immoral conduct or habit; a smith's instrument.

**†Vice, prep.** [Lat.] In the place of; instead of.

**Vice'-ād'mi-ral, n.** An officer next in rank to an admiral.

**Vice'-cōn'sul, n.** One acting for the consul.

**Vice'-gē'rent, n.** An officer acting in place of another; a lieutenant.

**Vice'-prēs'i-dent, n.** An officer next in rank to a president. [*a* viceroy.]

**Vice-rē'gal, a.** Pertaining to Vice'roy, *n.* A governor ruling as the substitute of a king.

**Vice-roy'al-ty, n.** Office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

**Vic'i-nage, n.** Neighborhood.

**Vic'i-nal, a.** Near; bordering.

**Vi-cin'i-ty, n.** Neighborhood.

**Vic'ious (vish'us), a.** Immoral; depraved; corrupt; wicked; unruly.

**Vic'ious-ly (vish'us-), adv.** Wickedly; corruptly.

**Vi-cis'si-tude, n.** Regular change; alteration; mutation; mutual succession.

**Vie'tim, n.** A living being sacrificed; something destroyed; a dupe.

**Vie'tim-ize, v. t.** To make a victim or dupe of.

**Vie'tor, n.** A conqueror.

**Vie-tō'ri-ōus, a.** Superior in contest. — *SYN.* Conquering; triumphant; successful. [*Victorious manner.*]

**Vie-tō'ri-ōus-ly, adv.** In a Victo-ry, *n.* Conquest; triumph; success.

**Vie'tual (vit'l, 130), v. t.** To supply with provisions.

**Vie'tual-er (vit'l-er), n.** One who supplies provisions.

**Vie'tuals (vit'lz), n. pl.** Food prepared for the table.

**†Vie'tūl-i-ge't, adv.** [Lat.] To wit; namely; — abbreviated *viz.*

**Vie (134), v. i.** To strive for superiority; to attempt to surpass or to equal; to contend.

**View (vū), v. t.** To see; to behold; to survey. — *n.* Sight; survey; inspection; prospect; opinion. [*views.*]

**View'er (vū-), n.** One who views.

**View'less (vū-), a.** Invisible.

**Vig'il, n.** Watch; nocturnal devotion; eve before a feast; a fast on the day preceding a holiday.

**Vig'i-lance, n.** Forbearance of sleep; watchfulness.

**Vig'i-lant, a.** Watchful; circumspect; attentive.

**Vig'i-lant-ly, adv.** Watchfully; attentively.

**Vignette (vin-jēt' or vin'jet), n.** A wood-cut or engraving in a book, not inclosed within a definite border.

**Vig'or (155), n.** Energy; force of body or strength of mind; strength.

**Vig'or-ōus, a.** Full of, or exhibiting, active force. — *SYN.* Strong; powerful; forcible; agile. [*vigor or force.*]

**Vig'or-ōus-ly, adv.** With Vile, *a.* Contemptibly mean or low; base; sordid; morally impure.

**Vile'ly, adv.** Basely; meanly; shamefully.

**Vile'ness, n.** Baseness; meanness; moral impurity.

**Vil'i-fy'er, n.** One who vilifies; a traducer. [*traduce.*]

**Vil'i-fy, v. t.** To defame; to vilify.

**Vil'dā (140), n.** A country residence, usually of a rich person; a country-seat.

**Vil'lage (42), n.** A small inhabited place. [*village.*]

**Vil'lage-er, n.** Inhabitant of a village.

**Vil'lain, n.** A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a vile, wicked person; a scoundrel.

**Vil'lain-ōus (149), a.** Wicked; depraved.

**Vil'lain-ōus (149), a.** Wicked; depraved.

**Vil'lain y (149), n.** Extreme depravity or wickedness.

**Vil'lai-ny (149), n.** Extreme depravity or wickedness.

**Vil'lān-age, n.** Feudal servitude or tenure of lands.

**Vil-lōse', } a.** Nappy; downy;

**Vil'lōus, } shaggy; velvety.**

**Vim'i-nal, } a.** Made of, or

**Vi-min'e-ōus, } producing, twigs.**

**Vi-nā'ceoūs (n-ē'shus), a.** Belonging to wine or grapes.

**Vin'ci-ble, a.** Capable of being overcome. [*vintage.*]

**Vin-dē'mi-al, a.** Belonging to Vin'di-cāte, *v. t.* To defend with success; to justify; to maintain; to support.

**Vin'di-cā'tion, n.** Justification; defense; support.

**Vin'di-cā'tive, a.** Tending

**Vin'di-ea-to-ry, } to vindicate.** [*vindicates.*]

**Vin'di-eā'tor, n.** One who

**Vin-die'tive, a.** Revengeful.

**Vin-die'tive-ly, adv.** Revengefully; by way of revenge.

**Vin-die'tive-ness, n.** Revengeful temper.

**Vine, n.** A climbing plant producing grapes; hence, any climbing or trailing plant.

**Vin'e-gar, n.** [*Fr. vinaigre, from vin, wine, and aigre, sour.*] An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, &c., by fermentation.

**Vin'e-ry, n.** A structure for rearing vines.

**Vine'yard (vin'yard), n.** A plantation of grape-vines.

**Vi'noūs, a.** Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, wine.

**Vint'age, n.** Produce, in grapes or in wine, of vines; time of grape-gathering.

**Vint'a-ger, n.** One who gathers the vintage.

**Vint'ner, n.** A dealer in wines.

**Vint'ry, n.** A place where wine is sold.

**Vin'y, a.** Pertaining to vines.

**Vi'ol, n.** A stringed musical instrument.

**Vi'o-lā, n.** An instrument of the violin kind, a fifth lower in compass than the violin.

**Vi'o-la-ble, a.** Capable of being violated. [*in color.*]

**Vi'o-lā'ceoūs, a.** Like violets

**Vi'o-lāte, v. t.** To abuse; to infringe; to do violence to; to ravish.

**Vi'o-lā'tion, n.** Act of violating; transgression; infringement; rape. [*lates.*]

**Vi'o-lā'tor, n.** One who violates.

**Vi'o-lence, n.** Illegally excited action; unjust force; rape.

**Vi'o-lent, a.** Excited by strong passion; outrageous; furious; extreme.

**Ví'o-lent-ly**, *adv.* With force; vehemently.

**Ví'o-let**, *n.* A plant and its flower; a dark, reddish-blue color.

**Ví'o-lín'**, *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.

**Ví'o-lín'ist**, *n.* A player on the viol.

**Ví'o-lon-cél'lo** (-chél'lo, or -sél'lo), *n.* A bass-viol of four strings.

**Ví'per**, *n.* A kind of poisonous serpent.

**Ví'pér-ine**, *a.* Pertaining to vipers.

**Ví'pér-ous**, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper.

**Ví-rá'go** (*pl.* Ví-rá'gões, 18), *n.* A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.

**Vír'gin** (16), *n.* A maid; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; maidenly; modest; pure; undefiled; new; fresh.

**Vír'gin-al**, *a.* Belonging to a virgin; maidenly.

**Vír'gin'i-ty**, *n.* State of a virgin; maidenhood.

**†Vír'go**, *n.* The Virgin, a sign in the zodiac.

**Ví-rid'i-ty**, *n.* Greenness.

**Ví'ri-le**, or **Vír'í-le**, *a.* Belonging to males.

**Ví-ri'l'i-ty** (ví- or ví-), *n.* Manhood; power of procreation.

**Vír'tú'**, *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

**Virt'u-al**, *a.* Being in essence or effect; not in fact.

**Virt'u-al-ly**, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only.

**Vír'túe** (140), *n.* [Lat. *virtus*, strength, courage, virtue, fr. *vir*, a man.] Strength; efficacy; moral excellence.

**Vír'tu-ó'so**, *n.* (*pl.* Vír'tu-ó'sôs or †Vír'tu-ó'sí, 149, 147). One skilled in the fine arts, in curiosities, &c.

**Virt'u-ous**, *a.* Morally good; righteous; chaste; pure.

**Virt'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

**Vír'u-lence**, *n.* Poisonousness; malignity.

**Vír'u-lent**, *a.* Very poisonous; malignant; bitter.

**Vír'u-lent-ly**, *adv.* In a virulent manner.

**Ví'rus**, *n.* Contagious matter from ulcers, &c.; poison.

**Vís'age**, *n.* The face; countenance; look; features.

**†Vís'ger-à**, *n. pl.* The bowels.

**Vís'ger-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.

**Vís'cid**, *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

**Vis-cíd'i-ty**, } *n.* Glutinous-  
**Vis-cós'i-ty**, } ness; sticki-  
ness; tenacity.

**Vís'count** (ví'kount), *n.* A nobleman next in rank below an earl.

**Vís'count-ess** (ví'kount-), *n.* A viscount's wife.

**Vís'eous**, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.

**Vís'eous-ness**, *n.* Viscosity.

**Víse**, *n.* An instrument for gripping and holding things.

**Vís'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.

**Vís'i-ble**, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; perceptible.

**Vís'i-ble-ness**, *n.* Visibility.

**Vís'i-bly**, *adv.* Perceptibly; plainly; clearly.

**Vís'ion** (vish'un), *n.* Faculty or sense of sight; apparition; phantom.

**Vís'ion-a-ry** (vish'un-), *a.* Given to reverie; imaginary; having no foundation. — *n.* One who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

**Vís'it** (130), *v. t.* To go or come to see; to examine. — *n.* Act of going or coming to see; examination.

**Vís'it-a-ble**, *a.* In a state to receive visits.

**Vís'it-ant**, *n.* One who visits.

**Vís'it-á'tion**, *n.* Act of visiting; access for examination; special dispensation; retributive calamity.

**Vís'it-or**, *n.* One who visits.

**Vís'it-ó'r'i-al**, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

**Vís'or**, or **Vís'or**, *n.* A mask; disguise; forepiece of a cap.

**Vís'tà** (140), *n.* A prospect or view through an avenue; the avenue itself.

**Vís'u-al** (vish'yú-), *a.* Belonging to the sight; used in sight.

**Vít'al**, *a.* Pertaining, contributing, or necessary, to life; very important. — *SYN.* Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.

**Ví-tál'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being vital; principle of life; animation; tenacity of life.

**Vít'al-ly**, *adv.* In a manner affecting life; essentially.

**Vít'als**, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state.

**Vít'i-á'te** (vish'y-át), *v. t.* To make vicious or faulty; to injure; to invalidate.

**Vít'i-á'tion** (vish-i-), *n.* Dep-

ravation; corruption; invalidation.

**Vít're-ous**, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, glass.

**Vít'ri-fá'ction**, *n.* Act of converting into glass by heat.

**Vít'ri-fi-a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being vitrified.

**Vít'ri-fy**, *v. t. or i.* To convert into, or become, glass.

**Vít'ri-ol**, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal.

**Vít'ri-ól'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.

**Ví-tú'pér-á'te**, *v. t.* To overwhelm with abuse.

**Ví-tú'pér-á'tion**, *n.* Severe censure; abuse.

**Ví-tú'pér-a-tive**, *a.* Containing severe censure; abusive.

**Ví-vá'ci-ous**, *a.* Lively; brisk; sprightly; animated.

**Ví-vác'i-ty**, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness; animation.

**Vív'id**, *a.* Lively; bright; active; spirited; sprightly.

**Vív'id-ly**, *adv.* With life and spirit; in glowing colors.

**Vív'id-ness**, *n.* Quality of being vivid; life; liveliness.

**Ví-vif'ie**, *a.* Giving life.

**Ví-vif'i-cá'te**, *v. t.* To give life to; to animate; to vivify.

**Vív'i-fi-cá'tion**, *n.* Act of vivifying. [to.]

**Vív'i-fy**, *v. t.* To impart life.

**Ví-vip'a-rous** (117), *a.* Producing young alive.

**Vix'en**, *n.* A cross, ill-tempered woman; a scold.

**Vix'en-ly**, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen.

**Víz'ard**, *n.* A mask.

**Víz'ier** (vish'yer or ví-z'er'), *n.* A high executive officer in Turkey, &c.

**Vó'e-a-ble**, *n.* A word; term.

**Vo-eát'u-la-ry**, *n.* A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained; sum of words used.

**Vó'e-al**, *a.* Having a voice; spoken with voice or tone; sonant.

**Vo-eál'ie**, *a.* Consisting of the voice, or of vowel sounds.

**Vó'e-al-ist**, *n.* A singer, or vocal musician.

**Vo-eál'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being vocal. [make vocal.]

**Vó'e-al-ize** (153), *v. t.* To vo-eát'ion, *n.* [Lat. *vocatio*, from *vocare*, to call.] Act of calling; occupation; employment; calling; business.

**Vó'e-a-tive**, *n.* Fifth case of Latin nouns, used in direct address.

**Vo-cif'er-âte, v. i.** To cry out with vehemence.

**Vo-cif'er-â'tion, n.** Loud or violent outcry; clamor.

**Vo-cif'er-ôus, a.** Clamorous.

**Vôgue (vôg), n.** Temporary fashion or mode.

**Voice, n.** Sound uttered by the mouth; a vote; suffrage.

**Voice'less, a.** Having no voice.

**Void, a.** Vacant; empty; destitute; null; having no legal force; unsubstantial. — *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. — *v. t.* To quit; to eject; to evacuate; to annul.

**Void'a-ble, a.** Capable of being made void.

**Void'ange, n.** Act of voiding; ejection.

**Void'er, n.** One who voids; a tray for removing dishes.

**Void'ness, n.** Emptiness; want of binding force.

**Vôl'a-tile, a.** Evaporating quickly; lively; gay; fickle.

**Vôl'a-tîl'i-ty, n.** Disposition to fly off in vapor; levity.

**Vôl'a-tîl-ize, v. t.** To cause to exhale or evaporate.

**Vol-cân'ic, a.** Pertaining to, or produced by, a volcano.

**Vol-câ'no, n. (pl. Vol-câ-nôes, 143).** A mountain emitting fire, lava, &c.

**Vo-lî'tion (-lîsh'un), n.** The act or power of willing.

**Vôl'ley (141), n.** A discharge of many small arms at once. — *v. t. or i.* To discharge or be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley.

**Vol-tâ'ic, a.** Relating to Volta, or to electricity developed by chemical action.

**Vôl'ta-ism, n.** Galvanism.

**Vôl'u-bîl'i-ty, n.** Great fluency of speech.

**Vôl'u-ble, a.** Apt to roll; exceedingly fluent.

**Vôl'u-bly, adv.** In a rolling or very fluent manner.

**Vôl'ume (vôl'yum), n.** A book; dimensions; compass.

**Vo-lû'mi-nôus, a.** Consisting of many volumes; copious.

**Vo-lû'mi-nôus-ly, a.** In many volumes; copiously.

**Vôl'un-ta-ri-ly, adv.** Of one's own free will; spontaneously.

**Vôl'un-ta-ry, a.** [Lat. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will,

choice.] Proceeding from choice; willing; free. — *n.* An air played at will or extemporaneously.

**Vôl'un-teer', n.** One who enters into any service of his own free will. — *v.* To offer or engage voluntarily. — *a.* Entering into service of free will.

**Vo-lûpt'u-a-ry, n.** One given to luxury; a sensualist.

**Vo-lûpt'u-ôus, a.** Luxurious; sensual. [uriously.

**Vo-lûpt'u-ôus-ly, adv.** Luxuriously.

**Vo-lûte', n.** A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

**Vôm'it, v. t. or i.** To throw up from the stomach; to spew; to puke. — *n.* An emetic.

**Vo-mî'tion, n.** 1, Ionic; 2, Corinthian; 3, Composite.

**Vo-mî'tion, n.** Act or power of vomiting.

**Vôm'it-tive, a.** Causing to vomit; emetic.

**Vôm'it-o-ry, a.** Procuring vomiting; emetic. — *n.* An emetic; a principal door of a large public building.

**Vo-râ'ciôus, a.** Greedy to eat or devour; ravenous.

**Vo-râ'ciôus-ly, adv.** Greedily.

**Vo-râ'ciôus-ness, n.** Greed.

**Vo-râ'ci-ty (144), n.** Inness of appetite.

**Vôr'tex, n. (pl. Vôr'tex-es, or Vôr'ti-ces, 147.)** A whirlpool; a whirlwind.

**Vôr'ti-cal, a.** Having a whirling motion.

**Vô'ta-ress, n.** A female votary.

**Vô'ta-ry (141), n.** One devoted or consecrated by vow to any service or pursuit. — *a.* Devoted; promised; consecrated by vow.

**Vôte, n.** Expression of choice in elections; suffrage; ballot. — *v.* To express one's choice by the voice or by a written ticket; to choose or determine by means of votes.

**Vôt'er, n.** One who votes, or who has a right to vote.

**Vô'tive, a.** Given by vow.

**Vouch, v. t.** To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish. — *v. i.* To bear witness.

**Vouch'er, n.** One who vouches; a book or paper that confirms the truth of accounts.

**Vouch-sâfe', v. t.** To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To design; to condescend.

**Vow, n.** A solemn promise to God or to some deity. — *v. t. or i.* To consecrate by a solemn promise; to devote; to assert solemnly.

**Vow'el, n.** A vocal sound made through an open position of the mouth organs, as *a, e, o*. — *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

**Voy'age (colloq. vojî), n.** A journey by water. — *v. i.* To travel by water.

**Voy'a-ger (colloq. voj'er), n.** One who journeys by water.

**Vûl'can-ite, n.** A hard black compound of India rubber and sulphur.

**Vûl'can-ize, v. t.** To impart certain properties to, as india-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur.

**Vûl'gar, a.** Pertaining to common people; being in general use; offensively mean or low. — *SYN.* Common; ordinary; mean; unrefined. — *n.* The common people; the populace.

**Vûl'gar-ism, n.** A vulgar phrase or expression.

**Vul-gâr'i-ty, n.** Clownishness; rudeness.

**Vûl'gar-ly, adv.** Commonly; coarsely; rudely.

**Vûl'gate, n.** An ancient Latin version of the Bible.

**Vûl'ner-a-ble, a.** Capable of being wounded. [ing wounds.

**Vûl'ner-a-ry, a.** Useful in healing.

**Vûl'pine, a.** [Lat. *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes*, a fox.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty.

**Vûlt'ure (140), n.** A large bird of prey, found only on the Eastern continent.

**Vûlt'ûr-ine, a.** Pertaining to, or like, the vulture.





## W.

**WAB'BLE** (wǒb/bl), *v. i.* To move staggeringly from side to side. — *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel.

**Wad**, *n.* A small mass of paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun or any aperture. — *v. t.* To form into a wad.

**Wad'ded**, *a.* Formed into a wad; quilted.

**Wad'ding**, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads; a soft stuff used in quilting.

**Wad'dle**, *v. i.* To walk like a duck or a fat person.

**Wāde**, *v. i. or t.* To walk through any yielding substance, as water or snow, &c.

**Wāfer**, *n.* A thin kind of cake or bread, esp. that used by the Roman Catholics in the Eucharist; a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters, &c. — *v. t.* To seal with a wafer.

**Waf'fle**, *n.* A thin, soft kind of cake.

**Wāft**, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium.

**Wāg**, *n.* A merry, droll fellow. — *v. t. or i.* To move one way and the other; to move; to stir.

**Wāge**, *v. t.* To pledge; to stake; to hazard; to bet.

**Wā'ger**, *n.* Something hazarded; a bet. — *v. t.* To offer to bet.

**Wā'ges**, *n. pl.* Hire; reward of services.

**Wāg'ger-y**, *n.* Pleasantry; drollery; sportive trick.

**Wāg'gish**, *a.* Roguish; droll.

**Wāg'gish-ly**, *adv.* In sport.

**Wāg'gish-ness**, *n.* Quality of being waggish. [wag.]

**Wāg'gle**, *v. i.* To waddle; to

**Wāg'on**, *n.* A vehicle on four wheels, especially one for carrying freight.

**Wāg'on-er**, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

**Wāif** (126'), *n.* Goods found, but not claimed.

**Wāil**, *v.* To weep; to lament with outcry.

**Wāin**, *n.* A wagon.

**Wāin'scot**, *n.* A wooden lining of rooms, made in panels. — *v. t.* To line with boards in panel.

**Wāist**, *n.* Part of the body just below the ribs; middle part of a ship.

**Wāist'band**, *n.* The band or upper part of trousers, &c.

**Wāist'coat**, *n.* A garment worn under the coat.

**Wāit**, *v. i.* To stay in expectation; to attend.

**Wāit'er**, *n.* One who waits; an attendant; a salver or tray.

**Wāit'ing-māid**, *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.

**Wāive**, *v. t.* To relinquish voluntarily; to give up claim to; to forego.

**Wāke**, *v. i.* To cease to sleep. — *n.* A watch; the sitting up of persons with a dead body; track of a vessel in water.

**Wāke'ful** (130), *a.* Unable to sleep; vigilant.

**Wāke'ful-ness**, *n.* Inability to sleep; want of sleep.

**Wāk'en**, *v. i. or t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.

**Wāle**, *n.* A ridge or streak; one of the long planks of a ship's side. — *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes.

**Walk** (wawk), *v. i.* To move on foot; to go by steps. — *n.* A gait; a step; a path.

**Walk'er** (wawk'er), *n.* One who walks.

**Wall** (123), *n.* An inclosing fence of brick or stone; side of a room; a defense. — *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.

**Wal'let**, *n.* A bag or knapsack; a pocket-book.

**Wall'-eye**, *n.* A whitish or very light gray eye.

**Wall'-eyed**, *a.* Having a wall-eye.

**Wal'lop** (130), *v. i.* To boil. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.

**Wal'lōw**, *v. i.* To roll one's self about, as on mire. — *n.* A rolling, or rolling gait.

**Wal'nūt**, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

**Wal'rūs**, *n.* [D. walrus, fr. ical, in wal-risch, a whale, and ros, a horse.]



Walrus.

An aquatic animal resembling the seal.

**Waltz** (walts'), *n.* A dance by two persons in circular figures; a tune for the dance.

— *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

**Wāmp'um**, *n.* Shells or strings of shells used as current money by the North American Indians.

**Wan** (wōn), *a.* Having a pale and sickly hue.

**Wand** wōnd), *n.* A long staff or rod.

**Wān'der**, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble; to be delirious.

**Wān'der-er**, *n.* One who wanders; a rover; a Rambler.

**Wāne**, *v. i.* To decrease; to decline; to fail. — *n.* Decrease; decline; failure.

**Wān'ness** (wōn'ness), *n.* A dead, pale, sickly color.

**Want**, *n.* Need; necessity; destitution; poverty; thing of which the loss is felt. — *v. i. or t.* To be deficient or destitute of; to desire.

**Wān'ton** (wōn'tun'), *a.* Sportive; loose; licentious. — *v. i.* (130) To revel; to frolic; to be lascivious; to act lewdly. — *n.* A lewd person.

**Wān'ton-ly**, *adv.* In a wanton manner; gayly; loosely; lasciviously.

**Wān'ton-ness**, *n.* Levity; lasciviousness; recklessness.

**War**, *n.* A contest between states, carried on by force. — *v. t.* To carry on war; to contend.

**War'ble**, *v. i.* To quaver or modulate the voice. — *v. t.* To trill; to carol. — *n.* A quavering of the voice.

**War'bler**, *n.* One who warbles; a singing-bird.

**War'-er'y**, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

**Ward**, *n.* A watch; guard; custody; protection or protector; part of a lock; a person under a guardian; division of a city or of a hospital. — *v. t. or i.* To watch; to guard.

**Wārd'en**, *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

**Wārd'er**, *n.* A keeper; a guard.

**Wārd'rōbe**, *n.* A portable

elostat for clothes; wearing apparel.

**Ward'-room, n.** A room in ships in which officers mess.

**Ward'ship, n.** Office of a ward; guardianship.

**Wäre, v. t.** [*imp.* WÖRE.] To wear; to veer.

**Wäres, n. pl.** Goods; merchandise; commodities.

**Wäre'house, n.** A storehouse for goods. — *v. t.* To deposit in a warehouse.

**War'fare, n.** Military service; hostilities; contest.

**Wä'ri-ly** (135), *adv.* Cautiously; with circumspection.

**Wä'ri-ness, n.** Cautiousness; circumspection.

**War'like, a.** Relating or adapted to war; martial.

**Warm, a.** Having moderate heat; zealous; keen. — *v. t.* or *i.* To heat moderately; to become, or cause to become, animated.

**Warm'ing-pän, n.** A covered pan for warming a bed with heated coals.

**Warm'ly, adv.** In a warm manner; with warmth.

**Warmth, n.** Moderate heat; ardor; enthusiasm; zeal.

**Warn, v. t.** To caution; to admonish; to notify.

**Warn'ing, n.** Caution; admonition; previous notice.

**Wär'-öf'fice, n.** An office for conducting military affairs.

**Warp, n.** Threads that run lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing. — *v. i.* or *t.* To turn or twist out of shape; to deviate; to pervert; to tow with a warp or line attached to buoys, anchors, or the like.

**War'rant, n.** A commission; authority; precept; guaranty; voucher. — *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to assure.

**War'rant-a-ble, a.** Justifiable; defensible.

**War'rant-a-bly, adv.** Justifiably.

**War'ran-tee', n.** One to whom land, or other thing, is warranted.

**War'ran-ty, n.** A covenant of security; a guarantee. — *v. t.* To warrant.

**War'ren, n.** A place for rabbits, fowls, or fish, &c.

**War'rior** (war'yur), *n.* A military man; a soldier.

**Wart, n.** A small hard excrescence on the skin.

**Wart'y, a.** Having warts; like warts.

**Wär'-whöop** (-hööp), *n.* A shout uttered by Indians in war.

**Wär'-wörn, a.** Worn with war; battered by military service.

**Wä'try, a.** Cautious of danger; prudent; circumspect.

**Was** (123, 124), *past tense* of the substantive verb *To be*.

**Wash, v. t.** To cleanse by water; to wet; to lave: to remove by the action of water. — *n.* Ablution: alluvial matter; a cosmetic; refuse matter from a kitchen: a coating of metal.

**Wash'-ball, n.** A ball of soap.

**Wash'-board, n.** A board next the floor; a board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

**Wash'er, n.** One who washes; a ring of metal or leather, to relieve friction, or to secure tightness of joints, &c.

**Wash'er-wöm'an** (143), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

**Wash'ing, n.** Act of one who washes; clothes washed, especially at one time.

**Wash'y, a.** Watery; weak; thin; diluted. [*severely*]

**Wasp, n.** An insect that stings.

**Wasp'ish, a.** Peevish; petulant; like a wasp.

**Wasp'ish-ly, adv.** Peevishly.

**Wasp'ish-ness, n.** Irritability.

**Was'sail, n.** [*A.-S. weshäl, be in health.*] A drinking to one's health; a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout.

**Wast, imp. of To be**, in the 2d person sing., indicative.

**Wä'ste, v. t.** To spend; to dissipate; to lavish; to squander. — *v. t.* To dwindle; to be consumed. — *a.* Desolate; valueless; wild. — *n.* Act of wasting; worthless remnant; loss; desolate ground.

**Wä'ste'ful, a.** Destructive; lavish; extravagant.

**Wä'ste'ful-ly, adv.** Lavishly.

**Wä'ste'ful-ness, n.** Lavishness; prodigality.

**Watch, n.** Guard; vigil; one who watches, or those who watch: a pocket time-piece; time of guarding. — *v. i.* To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. t.* To observe closely; to have in keeping.

**Watch'er, n.** One who watches.

**Watch'ful** (139), *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with caution. — *SYN.* Vigilant; cautious; attentive; observant; circumspect; wary.

**Watch'ful-ly, adv.** With care.

**Watch'ful-ness, n.** Vigilance; heedfulness.

**Watch'-house, n.** A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

**Watch'man** (143), *n.* A sentinel: a night-guard.

**Watch'-tow'er, n.** Tower for a watch or sentinel.

**Watch'-word** (-wörd), *n.* A sentinel's pass-word; a countersign.

**Wä'ter, n.** The most common of all fluids; urine; a body of water; luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* or *i.* To irrigate; to cause or allow to drink; to shed water.

**Wä'ter-cöl'ors, n. pl.** Colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.

**Wä'ter-cöurse, n.** A channel or canal for water.

**Wä'ter-cröss, n.** A small plant, used as a salad.

**Wä'ter-fall, a.** A cascade; a cataract; a kind of female head-gear of hair.

**Wä'ter-fowl, n.** A bird that frequents the water.

**Wä'ter-i-ness, n.** Quality or state of being watery.

**Wä'ter-ish, a.** Like water; thin; moist; wet.

**Wä'ter-lév'el, n.** The level formed by the surface of still water.

**Wä'ter-man** (143), *n.* A boatman.

**Wä'ter-märk, n.** A device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

**Wä'ter-mél'on, n.** A plant, and its pulpy fruit.

**Wä'ter-mill, n.** A mill turned by water. [*hold water.*]

**Wä'ter-pöt, n.** A vessel to Wä'ter-pröof, *a.* Not admitting water.

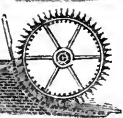
**Wä'ter-röt, v. t.** To rot by steeping in water, as flax.

**Wä'ter-shéd, n.** A range of high land between two river-basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

**Wä'ter-spout, n.** A whirling column of water at sea.

**Wä'ter-tight** (-tít), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

**Wa'ter-wheel, n.** Any wheel for propelling machinery, &c., made to revolve by the action of water; — called an *overshot-wheel*, when the water is applied at the top; an *undershot-wheel*, when at the bottom; a *breast-wheel*, when at an intermediate point; a *turbine* or horizontal wheel, when at the interior, passing out at the circumference.



**Wa'ter-y, a.** Aqueous; thin; tasteless; wet; washy.

**Wat'tle, n.** A twig; a hurdle; fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock, &c. — *v. t.* To interweave, as twigs; to plat; to form of platted twigs.

**Waul, v. i.** To cry as a cat.

**Wave, n.** A moving ridge or swell of water; a billow. — *v. i. or t.* To move one way and the other, like a wave; to relinquinsh; to waive.

**Wave'less, a.** Free from waves; calm; smooth.

**Wave'-dô'fer-ing, n.** An offering in the Jewish services made by waving the object toward the four cardinal points.

**Wä'vër, v. i.** To fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady or undecided.

**Wä'vy, a.** Rising or swelling in waves; undulating.

**Wäx (3), n.** A tenacious substance formed by bees. — *v. i.* [*imp.* **WAXED**; *p. p.* **WAXED**, or **WAXEN**.] To grow; to increase; to become. — *v. t.* To rub or smear with wax. [*semblng.* **wax**.]

**Wäx'en, a.** Made of, or resembling wax. [*würk*], *n.* A figure or figures formed of wax. [*yielding*.]

**Wäx'y, a.** Like wax; soft;

**Wäy, n.** [*A.-S.* *weg*, from *wegan*, to move.] A road; passage; room; course; means; method; mode.

**Wäy'-bill, n.** A list of passengers or of baggage.

**Wäy'-far-er, n.** A traveler.

**Wäy'-far-ing, a.** Traveling.

**Wäy'läy, v. t.** [*imp.* & *p. p.* **WAYLAID**.] To lie in wait for, especially to seize, rob, or slay. [*waylays*.]

**Wäy'läy-er, n.** One who *Wäy'ward, a.* Froward; perverse; willful.

**Wäy'ward-ly, adv.** Perverse-ly; willfully.

**Wäy'ward-ness, n.** State or quality of being wayward.

**Wë, pron.** & *pl.* of *I*.

**Wëak (126), a.** Feeble; infirm; frail; soft; low; spiritless; inconclusive.

**Wëak'en, v. t.** To make weak; to enfeeble; to debilitate; to enervate.

**Wëak'ly, adv.** In a weak or feeble manner. — *a.* Infirm.

**Wëak'ness, n.** Feebleness; infirmity; debility.

**Wëal, n.** Happiness; prosperity; a sound, healthy, prosperous state. [*opulence*.]

**Wealth, n.** Affluence; riches; *Wealth'i-ly, adv.* Richly.

**Wealth'i-ness, n.** State of being wealthy. [*affluent*.]

**Wealth'y, a.** Rich; opulent;

**Wëan, v. t.** To accustom to a deprivation of the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

**Wëan'ling, n.** A child or animal newly weaned.

**Wëap'on, n.** An instrument of offense or defense.

**Wëar, v. t. or i.** [*imp.* **WORE**; *p. p.* **WORN**.] To carry or have on; to waste by friction or by use; to consume; to turn round, as a ship, with the stern toward the wind. — *n.* Act of wearing; a thing worn.

**Wëar, n.** A dam in a river; a fence or net of twigs in the stream.

**Wëa'ri-ness, n.** The state of being weary; fatigue.

**Wëa'ri-söme, a.** Tiresome; fatiguing; tedious.

**Wëa'ri-söme-ly, adv.** In a wearisome manner.

**Wëa'ri-söme-ness, n.** Tiresomeness; tediousness.

**Wëa'ry (86), a.** Tired; fatigued. — *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue.

**Wëa'sand, n.** The windpipe.

**Wëa'gel (wë'zl, 58), n.** A certain small quadruped, very slender and agile.

**Wëath'er, n.** [*A.-S.* *weder*, allied to *Skr.* *wä*, to blow.] State of the atmosphere. — *v. t.* To sail to the windward of; to endure.

**Wëath'er-eöck, n.** A vane; a vacillating person.

**Wëath'er-gäge, n.** Position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advantage.

**Wëath'er-gläss, n.** A contrivance to foreshow changes of weather; a barometer.

**Wëath'er-wisë, a.** Skillful in foretelling the weather.

**Wëawe, v. t.** [*imp.* **WOVE**; *p. p.* **WOVE**, **WOVEN**.] To unite, as threads, so as to form cloth! — *v. t.* To work with a loom.

**Wëaw'er, n.** One who weaves.

**Wëa'zen, a.** Thin; sharp; pinched.

**Wëb, n.** Any thing woven; a film; a membrane.

**Wëbbëd (129), a.** Having the toes united by a membrane.

**Wëb'bing, n.** A strong narrow fabric of hemp used for various purposes.

**Wëb'-foot'ed, a.** Having webbed feet.

**Wëd, v. t.** To marry; to unite closely or strongly.

**Wëd'ding, n.** Nuptial ceremony; marriage.

**Wëdge, n.** A piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge, used for splitting. — *v. t.* To fasten by means of wedges.



**Wëd'löck (127), n.** Married state.

**Wëdnes'day (wënz'dý, 67), n.** The fourth day of the week.

**Wee, a.** Small; little.

**Weed, n.** A useless or troublesome plant; (*pl.*) mourning apparel. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to root out.

**Weed'y, a.** Full of weeds.

**Week, n.** Space or period of seven days.

**Week'-däy, n.** Any day except Sunday.

**Week'ly, a.** Happening or done every week. — *adv.* Once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once every week.

**Ween, v. i.** To think; to fancy.

**Weep**, *v. i. or t. [imp. & p. p. WEPT.]* To shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to bemoan; to drip.

**Wee'vil** (wē'vī), *n.* A small insect that injures grain.

**Weft**, *n.* The woof of cloth.

**Weigh** (wā, 137), *v. t.* To ascertain the weight of; to ponder. — *v. i.* To have weight. [weighs.]

**Weigh'er** (wā'er), *n.* One who weighs (wāt), *n.* Heaviness; gravity; importance; something for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. — *v. t.* To load with a weight or weights.

**Weight'ly** (wāt'-), *adv.* With weight; heavily.

**Weight'i-ness** (wāt'-), *n.* Quality of being weighty.

**Weight'less** (wāt'-), *a.* Light; imponderable; unimportant; trivial. [important.]

**Weight'y** (wāt'-), *a.* Heavy; **Weird**, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.

**Wel'come** (139), *n.* Kind reception or salutation. — *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing. — *v. t.* To salute or entertain kindly.

**Weld**, *v. t.* To hammer or press into union, as heated metals.

**Well'fare** (139), *n.* Health; happiness; prosperity; success. [heavens.]

**Well'kin**, *n.* The sky; the

**Well**, *n.* [A.-S., from *wellan*, to boil.] A spring; a deep circular pit for water. — *v. i.* To flow forth; to spring; to issue. — *a.* Not sick; being in health, good state, or favor. — *adv.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.

**Well'-be'ing**, *n.* Welfare; prosperity; weal.

**Well'-bred** (139), *a.* Educated to polished manners; refined; cultivated.

**Well'-nigh** (-nī), *adv.* Very nearly; almost.

**Well'-spent**, *a.* Virtuously employed or passed.

**Well'-sweep**, *n.* A long pole balanced on a high post, used for raising a bucket in a well.

**Well'-wish'er**, *n.* One who wishes another well; a friend.

**Welsh**, *a.* Pertaining to Wales. — *n.* The inhabitants or the language of Wales.

**Welt**, *n.* A border; an edging — *v. t.* To sew a welt on.

**Wēl'ter** (139), *v. i.* To roll, as in mire; to wallow.

**Wēn**, *n.* A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

**Wēnch**, *n.* A young woman; a strumpet; a negress.

**Wēnt**, *imp. of Go.*

**Wēpt**, *imp. & p. p. of Weep.*

**Wēre** (wēr), *imp. indic. pl. & imp. subj. sing. & pl. of Be.*

**Wērt**, *Second person singular of Wēre.*

**Wēst**, *n.* Region where the sun sets, or opposite to the east. — *adv.* At or toward the westward. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west.

**Wēst'er-ly**, *a.* Being toward, or in, or from, the west.

**Wēst'ern**, *a.* Being in, or moving toward, the west.

**Wēst'ward**, *adv.* Toward

**Wēst'ward-ly**, *adv.* the west.

**Wēt**, *a.* Full of moisture; very damp; rainy. — *n.* Water; wetness; moisture; humidity. — *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. WET.] To fill or moisten with a liquid.

**Wēth'er**, *n.* A castrated ram.

**Wēt'ness**, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity.

**Whāle** (hwāl), *n.* The largest of marine animals.

**Whāle'bōne**, *n.* A firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

**Whāle'man** (143), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

**Whārf** (hwārf, 142), *n.* A mole, pier, or quay, for landing goods at. [wharf.]

**Whārf'age**, *n.* Fee for using a

**Whārf'in-ger**, *n.* Superintendent or proprietor of a wharf.

**What** (hwöt), *pron.* That which; partly; — as an exclamation, how remarkable; how great. It is also used interrogatively. [or that.]

**What'év'er**, *pron.* Being this **Whāt'nōt**, *n.* A piece of furniture, with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

**Whāt'so'év'er**, *pron.* Whatever.

**Whēat**, *n.* A species of fine grain or bread corn.

**Whēat'en**, *a.* Made of wheat.

**Whēe'dle**, *v. t.* To entice by soft words; to coax; to flatter; to cajole.

**Wheel** (125), *n.* [A.-S. *hweil*, allied to Goth. *vahjan*, to roll.] A circular frame turn-

ing on an axis; a turn or revolution. — *v. t.* To cause to move on wheels. — *v. i.* To turn; to revolve.

**Wheel'bār-rōw**, *n.* A sort of hand-cart with one wheel.

**Wheel'-wright** (-rit), *n.* A maker of wheels. [hard.]

**Wheeze**, *v. i.* To breathe

**Whēlk**, *n.* A wrinkle; a pustule; a streak or wale; a mollusk having a one-valved spiral shell.

**Whē'm**, *v. t.* To immerse; to bury.

**Whēlp**, *n.* A puppy; a cub. — *v. i.* To bring forth cubs or puppies.

**Whēn**, *adv.* At what time; while; whereas.

**Whēnce**, *adv.* From what or which place; by what means.

**Whēnce'so'év'er**, *adv.* From whatever place.

**Whēn'év'er**, *adv.* At

**Whēn'so'év'er**, *adv.* whatever time.

**Whēre**, *adv.* At or in what place; at which place; whither.

**Whēre'a-bout'**, *adv.* Near

**Whēre'a-bouts'**, *adv.* what or which place; concerning which. [in fact.]

**Whēre-ās'**, *adv.* Since; when

**Whēre-āf'**, *adv.* At what.

**Whēre-by'**, *adv.* By which; by what.

**Whēre'fōre** (140), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why. [what.]

**Whēre-in'**, *adv.* In which or

**Whēre-in-to'**, *adv.* Into which or what.

**Whēre-ōf'** (-ōff or -ōv'), *adv.* Of which or what.

**Whēre-ōn'**, *adv.* On

**Whēre-up-ōn'**, *adv.* which or what.

**Whēre'so'év'er**, *adv.* In what place soever; wherever.

**Whēre-to'**, *adv.* To

**Whēre-un-to'**, *adv.* which; to what end.

**Whēre-up-ōn'**, *adv.* Upon or in consequence of which.

**Whēr'év'er** (139), *adv.* At whatever place.

**Whēre-with'** (-with' or -with'), *adv.*

**Whēre-with-al'**, *adv.* With which; with what.

**Whēr'ry**, *n.* [Allied to *ferry*.] A light shallow boat, built long and narrow for fast rowing or sailing.

**Whēt** (129), *v. t.* To sharpen by friction; to stimulate; to

provoke. — *n.* A sharpening by friction; a stimulant.

**Wheth'er**, *pron.* Which of the two. — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses. It corresponds to *or*.

**Whet'stone**, *n.* A stone for sharpening edged tools.

**Whey**, *n.* The thin watery part of milk.

**Which**, *pron.* used interrogatively and relatively, both as a substantive and an adjective; relating to things.

**Which-ëv'er**, } *pron.*  
**Which-so-ëv'er**, } Whether one or the other. [of air.]

**Whiff** (123), *n.* A quick puff

**Whiffle**, *v. i.* To waver; to be unsteady or fickle. [fles.]

**Whiffler**, *n.* One who whiffles.

**Whiffle-tree**, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.

**Whig** (125), *n.* One of a certain political party. — *a.* Pertaining to whigs.

**Whig'gish** (127), *a.* Inclined to whiggery; pertaining to whigs or to their principles.

**Whig'gism**, { *n.* The prin-  
**Whig'ger-y**, { ciples of whigs.

**While**, *n.* Time; space of time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; in which case. — *v. t.* To spend or pass, as time. [old.]

**Whilom**, *adv.* Formerly; of

**Whilst**, *adv.* While.

**Whim**, { *n.* A freak of  
**Whim'gey**, { fancy; a caprice, or capricious notion.

**Whim'per**, *v. i.* To ery with a low, whining, and broken voice; to complain in a shrill tone.

**Whim'si-cal**, *a.* Full of whims; curious; odd; fantastic; freakish; capricious.

**Whim'si-cal'i-ty**, { *n.* State

**Whim'si-cal-ness**, } or quality of being whimsical.

**Whim'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* In a whimsical manner.

**Whin**, *n.* Gorse; furze; also, a leguminous plant with yellow flowers.

**Whine**, *v. i.* To lament or complain in a plaintive tone. — *n.* A nasal, puerile tone of complaint.

**Whin'ny**, *v. i.* [From the root of *whine*.] To make a certain shrill noise, as a horse; to neigh.

**Whip**, *n.* An instrument for driving teams or for correc-

tion; a coachman. — *v. t.* To strike with a whip; to lash; to flog; to beat; to jerk.

**Whip'per-in**, *n.* One who keeps hounds from wandering. [who whips.]

**Whip'ping**, *n.* Act of one

**Whip'ple-tree**, *n.* A bar to fasten the tugs or traces of a carriage to.

**Whip'-poor'-will**, *n.* An American bird, so called from its note.

**Whip'saw**, *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise.

**Whip'ster**, *n.* A nimble little fellow. [a whip]

**Whip'-stöck**, *n.* The handle of

**Whirl**, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise. — *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound of any thing in rapid revolution.

**Whirl**, *v.* To turn rapidly. — *n.* A rapid rotation.

**Whirl'i-gig**, *n.* A child's toy spun like a top.

**Whirl'pool**, *n.* An eddy; a vortex of water.

**Whirl'wind**, *n.* A violent wind moving circularly.

**Whisk**, *n.* A small brush; a rapid, sweeping motion. — *v. t.* To brush with a whisk; to move rapidly.

**Whisk'er**, *n.* Hair growing on the sides of the face.

**Whis'ky**, { *n.* A spirit dis-

**Whis'key**, } tilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

**Whis'per**, *v.* To speak or address in a low voice. — *n.* A soft, sibilant voice; utterance without sonant breath.

**Whist**, *n.* A certain game at cards. — *a.* Silent; mute.

**Whistle** (hwis'l), *v. i.* To make a kind of sharp, musical sound with the breath forced through the lips; to sound shrilly. — *n.* A shrill sound made by the breath, &c.; a pipe that makes a shrill sound. [who whistles.]

**Whis'tler** (hwis'ler), *n.* One

**Whit**, *n.* A bit; a jot; a tittle.

**White**, *a.* Of the color of snow; pale; pure; clean. — *n.* A white color; any thing white, as part of the eye and part of an egg.

**White**, { *v. t.* or *i.* To

**Whit'en**, } make or become white; to bleach; to blanch.

**White'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being white.

**White'-swell'ing**, *n.* A lingering inflammation of the knee-joint.

**White'wash**, *n.* A composition of lime and water for whitening walls, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance to. [daisy.]

**White'-weed**, *n.* A kind of

**Whith'er**, *adv.* To what or which place, point, or degree.

**Whith'er-so-ëv'er**, *adv.* To whatever place.

**Whit'ing**, *n.* Ground chalk; a sea-fish allied to the eel.

**Whit'ish**, *a.* Moderately white; somewhat white.

**Whit'leath'er**, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., very pliable and tough.

**Whit'löw**, *n.* A suppurating tumor on the finger or toe.

**Whit'sun-day**, { *n.* The sev-

**Whit'sun-tide**, } enth Sunday after Easter; a feast of commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

**Whit'tle**, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of with a knife. — *n.* A knife.

**Whiz**, *n.* A humming or hissing sound. — *v. t.* (129) To make a humming or hissing sound.

**Who** (hō), *pron.* Which or what person or persons.

**Who-ëv'er** (hō-ü), *pron.* Any person whatever.

**Whole** (hōl, 18), *a.* All; entire; complete; sound. — *n.* The entire thing; totality.

**Whole'säl'e** (hōl'-), *n.* Sale by the piece or quantity. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.

**Whole'söme** (hōl'sum, 18), *a.* Favorable to health; salutary; useful.

**Whole'söme-ness** (hōl'-), *n.* Salubrity; quality of contributing to health.

**Whol'ly** (hōl'ý, 18, 132), *adv.* Totally; entirely.

**Whom** (hōm), *pron.* Objective case of *who*.

**Whom'so-ëv'er** (hōm'-), *pron.* Objective of *whoever*.

**Whoop** (hōp), *n.* A shout. — *v. i.* To shout; to hoot.

**Whoop'ing-cöugh** (hōp'ing-kōf), *n.* A violent, convulsive cough; whooping-cough.

**Whöre** (hōr), *n.* A prostitute.

**Whor'tle-bër'ry** (hwōr'tl-), *n.* A plant and its small edible berry. [sive case of *who*.]

**Whose** (hōz), *pron.* Possessive case of *who*.

**Whose-so-ëv'er**, *pron.* Possessive of *whoever*.

**Who'so**, *pron.* Same as *Who-soever*.  
**Who'so-év'er** (hō'v-), *a.* Any person whatever.  
**Whūr**, *n.* A humming sound; whirl. — *v. i.* To make a rough, humming sound.  
**Why** (149), *adv.* For what reason; for which reason; reason or cause for which.  
**Wick** (127), *n.* The cotton cord of a candle or lamp.  
**Wick'ed** (57), *a.* Evil; vicious; sinful; unrighteous; iniquitous. [*manner.*]  
**Wick'ed-ly**, *adv.* In a wicked  
**Wick'ed-ness**, *n.* Vice; crime; sin; guilt; iniquity.  
**Wick'er**, *n.* A small twig. — *a.* Made of small twigs.  
**Wick'et**, *n.* A small gate.  
**Wide**, *a.* Having great extent each way or between the sides: not narrow. — *SYN.* Broad; extensive; remote; distant. — *adv.* At a distance; far.  
**Wide'ly** (132), *adv.* To a wide degree; extensively.  
**Wid'en**, *v. t. or i.* To make or grow wide or wider.  
**Wide'ness**, *n.* Quality of being wide; breadth; width.  
**Wid'geon** (wid'jun), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind.  
**Wid'ow**, *n.* [A.-S. *widuor*; Skr. *vidhava*, fr. *vi*, without, and *dharma*, husband.] A woman who has lost her husband. — *v. t.* To deprive of a husband; to bereave.  
**Wid'ow-er**, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.  
**Wid'ow-hood**, *n.* Condition of a widow.  
**Width**, *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth.  
**Wiēd**, *v. t.* To control; to manage; to handle; to sway; to employ; to use.  
**Wiēd'y**, *a.* Manageable.  
**Wife** (142), *n.* The lawful consort of a man.  
**Wig**, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.  
**Wight** (wit), *n.* A person; a being; a man or woman.  
**Wig'wam**, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut.  
**Wild**, *a.* Fierce; not tame; growing without culture; desert; rude; savage; licentious; fanciful. — *n.* A wilderness.  
**Wild'cat**, *n.* A feline animal, very strong and fierce.  
**Wil'der**, *v. t.* To cause to lose the way; to bewilder.

**Wil'der-ness**, *n.* A wild, uncultivated tract.  
**Wild'fire**, *n.* An inflammable composition, very hard to quench when on fire.  
**Wild'ly**, *adv.* In a wild manner. [*wild.*]  
**Wild'ness**, *n.* State of being  
**Wile**, *n.* A trick; insidious artifice; stratagem; fraud.  
**Wili-ness**, *n.* State of being wily; cunning; craft.  
**Will**, *n.* The faculty of choosing; choice; inclination; command; testament. — *v. t.* To determine by an act of choice; to dispose of by testament. — *auxiliary verb.* [*imp. WOULD*], used to denote futurity.  
**Will'ful** (131), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate; ungovernable.  
**Will'ful-ly**, *adv.* Stubborn-ly; obstinately.  
**Will'ful-ness** (131), *n.* Stubbornness.  
**Will'ing**, *a.* Free to do; ready.  
**Will'ing-ly**, *adv.* By free will or one's own choice.  
**Will'ing-ness**, *n.* Free choice; readiness.  
**Will'ow**, *n.* A kind of tree.  
**Will'ow-y**, *a.* Abounding with willows; like a willow.  
**Wilt**, *v. i.* To begin to wither; to droop. [*artful*; sly.  
**Wily**, *a.* Cunning; crafty;  
**Win'ble**, *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.  
**Win**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WON.*] To gain; to get; to allure.  
**Winge**, *v. i.* To shrink; to start back; to flounce.  
**Winch**, *n.* A kind of lever; a crank-handle.  
**Wind**, *n.* A current of air; breath; flatulence. — *v. t.* To ventilate; to follow by the scent.  
**Wind**, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p. WOUND.*] To turn; to twist; to coil; to encircle; to sound by blowing.  
**Wind'age**, *n.* Difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball.  
**Wind'bound**, *n.* Detained by contrary winds.  
**Wind'egg**, *n.* An addle egg.  
**Wind'er**, *n.* One who winds; a reel.  
**Wind'fall**, *n.* Fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit.  
**Wind'-flow'er**, *n.* The anemone; — formerly thought to open only when the wind was blowing.

**Wind'-gall**, *n.* A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock.

**Wind'-gün**, *n.* A gun discharged by air.

**Wind'i-ness**, *n.* State of being windy.

**Wind'ing-sheet**, *n.* A shroud to wrap the dead in.

**Wind'-lass**, *n.*

A machine

for rais-

ing

weights.

**Wind'-mill**, *n.*

A mill turned by the wind.

**Wind'dōw**, *n.* [Icel. *vindauga*, window, lit. wind-eye.] An opening in the wall of a building to admit light.

**Wind'pipe**, *n.* Passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

**Wind'rōw**, *n.* A line of hay.

**Wind'ward**, *a.* Lying toward the point from which the wind blows. — *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *adv.* Toward the wind.

**Wind'y**, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty.

**Wine**, *n.* Fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits.

**Wine'-bib'ber**, *n.* One who drinks much wine.

**Wine'-glass**, *n.* A small glass from which wine is drank.

**Wing**, *n.* Limb of a bird or of an insect; flight; a side building; right or left division of an army; one of the extremities of a fleet. — *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to transport by flight; to wound on the wing.

**Wink**, *v. i.* To shut and open the eyelids quickly; to connive. — *n.* A quick closing and opening of the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

**Win'ner**, *n.* One who wins.

**Win'ning**, *a.* Attractive.

**Win'nōw**, *v. t.* To separate, as chaff, by means of wind.

**Win'ter**, *n.* The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* (139) To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To feed in winter.

**Win'ter-green**, *n.* A small evergreen plant having bright red berries.

**Win'ter-kill**, *v. t.* To kill by the cold of winter.

**Win'ter-y**, *a.* Suitable to, or like, winter.



Windlass.

**Win'y**, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

**Wipe**, *v. t.* To clean or remove by rubbing; to rub off. — *n.* A rub; a stroke.

**Wiper**, *n.* One who wipes; something used for wiping.

**Wire**, *n.* An even thread of metal. [into wire.]

**Wire-draw**, *v. t.* To draw wire-draw'er, *n.* One who forms wire by drawing.

**Wire-pull'er**, *n.* One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer.

**Wir'y** (83), *a.* Made of, or like wire; tough; sinewy.

**Wis**, *v. t.* [imp. **WIST**.] To know; to think; to suppose.

**Wis'dom** (132), *n.* Knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; prudence; sagacity.

**Wise**, *a.* Having wisdom. — **SYN.** Sage; sagacious; judicious; prudent; grave. — *n.* A manner or way.

**Wise-ā-cre**, *n.* A shallow pretender to great wisdom.

**Wise'ly**, *adv.* Judiciously; prudently; with wisdom.

**Wish**, *v. t. or i.* To desire or long for; to frame or express a desire about. — *n.* A desire; thing desired.

**Wish'ful**, *a.* Feeling or showing desire; eager.

**Wisp**, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay.

**Wist**, *imp. & p. p.* of **WIS**.

**Wist'ful**, *a.* Eagerly attentive; wishful.

**Wist'ful-ly**, *adv.* Desiringly.

**Wit**, *n.* Faculty of associating ideas, or ideas associated, in an unusual and felicitous manner; mind; sense; a man of genius, fancy, or humor. — *v. t.* To know; to be known.

**Witch**, *n.* A woman who practices sorcery. — *v. t.* To charm. [witches.]

**Witch'er-aft**, *n.* Practices of Witch'-elm, *n.* A kind of elm.

**Witch'er-y**, *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery; enchantment.

**With**, *prep.* By, denoting cause, nearness, means, or instrument, &c.

**With-al'** (130), *adv.* With; likewise; at the same time.

**With-draw'**, *v. t.* To take back or away. — *v. i.* To retire; to retreat. [drawing.]

**With-draw'al**, *n.* Act of withdrawing (with), *n.* A willow twig, or band made of twigs.

**With'er**, *v. i. or t.* [Orig. to dry by the weather, or air.] To fade; to dry up; to decay.

**With'ers**, *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck.

**With-höld'**, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **WITHHELD**.] To hold or keep back; to restrain.

**With-in'**, *prep.* In the inner part of. — *adv.* Inwardly.

**With-out'**, *prep.* Out of; beyond; independently of. — *adv.* On the outside. — *conj.* Unless; except.

**With-stand'**, *v. t.* [imp. **WITHSTOOD**.] To oppose; to resist.

**With'y**, *a.* Made of, or like, withes; flexible. — *n.* A withe. [understanding.]

**Wit'less**, *a.* Wanting wit or Wit'ling, *n.* A pretender to wit; one who has little wit or smartness.

**Wit'ness**, *n.* Testimony; evidence; one personally present; one who testifies or gives evidence. — *v. t.* To see; to bear testimony to; to attest. — *v. i.* To give evidence.

**Wit'ti-cism**, *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit.

**Wit'ti-ly**, *adv.* With wit.

**Wit'ting-ly**, *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

**Wit'y** (129), *a.* Full of wit; smart; humorous; droll; facetious; satirical.

**Wive**, *v. t. or i.* To marry; — said of a man.

**Wives**, *n.* *pl.* of **Wife**.

**Wiz'ard**, *n.* A magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer. — *a.* Enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards.

**Wiz'en**, *a.* Thin; dried up.

**Wöad**, *n.* A plant, the leaves of which furnish a blue coloring matter.

**Wöe** (149), *n.* A heavy calamity; sorrow; grief.

**Wöe'-be-gönc'** (10), *a.* Overwhelmed with woe.

**Wö'ful** } (130), *a.* Very sorrowful  
**Wöe'ful** } rowful; full of distress. — **SYN.** Calamitous; afflictive; miserable.

**Wö'ful-ly**, } *adv.* Sorrowful  
**Wöe'ful-ly**, } ly; wretchedly; miserably.

**Wö'ful-ness**, } *n.* Quality or  
**Wöe'ful-ness**, } state of being woful.

**Wolf** (wulf, 142), *n.* A carnivorous animal.

**Wolf'ish**, *a.* Like a wolf; rapacious; destructive. [plant.]

**Wolf's'-bane**, *n.* A poisonous

**Wöm'an** (143), *n.* An adult female of the human race.

**Wöm'an-hööd**, *n.* The state or qualities of a woman.

**Wöm'an-ly**, *a.* Becoming a woman.

**Wömb** (wööm), *n.* Place where any thing is generated or produced.

**Wöm'en** (wim'en), *n.* *pl.* of **Woman**.

**Wön**, *imp. & p. p.* of **Win**.

**Wön'd'er**, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a prodigy; a marvel. — *v. i.* To be surprised.

**Wön'd'er-ful**, *a.* Exciting wonder or surprise; astonishing; surprising.

**Wön'd'er-ful-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder.

**Wön'd'röus**, *a.* Wonderful; marvelous; strange.

**Wön'd'rös-ly**, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

**Wönt** (wünt), *a.* Accustomed; habituated; used. — *v. i.* To be accustomed. — *n.* Custom; habit.

**Wönt'ed** (wünt'ed), *a.* Accustomed; customary.

**Wöo** (137), *v. t.* [*A.-S.* *wēgian*, fr. *wēg*, *wē*, a bending.] To solicit in marriage. — *v. i.* To make love; to court.

**Wöod**, *n.* A collection of trees; substance of a tree; timber; fuel. — *v. t.* To supply with wood. [plant.]

**Wöod'bīne**, *n.* A climbing

**Wöod'chuck**, *n.* A certain small burrowing animal.

**Wöod'eöck**, *n.* A bird of the snipe family.

**Wöod'-cut**, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

**Wöod'ed**, *a.* Covered or supplied with wood.

**Wöod'en** (wöod'n), *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy.

**Wöod'-house**, *n.* A house or shed for wood.

**Wöod'land**, *n.* Land covered with wood or trees.

**Wöod'-louse** (143), *n.* An insect. [trees.]

**Wöod'man**, *n.* One who fells

**Wöod'-nymph**, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.

**Wöod'pöck-er**, *n.* A bird that pecks holes in trees in pursuit of insects.

**Wöod'y**, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood.

**Wöo'er**, *n.* One who woos.

**Wōof**, *n.* Threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.  
**Wool**, *n.* The fleece of sheep; short, thick, crisp hair.  
**Wool'en** (l30), *a.* Consisting of wool.  
**Wool'en** (l30), *of*, or pertaining to, wool.  
**Wool'fell**, *n.* A skin with the wool on.  
**Wool'i-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being woolly.  
**Wool'ly**, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, wool.  
**Wool'sack**, *n.* A sack of wool; seat of the lord chancellor of England in the house of lords.  
**Word** (wŭrd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of an idea; a term; vocable; message; promise; token; tidings; the Scriptures. — *v. t.* To express in words.  
**Word'i-ness** (wŭrd'-), *n.* Verbosity; verbiage.  
**Word'ing** (wŭrd'ing), *n.* Manner of expressing in words.  
**Word'y** (wŭrd'y), *a.* Using many words; verbose.  
**Wore**, *imp.* of *Wear*.  
**Work** (wŭrk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORKED; WROUGHT.] To labor; to operate; to act; to strain; to toil; to ferment. — *v. t.* To prepare or form by labor; to effect; to embroider. — *n.* Labor; toil; employment; a book; any thing made. [who works]  
**Work'er** (wŭrk'er), *n.* One who works.  
**Work-house** (wŭrk'-), *n.* A house for employing the idle or poor; almshouse. [tion]  
**Work'ing** (wŭrk'-), *n.* Operation.  
**Work'man** (wŭrk'-, l33), *n.* A worker; a skilled laborer.  
**Work'man-like** (wŭrk'-) *a.* Becoming a skillful workman; skillful.  
**Work'man-ship** (wŭrk'-), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; skill.  
**Work'shop** (wŭrk'-), *n.* A shop where work is done.  
**World** (wŭrld), *n.* The earth; globe; universe; mankind; all which the earth contains.  
**World'i-ness** (wŭrld'-), *n.* State of being worldly; inordinate love of earthly things.  
**World'ing** (wŭrld'-), *n.* One devoted to worldly things.  
**World'ly** (wŭrld'-), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to worldly enjoyments.  
**Worm** (wŭrm), *n.* Any small, creeping insect; a grub; a reptile; any thing spiral and cylindrical. — *v. t.* To work

slowly and secretly. — *v. i.* To gain slowly and by secret means.  
**Worm'-eat'en** (wŭrm'-), *a.* Guawed by worms.  
**Worm'wood** (wŭrm'-), *n.* A plant having a bitter taste.  
**Worm'y** (wŭrm'-), *a.* Abounding with worms; like a worm.  
**Wörn**, *p. p.* of *Wear*. [ries]  
**Wör'ri-er**, *n.* One who worments.  
**Wör'try** (wŭr'try, l35), *v. t.* To harass with impatience, anxiety, or labor. — *SYN.* To tease; trouble; vex. — *n.* Vexation; anxiety; trouble.  
**Worse** (wŭrs), *a.* More bad. — *n.* A more evil state. — *adv.* In a manner more evil.  
**Wor'ship** (wŭr'ship), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; a title of honor. — *v. i.* or *i.* (l30) To pay divine honors to; to adore.  
**Wor'ship-er** (wŭr'ship-), *n.* Wor'ship-er (wŭr'ship-), *n.* Wor'ship-er (wŭr'ship-), *n.* One who worships.  
**Wor'ship-ful** (wŭr'-), *a.* Worthly of honor from character.  
**Wor'ship-fully** (wŭr'ship-), *adv.* With worship or honor.  
**Worst** (wŭrst), *a.* Most vile or wicked; most difficult. — *n.* The most evil or distressing state. — *v. t.* To defeat.  
**Worst'ed** (wŭrst'ed), *n.* [From the town of *Worsied*, in England.] Yarn from combed and long staple wool. — *a.* Consisting of worsted. [herb]  
**Wort** (wŭrt), *n.* A plant; an herb.  
**Worth** (wŭrth), *v. i.* To be; as, *woe worth* the day. — *n.* Value; desert; merit.  
**Wor'thi-ly** (wŭr'-), *adv.* So as to deserve well; suitably.  
**Wor'thi-ness** (wŭr'-), *n.* Worth; desert; merit.  
**Worth'less** (wŭrth'-), *a.* Having no worth or value.  
**Worth'less-ness** (wŭrth'-), *n.* Quality of being worthless.  
**Wor'thy** (wŭr'thy), *a.* Having worth; deserving; excellent; meritorious. — *n.* A man of eminent worth.  
**Wöt**, *v.* To know; to be aware. [*Obs. or antiquated.*]  
**Woud** (woud), *imp.* of *Will*.  
**Wound** (wound or wovnd), *n.* A hurt; a cut; a bruise. — *v. t.* To hurt or bruise. — *imp.* of *Will*.  
**Wöve**, *imp.* of *Weave*.  
**Wöven**, *p. p.* of *Weave*.  
**Wrän'gle** (räng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute. — *v. i.* To dispute angrily or noisily.

**Wrän'gler** (räng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.  
**Wrap** (răp, l20), *v. t.* To roll or fold together; to involve.  
**Wrăp'per** (răp'per), *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; a cover. [ering]  
**Wrăp'ping** (răp'-), *n.* A covering.  
**Wrăth** (răth), *n.* Violent anger or exasperation. — *SYN.* Fury; rage; passion; resentment; indignation.  
**Wrăth'ful** (răth'-), *a.* Angry; enraged; incensed; furious.  
**Wrăth'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a wrathful manner.  
**Wrăth'ful-ness**, *n.* State of being wrathful. [gry]  
**Wrăth'y** (răth'-), *a.* Very angry.  
**Wrăk** (răk), *v. t.* To execute by way of revenge; to inflict.  
**Wrăth** (răth, 96), *n.* Something twisted; a garland.  
**Wrăthe** (răth), *v. t.* To twist; to entwine.  
**Wrăth'y** (răth'y), *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.  
**Wrăck** (răk), *v. t.* To destroy or damage, as a vessel, by driving on the shore or on rocks, &c.; to strand; to suffer total loss or destruction. — *n.* Destruction by sea; any thing wrecked; ruin.  
**Wrăck'er** (răk'er), *n.* One who causes a wreck; one who searches for wrecks.  
**Wrén** (rén), *n.* A small bird.  
**Wrénch** (rénch), *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest. — *n.* A violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, nuts, &c.  
**Wrést** (rést), *v. t.* To take from by force; to distort. — *n.* Violent perversion.  
**Wrés'tle** (rés'l), *v. i.* To grapple and struggle; to strive.  
**Wrés'tler** (rés'ler), *n.* One skilled in wrestling.  
**Wrést'ling** (rés'ling), *n.* A wrestle; a struggle; contention.  
**Wrétch** (rétch), *n.* A miserable person; a vile knave.  
**Wrétch'ed** (rétch'ed, 57), *a.* Very miserable. — *SYN.* Unhappy; afflicted; worthless.  
**Wrétch'ed-ly** (rétch'ed-), *adv.* Miserably.  
**Wrétch'ed-ness** (rétch'ed-), *n.* Misery.  
**Wrig'gle** (rig'gl), *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions. — *v. t.* To move by twisting and squirming.  
**Wrig'gler** (rig'-), *n.* One who wriggles.



**Wright** (rit), *n.* A workman.  
**Wring** (rîng), *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* WRUNG.] To twist; to strain; to distress; to extort.  
**Wring'er** (rîng'-), *n.* One who wrings; a machine for wringing clothes after they have been washed.  
**Wrink'le** (rînk'l), *n.* A crease; a ridge; a furrow. — *v. i. or t.* To contract into furrows.  
**Wrist** (rist), *n.* Joint connecting the hand and arm.  
**Wrist'band** (rist'-), *n.* The part of a sleeve that covers the wrist.  
**Writ** (rit), *n.* A writing; the Scriptures; a legal instrument or process.  
**Write** (rit), *v. t.* [*imp. WROTE; p. p.* WRITTEN.] To form, as letters and words,

with a pen; to inscribe; to compose.  
**Writ'er** (rit'er), *n.* One who writes; an author.  
**Writhe** (rîth), *v. t. or i.* To twist; to distort or be distorted.  
**Writing** (rit'ing, 133), *n.* Act of one who writes; that which is written; a manuscript; a deed; a book; an inscription.  
**Writ'ten** (rit'tn), *a.* Expressed in letters.  
**Wrong** (rông), *n.* [Allied to *wring*.] Injustice; injury. any violation of right. — *a.* Not right; erroneous. — *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice. — *adv.* Amiss.  
**Wrong'ful** (rông'-, 139), *a.* Unjust; injurious.

**Wrong'ful-ly** (rông'-), *adv.* Unjustly.  
**Wrong'-head'ed** (rông'-), *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse.  
**Wrong'ly** (rông'-), *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly; amiss.  
**Wrôte** (rôt, 18), *imp. of Write.*  
**Wrôth** (rawth), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; greatly exasperated.  
**Wrôught** (rawt), *imp. & p. p.* Formed by labor; effected; worked. [*of Wring.*]  
**Wrung** (rung), *imp. & p. p.*  
**Wry** (rî, 135), *a.* Twisted; distorted; deviating from the right direction.  
**Wry'neck** (rî'-), *n.* A small bird allied to the wood-pecker.  
**Wry'ness** (rî'-, 135), *n.* State or quality of being wry.

## X.

**XÂN'THIC** (zân'-), *a.* Yellowish.  
**Xê'bee** (zê'bek, 127), *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea.

**Xy-lôg'ra-pher** (zî-), *n.* An engraver on wood.  
**Xy'lo-grâph'ic** (zî'-), *a.*  
**Xy'lo-grâph'ic-al** } Belong-  
 ing to wood-engraving.

**Xy-lôg'ra-phy** (zî-), *n.* The act or the art of engraving on wood.  
**Xy-lôph'a-goûs** (zî-lôf'a-gus), *a.* Feeding on wood.

## Y.

**YACHT** (yôht), *n.* A sea-going vessel for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.  
**Yacht'ing** (yôht'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht. [*its edible root.*]  
**Yâm**, *n.* A tropical plant and  
**Yân'kee** (140), *n.* A New-Englander; a citizen of the Northern States.  
**Yâp**, *v. i.* To bark; to yelp.  
**Yârd**, *n.* Measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long, slender piece of timber by which a sail is extended. [*yard.*]  
**Yârd'-ârm**, *n.* Half of a ship's  
**Yârd'-stick**, } *n.* A stick  
**Yârd'-wand**, } three feet in  
 length, used as a measure.  
**Yâr'n**, *n.* Spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story spun out.  
**Yâr'rôw**, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.  
**Yâw**, *n.* Temporary deviation of a vessel from her course. —

*v. i.* To deviate from the line of her course, as a ship.  
**Yâwl**, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed with four or six oars. — *v. i.* To yell, as a dog. [*of gaping.*]  
**Yawn**, *v. i.* To gape. — *n.* Act  
**Y-clêped'** (i-klêpt'), *p. p.* Called; named.  
**Yê**, *pron.* Plural of *Thou*.  
**Yêâ**, *adv.* Yes; verily; certainly; ay. [*as lambs.*]  
**Yêan**, *v. i. or t.* To bring forth,  
**Yêan'ling**, *n.* A young sheep.  
**Yêar**, *n.* Time occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun; twelve calendar months, or 365 days. [*old.*]  
**Yêar'ling**, *n.* A beast a year  
**Yêar'ly**, *a.* Annual; coming every year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year.  
**Yêarn**, *v. i.* [*A.-S. geornan, from georn, desirous.*] To feel earnest desire; to long.

**Yêarn'ing**, *n.* Strong desire.  
**Yêast**, *n.* Froth of fermenting beer or liquor; barn.  
**Yêast'y**, *a.* Foamy, like yeast.  
**Yêlk**, *n.* Yellow part of an egg.  
**Yêll** (123), *v. i.* To utter a sharp, loud outcry. — *n.* A sharp, loud outcry.  
**Yêl'lôw**, *a.* Being of the color of gold or brass. — *n.* A bright gold color.  
**Yêl'lôw Fê'ver**. A malignant fever, attended with yellowness of the skin. [*yellow.*]  
**Yêl'lôw-ish**, *a.* Moderately  
**Yêl'lôw-mess**, *n.* Quality of being yellow.  
**Yêl'lôws**, *n. pl.* Jaundice in horses, &c.; a disease of peach-trees. [*a dog.*]  
**Yêlp**, *v. i.* To bark shrilly, as  
**Yêo'man** (143), *n.* A freeholder; a man free-born.  
**Yêo'man-ry**, *n.* The collective body of yeomen.

**Yérk**, *v. t.* To jerk. — *n.* A jerk.  
**Yēs** (123, 124), *adv.* Yea; a word that affirms.

**Yēst**, *n.* See *Yeast*. [present.]

**Yēs'ter**, *a.* Last; next before the

**Yēs'ter-day**, *n.* The day last past. — *adv.* On the day last past.

[night last past.]

**Yēs'ter-night** (-nit), *n.* The

**Yēt**, *conj.* Nevertheless; however. — *adv.* Besides; at least; still; at all; thus far.

**Yew** (yū),

*n.* An evergreen tree allied to the pines.



Yew.

**Yield**, *v. t.*

To produce; to furnish;

to afford.

— *v. i.* To surrender; to

comply; to submit. — *n.* Amount yielded; product.

**Yield'ing**, *p. a.* Inclined to give way; compliant.

**Yōke** (18), *n.* A frame worn on the neck, used to connect oxen for work; bondage; a couple; a pair. — *v. t.* To connect for work; to unite.

**Yōke'-fēl'ōw**, } *n.* An asso-

**Yōke'māte**, } ciate; a companion; a partner.

**Yōlk** (yōlk or yōk, lē), *n.* The yolk of an egg.

**Yōn**, } *a.* Being at a dis-

**Yōn'der**, } tance, but within view. — *adv.* At a distance, but within view.

**Yōre**, *adv.* Of old time.

**Yōu** (yōū), *pron.* Second person singular or plural.

**Yōung**, *a.* Not having been long born; juvenile. — *n.* The offspring of animals.

**Yōun'ger** (yūng'ger), *a.* Not so old as another.

**Yōun'gest** (yūng'gest), *a.* Having the least age.

**Yōung'ish**, *a.* Rather young.

**Yōung'ling**, *n.* A youth; any young creature.

**Yōung'ster**, *n.* A young person; a lad.

**Your** (122), *possessive pron.* Belonging to you.

**Your-self**, *pron.* You only; — used emphatically.

**Youth**, *n.* The early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.

**Youth'ful**, *a.* Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining to youth.

**Youth'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

**Youth'ful-ness**, *n.* The state of being youthful.

**Yule** (27), *n.* Christmas.

## Z.

**ZĀ'FER**, *n.* Impure oxide of cobalt. [buffoon.]

**Zā'ny**, *n.* A merry-andrew; a

**Zēal**, *n.* Passionate ardor; earnestness. [zeal.]

**Zēal'ot** (zēl'ot), *n.* One full of

**Zēal'ōūs** (zēl'ūs), *a.* Filled with zeal; earnest. [ardor.]

**Zēal'ōūs-ly**, *adv.* With great

**Zē'b rā**

(140),

*n.* A

South

African

animal

marked

with

stripes.

**Zē'b ū**

(140), *n.* A small quadruped,

called also the *Indian bull*,

*ox*, or *cow*.

**Zēd'o-a-ry**, *n.* A fragrant, aromatic medicinal substance.

**Zē'nith**, *n.* That point in the heavens which is directly overhead; greatest height.

**Zēph'yr**, *n.* A gentle west wind.

**Zē'ro** (*pl.* Zē'rōs, 140), *n.* The

cipher, 0; point from which a thermometer is graduated.

**Zēst**, *n.* Orange peel cut thin; a relish; taste. — *v. t.* To give a flavor to.

**Zig'zāg**, *a.* Having frequent

short, sharp turns. — *n.*

Something with short turns.

— *n. t.* (130) To form with short turns.

**Zine** (127), *n.* A bluish-white metal.

**Zin'-cifer-ōūs**, } *a.* Contain-

**Zin'-k-if'er-ōūs**, } ing zinc.

**Zin'-k'y** (128), *a.* Pertaining to zinc.

**Zō'd i - ā e**

(127), *n.*

An imagi-

nary belt

in the hea-

vens, which

is the sun's

path, and

contains

twelve constellations or signs.

**Zo-dī'ae-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the zodiac.

**Zōne**, *n.* One of five great

climatic di-

visions of the

earth; a gir-

dle; circum-

ference.

**Zo - ō g ' r a**

**p h e r**, *n.*

One who de-

scribes animals, their hab-

its, &c.

**Zō'o-grāph'ie-al**, *a.* Relating to the description of animals.

**Zo-ōg'ra-phy**, *n.* The descrip-

tion of animals.

**Zō'o-lōg'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to zoology. [zoology.]

**Zo-ōl'o-gist**, *n.* One versed in

**Zo-ōl'o-gy**, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse.]

Science of animals, their

structure, habits, &c.; the

natural history of the ani-

mal kingdom.

**Zo-ōn'o-my**, *n.* The laws of animal life.

**Zō'o-phŷte**, *n.* A body partaking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable.

**Zō'o-phŷt'ie**, *a.* Relating to zoophytes.

**Zo-ōt'o-mist**, *n.* One who dis-

sects the bodies of animals.

**Zo-ōt'o-my**, *n.* The anatomy of brute animals.

**Zouāve** (zwāv or zōō-āv'), *n.*

One of a body of soldiers

wearing an Arab dress.

**Zu-mōl'o-gy**, *n.* See *Zymol-*

*ogy*.

**Zŷg'o-māt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek bone.

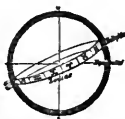
**Zŷ-mōl'o-gy**, *n.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of, fermented liquors.

**Zŷ-mōt'ie**, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation, or some principle of disease

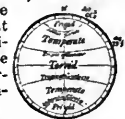
acting like a ferment.



Zebra.



Zodiac.



Zone.

# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

## OF

# GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

### RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

#### RULES FOR THE VOWELS.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Mel'is'sa*, *Mo'los'sus*, *Tu'lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. A ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*; as, *Ga'bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. I ending a final syllable has the long sound, as *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'ti-a*. In all other cases *i* ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in *pin*.

4. Y is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *æ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scof'fer*, *mus'ter*.

EXCEPTION. — *E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

#### RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7. *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *α*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *α*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*; *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Cutho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-lus'ti-us*, *Brut'ti-i*, *Mil'ti'a-dres*, &c. *T* in the termination *tion* also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

11. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*. Final *s* preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

12. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

13. Initial *ph* before a mute is silent; as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *in*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

REMARK. 1. The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *eûs*, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the

Table. This is also done by Walker and Trollope, and it is defended by Labbe and Carr. The other syllabication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given, and is generally to be preferred.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglicized forms of the classical names above them; and

each for himself must judge whether to adhere to the classical pronunciation or not.

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of *c*, *g*, and *s*, in some cases, as in *Æ-ac/i-des*, *Æ-gē/ri-a*, *A-chil/les*; also, when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *Ay/cho-æ*.

The abbreviations *Pw.*, *F.*, *K.*, *Pe.*, *Fac.*, *S.*, *Py.*, *C.*, *L.*, *Lid.*, *B.*, *For.*, *Sch.*, *W.*, *M.*, and *Fr.*, stand, respectively, for the following authorities, viz., *Passow*, *Freund*, *Klotz*, *Pape*, *Facciolati*, *Smith*, *Pauly*, *Carr*, *Labl.*, *Liddell* & *Scott*, *Bischoff* & *Möller*, *Forbiger*, *Scheller*,

*Walker*, *Müller*, and *Frieling*. The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, appended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.			
Ab'a-lus,	Ac/ti-um, 10	Æ-so/pus	Al/e-man'ni, and
C. Py. M.	Ad-her'bal	(Æ/sop)	Al/e-ma'ni
A-ban'tes, 6	Ad-me'tus, C.	Æ-to/li-a	A-le/si-a, 10, F. W.
Ab'an-ti-a-dez, 6	A-do'nis	A/fer	Al/eu-a'dæ, W.
A-ban'tis	Ad'ra-myt-te'um,	Afri-ca	Al'ex-an'der
Ab'a-ris	or Ad'ra-myt-ti'-um	Afri-ca'nus	Al'ex-an'dra
A/bas	Ad'ra-myt'ti-um	Ag'a-mem'non	Al'ex-an-dri'a
Ab'a-tos	Ad'ra-na, the Ode.	Ag'a-mem-non'i-	(Al'e/an'dri-a)
Ab-da-lon'i-mus,	A-dra'na, B. M.	deg, 3	A-lex'an-dri'na
S. C.	W.	Ag'a-nip'pe	A-lex'an-drop'o-lis
Ab-de'ra	Ad'ras-ti'i Cam'pl	Ag'a-tha	A-lex'is
Ab-la	A'dri-an-op'o-lis	Ag'a-tho	Al-lob'ro-ges, 6
Ab'ra-da'tes, 6, C.	[W. A'dri-a'nus	Ag'a-thon	Al-phe'us
A-broc'o-mas	(A'dri-an)	A-gē'uor	Al-pi'nus
A/bron	Ad'ri-me'tum	A-gēs'i-la'us	Al-thæ'a
A-bron'y-chus	Æg'i-dez, 6	A/ēis	A-mar'a-cus
C. S. W.	Æ'a-cus	Ag-la'i-a (ag-la'yā)	Am'a-ryl'lis
A-bru'po-lis	[S. Ag'o-ran'o-mi	Ag'o-ra	Am'a-ry'n'thus
Ab'u-li'te, 6,	Æ-an'ti-dez, 6, W.	Ag'rc-gas	A-ma'zon
Py. S. W.	A-dil'e, 6	A'gri-v'ne, 6	(Am'a-ron)
A-by'dus	Ed'u-i	A-gric'o-la	A-maz'o-ne, 6
Ab'ys-si'ni, L. W.	Æ-gæ'um	A-grip'pa	(Am'a-zons)
Ac'a-cal'lis	Æ-gē'ri-a	Ag'rip-pi'na	Am'a-zo'ni-a
A-ca/ci-us, 10,	Æ-gē-us, or	A/gron	Am-bro'si-us, 10
S. W.	Æ'geus	Al'a-ma'ni, or	(Am'brose)
Ac'a-de'mi-a	Æg'i-li'a, an is-	Al'a-man'ni	A-mil'car
Ac'ar-na'ni-a	land.	A-la'ni	Am'mi-a'nus
Ac'ci-a, 10	Æ-gil'i-a, a demus	Al'a-ri'eus	Am-phic'ty-on,
A'ce	in Attica, S.	(A/a-ric)	Pw. Fr.
A-cer'ra	Æ-gi'ra	Al-ba'ni	Am'phic'ty-o-ne, 6
Ac'e-si'ne, 6	Æ/gos Pot'a-mi, or	Al-bi'ni	(Am'phic'ty-ons)
A-cha'e'a	Pot'a-mos	Al/bi-on	Am'phi-ge-ni'a
A-cha'i-a	Æ/li-a	Al-cæ'us	Am'phi-on
A-cha'tes, 6	Æ/li-a'nus	Al-can'der	Am'phi'o-lis
Ach'e-ron	Æm'i-li-a'nus	Al-cēs'te, or Al-	Am'phi-the-a'-
Ach'il-le'is	Æmil'i-us	ces'tis	trum
A-chil'ez, 6	Æ-ne'is	Al'ci-bi'a-dez, 6	Am'phi-tri'te
A'cra	Æ-o-li-a	Al-cl'ez, 6	Am'phit'ry-on
A'cron	Æ-o-lus	Al-cim'a-chus	Am'phit'ry-o-ni'a
A-erop'o-lis	Ær'o-pus, a moun-	Al-cia'o-us	A-myn'tas [dez, 6
Ac-tæ'on	tain, C.	Al'ci-phron, C. W.	A-myn'tor
Ac-tæ'us	A-er'o-pus	Alc-mæ'on	A-nab'a-sis
Ac'ti-a, 10	Æs'chi-ne, 6	A-lec'try-on	A-na-char'sis
	Æs'chy-lus	Al-le'i-us (a-le'yus)	A-na'cre-on
		Cam'pus	[The established
			A-nu'bis

A-pel/la	Ar-pi/num	A-ver'nus, or	Bry/gez, 6	Cas-ta/li-a, or
A-pel/leg, 6	Ar-ri-a'nus, <i>Py. S.</i>	A-ver'na	Bu-ceph'a-lus	Cas-ta/li-us Fons
Ap/en-ni'nus	( <i>Ar-ri-an</i> )	A-zo'tus	Bu-col/i-ca	Cat/i-li'na
( <i>Ap/en-nines</i> )	Ar-sa-ces, 6, <i>F.</i>		Bu-si'ris	( <i>Cat/i-line</i> )
Aph'ro-dis'i-a, 10	<i>Fac. M. L. C. K.</i>		By/blis	Ca/to
Aph'ro-di'te, or	Ar-sa'ces, <i>Py. S.</i>		By-zan'ti-um, 10	Ca-tul/lus
Aph'ro-di'ta	Ar-sin'o-e			Cat'u-lus
A-pic'i-us, 10	Ar-ta-ba-za'neg, 6,			Ca'u-ca-sus
A-pol'lo	<i>S.</i>			Ca-y's'ter, or
Ap'ol-lo'ni-a	Ar-ta-vas'deg, 6			Ca-y's'trus
Ap'ol-lo'ni-us	Ar-tax-erx'es, 6			Ce'beg, 6
Ap'pi-a'nus	Ar-te-mi-do'rus			Ce-crop'i-a
( <i>Ap/pi-an</i> )	Ar-te-mis			Ce-crop'i-dæ
Ap'pi-a Vi'a	Ar-te-mion			Ce-crops
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum	Ar-va'leg, 6			Ce-læ'no
A-pri'lis	Ar-ver'ni			Cel'e-reg, 6
Ap'u-le'i-us (-yus)	As-cal'a-phus			Cel'ti-be'ri
Aq'ui-le'i-a (-le'ya)	As-ca'ni-us			Cel-tos'cy-thæ
Aq'ui-lo	As-cle-pi-a-des, 6			Cep'hre-æ
A-qu'i'nas	As-cle-pi-o-do'rus			Cen-so'reg, 6
Aq'ui-ta'ni-a	As'dru-bal			Cen-tau'ri
A-rab'i-cus	A-sin'i-us			Cen-tum'vi-ri
A-rach'ne	A-so'pus			Cen-tu'ri-a
A-ra'tus	As-pa'si-a, 10			Ceph'al-le'ni-a
Ar'ba-ces, 6	As-pa'si-us, 10			Ce'phe-us, or
Ar-be'la	As'phal-ti'tez, 6			Ce'pheus
Ar-ca'di-a	As-tar'te			Ce-phi'sus, or
Ar-ces'i-la'us	As-te'ri-a			Ce-phis'sus
Ar'che-la'us	As-te'ri-on			Cer'a-mi'eus
Ar'ehi-as	As-te'ri-us			Ce-rau'ni-a
Ar'chi-me'deg, 6	As-tra'æ			Cer'be-rus
Ar-cho'n'teg, 6	As-ty-a-ges, 6			Ce're-a-li-a
Ar-chy'tas	As-ty'a-nax			Ce-rin'thus
Ar-cu'tus	As-ty'd'a-mas, <i>Py.</i>			Ce-the'gus
Ar'e-mor'i-ca	<i>S. L.</i>			Char'o-ne'a
A-re'o-pa-gi'tæ	As-ty'da-mi'a			Chal-ce'don
A-re-op'a-gus	At'a-lan'ta			Chal'ce-do'ni-a
A-re-op'o-lis	A'te			Chal-da'a
Ar'e-thu'sa	Ath'a-mas			Chal-da'i
A're-us, or	Ath'a-na'si-us, 10			( <i>Chal'de-ans</i> )
A'reus	A-the'na			Chal'y-bez, 6
Ar-gi'vi	Ath'e-næ'um			Chal'os
Ar-gol'i-cus	Ath'e-nag'o-ras			Chal'reg, 6 [W.
Ar-go-lis	A-the'ne			Char'i-clæg, 6, S.
Ar'go-nau'tæ	A-the'n-o-do'rus			Char'i-la'us, and
( <i>Ar'go-nauts</i> )	A'thos			Chal-ri'lus
A'ri-ad'ne	At-lan'tez, 6			Char'i-teg, 6
A-riç'i-a, 10	At-lan'ti-deg, 6			Chal'ron
A'ri-ci'na	A'tre-us, or			Chal-ryb'dis
A-rim'i-num	A'treus			Chau'bi, and
A-r'i'on	At-ro-pos			Chau'ci
Ar-is-ti'deg, 6	At-ti-ca			Chel'ops
Ar-is-til'lus	Au-fid'i-us			Cher'so-ne'sus, or
Ar-is-tip'pus	Au-g'e'as, or			Cher-ro-ne'sus
A-ris-to-bu'lus	Au-g'e'as			Chl-mæ'ra
A-ris-to-cleg, 6	Au-gus'ti'nus			Ch'i'os
Ar-is-toc'ra-teg, 6,	( <i>Au-gus'tine,</i>			Chlo'e
<i>S.</i>	<i>Au-gus'tin, and</i>			Cho-ro'e'bus
A-ris-to-de'mus	<i>Aus'tin</i>			Chry-sa'or
A-ris-to-gi'ton	<i>Aus'tin</i>			Chrys'a-or, C.
Ar-is-tou'e-nez, 6	Au-gus'tu-lus			Chry-se'is
Ar-is-top'h'a-nez, 6	Au-gus'tus			Chry'seg, 6
A-ri-us, or A'ri-as,	Au-re-li'a'nus			Chry-sip'pus
a river, C.	( <i>Au-re'li-an</i> )			Chry-sos'to-mus
A-ri-us, or A'ri-us,	Au-re'li-us			( <i>Chrys'os-tom</i> )
the heretic, Fr.	Au-ro'ra			Chtho'ni-a, 14
A-ri-us, or	Au-spi-ces, 6			Cib'a-læ
Ar-ri-us	Au-toch'tho-nez, 6			Cic'e-ro
<i>Fac.</i>	Au-to'l'y-cus			Ci-lic'i-a, 10
Ar-mor'i-cæ	Av'en'ti'nus			Cim'bri-cus

## B.

## C.

Cim-me'ri um	Cre'on	De-iph'o-bus	Ec-bat'a-na, S. W.	Eu-ro-pæ'us
Cin'ein-na'tus	Cre-u'sa	De-li-a	E-chid'na	Eu-ro'tas
Cin'e-as	Cris-pi'nus	De-li-us	E-chi'on	Eu'rus
Cin-gët'o-rix	Crit'o-bu'lus	De'los	E'cho	Eu-ry'a-lus
Cir-cen'sez Lu'di	Cro-by'zi, Py. Sch.	Del'phi-cus [C. W.	E-des'sa, or	En-ryd'i-ce
Ci-thæ'ron	Croc'o-di-lop'o-lis	Del-phin'i-um, S.	E-de'sa	Eu-rys'the-us, or
Ci-vi'lis	Crœ'sus	Dem'a-ra'tus	E'don	Eu-rys'theus
Clau'di-a'nus	Cro-to'na	De-me'tri-as	E-do'nez, 6, Thra-	Eu'ry-tus
(Clau'di-an)	Crus'tu-me'tri-a, or	De-me'tri-us	cians	Eu-se'bi-us
Clau'di-us	Crus'tu-me'tri-	Dem'o-ce'dez, 6	E-ge'ri-a	Eu-sta'thi-us, S.
Cle'menz	um	De-moch'a-rez, 6	El'a-gab'u-lus	W.
(Clem'ent)	Cte'si-as, 10, 14	De-moc'ri-tus	El'a-te'a	Eu-ter'pe
Cle'o-bu'lus	Ctes'i-phon, 14	De-moph'o-on	El'e-phan'tis	Eu-tro'pi-us
Cle-oni'bro-tus	Cu'ma, or Cu'mæ	De-mos'the-nez, 6	El'eu-sin'i-a	Eux'i-nus Pon'tus
Cle-op'a-tra. Pto.	Cu-pi'do	Deu-ca'li-on	E-leu'the-ræ	E-vad'ne
K. M. Py. C. Fr	(Cu'pid)	Di-ag'o-ras	E'lis	E-van'der
Cle'o-pa'tra F.	Cu'ri-a'ti-i, 10	Di-a'na	El'y-ma'is	E-var'ehus
[This is the	Cur'ti-us, 10	(Di'an)	E-lys'i-um, 10	E-ven'e-rus
accepted Eng-	Cy'a-ne	[The established	Em-ped'o-clez, 6	E-ve'nus
lish pronuncia-	Cy-ax'a-rez, Py. W.	English pro-	En-cel'a-dus	E-veph'e-nus
tion.]	Cyb'e-le	nunciation is	En-dym'i-on	
Cle-op'a-tris	Cyc'la-dez, 6	Di-an'a.]	En'ni-us	
Clu'i'i-as, K. W.	Cy-clo'pez, 6	Dic-ta'tor	E'os	
Clis'the-nez, 6	(Cy'clops)	Did'i-us	E-pam'i-non'das	F.
Clo'a-ci'na	Cyd'o-me'a	Di'do	E-pe'us	
Clo'di-us	Cyl-le'ne	Di-es'pi-ter	Eph'o-ri	Fa'bi-i
Clu-si'ni	Cyn-æ-gi'trus	Di'i	Ep'ic-te'tus	Fa-bri-c'i-us, 10
Clyn'e-ne	Cyn'e-as	Di-noc'ra-tez, 6	Ep'i-cu'rus	Fa'le'ri-a
Cly'tem-nes'tra	Cyn'o-sar'gez, 6	Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus	Ep'i-dau'rus	Fau'na
Coc-ce'i-us	Cyn'o-su'ra	(Di'o-cle'tian)	E-pig'o-ni	Faus-ti'na
(-se'yus)	(Cyn'o-sure)	Di'o-do'rus	Ep'i-men'i-dez, 6	Faus'tu-lus
Co'clez, 6	Cyn'thi-a	Di-og'e-nez, 6	Ep'i-me'the-us, or	Fav'o-ri'nus
Co-cy'tus	Cyp'ri-a'nus	Di'o-me'de	Ep'i-me'theus	Fe-li-c'i-tas
Co'drus	(Cyp'ri-an)	Di'o-me'dez, 6	E-piph'a-nez, 6	Fe-ra'li-a
Cœl'e-syr'i-a, and	Cy'prus	(Di'o-med)	E-pi'rus	Fe-ro'ni-a
Cœl'o-syr'i-a	Cyr'e-na'i-ci	Di'o-ne	Ep'ui-tez, 6	Fi-de'na, or
Col'la-ti'nus	Cy-re'ne	Di'os-cor'i-dez, 6	Er'a-sis'tra-tus	Fi-de'na
Co-lo'næ	Cy-ri'lus	Py. S.	Er'a-to	Fla-min'i-a
Co-lo'ni-a	(Cyr'il)	Di'os-cu'ri	Er'a-to's'the-nez, 6	Fl'o-ra'li-a
Co-los'sus	Cy'rus	Di-os'po-lis	Er'e-bus	For-tu'na
Col'u-mel'la	Cy-the'ra	Dis-cor'di-a	E-rech'the-us, or	Fris'i-i, 10
Co-lum'næ Her-	Cyth'e-re'a	Div'i-ti-a-cus	E-rech'theus	Fu-ga'li-a
cu-lis	Cyz'i-cum	Div'o-du'rum	E-re'tri-a	Fu'ri-æ
Co-mit'i-a, 10		Do-do'na	Er'ich-tho'ni-us	(Fu'ries)
Com'mo-dus		Dol'a-bel'la	E-rid'a-nus	
Con-cor'di-a		Dol'o-pez, 6	E-ri-g'o-ne	
Con-stan'ti-nop'o-	D.	Do-mit'i-a'nus, 10	E-ri-n'ys	G.
lis		(Do-mit'ian)	E'ros	
(Con-stan'ti-	Da'ci-a	Do-na'tus	E-ros'tra-tus	
no'ple)	Dæd'a-la	Do'ri-on	Es-qui'i-æ	Ga-bl'nus
Con'stan-ti'nus	Dæd'a-lus	Dra'co	Es-qui-li'nus	Ga'dez, 6
(Con'stan-tine)	Dal-mat'i-cus	Drep'a-na, or	E-të'o-clez, 6	Gad'i-ta'nus
Co'pi-a	Dam'as-ce'ne	Drep'a-num	E-tru'ri-a	Gal'a-tæ
Cor-cy'ra, [nus	Dam'o-clez, 6	Dru'i-dæ	E-trus'ci	Gal'a-te'a
Cor'cy-ra, Avie-	Dan'a-e	(Dru'ids)	Eu-boe'a	Gal'e-nus
Cor'dn-ba	Dan'a-i	Dry'a-dez, 6, Fac.	Eu-bu'li-dez, 6	(Gal'en)
Co-rin'na	Dan'a'i-dez, 6	(Dry'ads)	Eu-bu'lus	Ga-le'ri-us
Co-rin'thus	Da-nu'bi-us	Dry'o-pez, 6	Eu-cli'dez, 6 [W.	Gal'h-a
Co-ri-o-la'nus	(Dan'ube)	Du-il'i-us	Eu-do'ci-a, 10, S.	Gal'h-cus
Co-ri'o-li	Daph'ne-pho'ri-a,	Du-lich'i-um	Eu-dæ'rus	Gal'h'e'nus
Cor-ne'li-a	S. W.	Dum'no-rix	Eu'me-nez, 6	Gal-lip'o-lis
Cor-ne'li-i	Dar-dan'i-dez, 6	Du-um'vi-ri	Eu-men'i-dez, 6	Gal'lo-græ'ci-a, 10
Cor'ni-ger	Dar-da-nus		Eu'pa-tor	Gan'y-me'dez, 6
Cor'si-ca	Da-re'us, or		Eu-phra'nor	(Gan'y-me'de)
Cor'y-don	Da-ri'us		Eu-phra'tez, 6	Gar-ga'nus
Cot'ti-æ	De-cap'o-lis	E.	Eu-phros'y-ne,	Gel'li-us
Cran'a-us	De-cu'ri-o		Lid. S.	Gem'i-ni
Crat'e-rus	De-i'a-ni'ra	Eb'o-ra'eum	Eu-rip'i-dez, 6	Ge-ne'va, W. L. Fr.
Crat'y-lus	De-id'a-ni'a	Py. Fac. L. For.	Eu-ri'pus	K. Sch. M.
Cre-mo'na	De-i-ot'a rus	B. Sch.	Eu-ro'pa	Gen'e-va, For.

Gen'u-a  
Ge-or/gi-ca  
(*Georgics*)  
Ger-ma'ni-a  
(*Germa-ny*)  
Ger-man'i-cus  
Ge'ry-on, and  
Ge-ry'o-nez, 6  
Ge'ta  
Gla'di-a-to'ri-i  
Lu'di  
Gor'di-a'nus  
(*Gor'di-an*)  
Gor'di-us  
Gor'gi-as  
Gor'go-nez, 6  
Go'thi  
(*Goths*)  
Gra-di'vus  
Gra-ni'cus  
Gra'ti-æ, 10  
Gym-na'si-um, 10  
Gym-nos'o-phis'-  
tæ

## H.

Ha'dri-a'nus  
(*Hadri-an*)  
Ha'dri-at'i-cum  
Hal-cy'o-ne  
Hal'i-car-nas'sus  
Ham'a-dry'a-dez, 6  
(*Ham'a-dry-ads*)  
Ha-mil'car  
Han'ni-bal  
Har-mo'di-us  
Har-mo'ni-a  
Har'pa-gus,  
Py. C. W.  
Har-poc'ra-tez, 6  
Har-py'i-æ (-ye)  
(*Har'pies*)  
Has'dru-bal  
He'be  
He'brus  
Hec'a-te  
Hec'u-ba  
He-ge'mon, and  
He'ge-mon  
He'ge-sip'pus  
Hel'e-na  
Hel'i-con  
He'li-o-do'rus  
He'li-o-gab'a-lus,  
He'li-o-ga-ba'lus,  
C. L.  
He'li-op'o-lis  
Hel'e-nez, 6  
Hel'es-pon'tus  
He-lo'tæ, and  
He-lo'tez, 6  
(*He'lots* or *Hel'-*  
*ots*)  
Hel-ve'ti-i, 10  
He-phæ's-ti-on, 10  
Her'a-clid'æ  
Her'a-cl'i-tus

Hec'u-la'ne-um  
Hec'u-la-no'um,  
K.  
Her'cu-leg, 6  
Her-maph'ro-di'-  
tus  
Her-mi'o-ne  
Her'mo-do'rus  
Her-mo-z'e-nez, 6  
Her'mun-du'ri,  
Pe. S.

Her-mun'du-ri  
K. Fac. For. F.  
He-ro'dez, 6  
(*Her'od*)  
He-ro'di-a'nus  
(*He-ro'di-an*)  
He-ro'd'o-tus  
Her'o-op'o-lis  
Hec'u-li  
He-si'o-dus  
(*He'si-od*)  
He-si'o-ne  
Hes-pe'ri-a  
Hes-per'i-dez, 6  
He-sych'i-us  
He-tru'ri-a  
Hi'e-rap'o-lis  
Hi-cr'i-chus  
(*Jer'i-cho*)  
Hi'e-ro  
Hi-e-ron'o-clez, 6  
Hi'e-ron'y-mus  
(*Jer'ome*)  
Hi'e-ro-sol'y-ma  
(*Je-ru'sa-lem*)  
Hip'pi-as  
Hip-poc'ra-tez, 6  
Hip'po-cle'ne  
(*Hip'po-crene*)  
Hip'po-da-mi'a  
Hip-pol'y-te  
Hip-pol'y-tus  
Hip-pom'e-don  
Hip-po'nax  
His-pa'ni-a  
Ho-me'rus  
(*Ho'mer*)  
Ho-ra'ti-us, 10  
(*Hor'ace*)  
Hor-ten'si-us, 10  
Hy'a-cin'thus  
Ily'a-dez, 6  
Ily'bla  
Hy-das'pez, 6  
Hy'dra  
Hy-emp'sal  
Ily-ge'i-a (-je'ya)  
Hy'las  
Hym'e-næ'us  
Hy-met'tus  
Hyp'er-bo're-i, and  
Hyp'er-bo-re'i  
(*Jus'tin*)  
Hyp'e-ri-dez, 6, or  
Hyp'er'i-dez  
(*Ju've-nal*)  
Hyp'e-ri'on  
(*Hy-pe'ri-on*)  
Hyp'erm-nes'tra  
Hyr-ca'ni-a  
Hys-tas'pez, 6

## I.

I-ac'chus  
I-am'bli-chus  
I-be'rus  
I-ca'ri-a  
I-ca-rus  
I-ce'ni, Fac. W.  
I-co'ni-um  
I'da  
I-dom'e-neus  
Id'u-me'a  
Il'i-as  
I-li'o-ne, or  
I-li'o-na  
Il'i-um, or Il'i-on  
Il-lyr'i-a  
Il-lyr'i-cum  
Im'a-us  
I-ma'us, K.  
In'a-chus  
In-ci-ta'tus  
In-te-ram'na  
I'o-las, or I'o-la'us  
I'o'ni-a  
I'o'pe  
I-phic'ra-tez, 6  
Iph'i-ge'ni-a  
Ir'e-næ'us  
I-re'ne  
I-sæ'us  
I-sau'ri-a  
Is'i-do'rus  
I-soc'ra-tez, 6  
Isth'mi-a  
I-ta-li-a  
(*I'ta-ly*)  
It'a-lus  
Ith'a-ca  
It'u-ræ'a  
I-u'lus  
Ix-i'on

## J.

Ja-co'bus  
(*James*)  
Jap'e-tus  
Jo-se'phus  
Jo'vi-a'nus  
(*Jo'vi-an*)  
Ju-dæ'a  
Ju'li-a'nus  
(*Ju'li-an*)  
Ju'li-us  
Ju'no  
Ju'pi-ter  
Jus-tin'i-a'nus  
(*Jus-tin'i-an*)  
Ju'li-us  
Ju'no  
Ju'pi-ter  
Jus-tin'i-a'nus  
(*Jus-tin*)  
Jus-tin'i-a'nus  
(*Ju've-nal*)

## L.

Lab'da-cus

La'be-o  
La'bi-e'nus  
Lac'e-dæ'mon  
Lac'e-dæ-mo'ni-i,  
or Lac'e-dæm'o-  
nez  
(*Lac'e-le-mo'-*  
*ni-ans*)  
Lach'e-sis  
La-cin'i-um  
La-co'ni-a, and  
La-con'i-ca  
Lac-tan'ti-us, 10  
Læ'li-a'nus  
Læ'li-us  
La-e'r'tez, 6  
La'i-us (-yus)  
Lamp'sa-cus, and  
Lamp'sa-chum  
Lan'go-bar'di  
La-oc'o-on  
La-od'a-mi'a  
La-od'i-ce'a  
La-om'e-don  
La-om'e-don-ti-a-  
dæ  
Lap'i-thæ  
La'raz, 6  
La'r'ti-us, 10, S. W.  
La'te-ra'nus  
(*Lat'er-an*)  
La-ti'num  
La'ti-num, 10  
La'to-bri'gi  
La-to'na  
La-vin'i-a  
La-vin'i-um, or  
La-vi'num  
Le-an'der  
Le'da  
Le-ma'nus  
Lem'u-rez, 6  
Len'tu-lus  
Le-on'i-das  
Le-on-ti'ni  
Le-on-ti-um, 10  
Lep'i-dus  
Le-pon'ti-i, 10  
Le'the  
Leu-cip'pus  
Leu-co'the-a  
Leu-coth'o-e  
Li-ba'ni-us, S. W.  
Lib'a-nus  
(*Le'b-a-non*)  
Li-ber'tas  
Lib'i-ti'na  
Li-cin'i-us  
Lig'y-rez, 6  
Li-gu'ri-a  
Lil'y-bæ'us  
Lin'go-nez, 6  
Lip'a-ra  
Liv'i-us  
(*Liv'y*)  
Lon-din'i-um  
S. Fac. Sch. For.  
(*Lon'don*)  
Lon-gim'a-nus  
Lon-gi'nus

Lon'go-bar'di  
(*Lom'bards*)  
Lu-ca'nus  
(*Lu'can*)  
Luc'e-i-us (-yus)  
Lu'ce-rez, 6  
Lu'ci-a'nus  
(*Lu'cian*)  
Lu'ci-fer  
Lu-cil'i-us  
Lu-cre'ti-a, 10  
Lu-cre'ti-us, 10  
Lu-cul'tus  
Lug-du'num  
(*Ly'ons*)  
Lu-per'cal  
Lu-per-ca'li-a  
Lu'si-ta'ni-a  
Lu-te'ti-a, 10  
Lyc'i-das  
Lyc'o-me'dez, 6  
Lyc'o-phron  
Ly-cur'gus  
Lyn'ceus, or  
Lyn'ce-us  
Ly-san'der  
Lys'i-as, 10  
Ly-sim'a-chi'a  
Lys'i-ma'chi-a  
Ly-sim'a-chus

## M.

Mac'e-do  
Ma-ced'o-nez, 6  
(*Mac'e-do'ni-ans*)  
Mac'e-don'i-cus  
Ma-chæ'on  
Ma'cri-a'nus  
Ma'cri'nus  
Ma-cro'bi-i  
Ma-cro'bi-us  
Mæ-an'der  
Mæ-c'nas  
Mæn'a-lus  
Mæ-o'ni-a  
Mæ-on'i-dez, 6  
Mæ-on'tis Pa'lus  
Mag-ne'si-a, 10  
Ma-har'bal  
Ma-jes'tas  
Mam'er-ti'ni  
Ma-mil'i-us  
Ma-mu'ri-us  
Man-ci'nus  
Ma'nez, 6  
Man'e-tho  
Ma-nil'i-us  
Man'ti-ne'a  
Man'tu-a  
Mar'a-thon  
Mar'cel-li'nus  
Mar'ci-a'nus, 10  
(*Mar'cian*)  
Mar'ci-us, 10  
Mar-do'ni-us  
Ma'ri-a Lex  
Ma'ri-am'ne

Ma'ri-us  
 Mar'sy-as, 10  
 Mar'ti-a'lis  
 (*Mar'tial*)  
 Mas'i-nis'sa  
 Mas-sa'g'e-tæ  
 Mas-sil'i-a  
 Mau'ri-ta'ni-a  
 Mau-so'lus  
 Max-en'ti-us, 10  
 Max'im-i-a'nus  
 (*Max'im'i-an*)  
 Max'i-mi'nus  
 (*Max'i-min*)  
 Max'i-mus  
 Me-de'a  
 Me-di-a  
 Me-di-o-la'num  
 Me-du'sa  
 Meg'a-cle'z, 6, *Py. S.*  
 Me-gæ'ra  
 Meg'a-le  
 Meg'a-ra  
 Me-gas'the-ne'z, 6  
 Mel'a-nip'pi-de'z, 6  
 Mel'a-nip'pus  
 Me-lan'thi-us  
 Me-le-a'ger,  
*K. F. S. Sch.*  
 Me-le-a'ger,  
*C. Fac.*  
 Me-le-ag'ri-de'z, 6  
 Mel'e-sig'e-ne'z, 6  
 Mel'i-bæ'us  
 Mel'i-ta, or Mel'i-te  
 Me-li-us  
 Mel-pom'e-ne  
 Me-nan'der  
 Me-nec'ra-te'z, 6  
 Men'e-de'mus  
 Men'e-la'us  
 Me-nes'the-us, or  
 Me-nes'theus  
 Mer-cu'ri-us  
 (*Mer'cu-ry*)  
 Mer'o-e  
 Mer'o-pe  
 Me'rops  
 Mes'o-po-ta'mi-a  
 Mes-sa'ia  
 Mes-sa-li'na  
 Mes-se'ne, or  
 Mes-se'na  
 Met'a-pon'tum  
 Me-til'i-i  
 Me'ti-us, 10  
 Met'ro-cle'z, 6  
 Me-zen'ti-u'g, 10  
 Mi-cip'sa  
 Mi'das  
 Mi-le'si-i, 10  
 Mi-le'tus  
 Mil-ti-a-de'z, 6  
 Mil'vi-us  
 Min'ci-us, 10  
 Mi-ner'va  
 Mi'nos  
 Min'o-tan'rus  
 Mi-nu'ci-us, 10  
 Mi-se-num

Mi'thras  
 Mith'ri-da'te'z, 6  
 Mit'y-le'ne  
 Mue-mos'y-ne, 14  
 Mnes'the-us, or  
 Mnes'theus, 14  
 Mo-des'tus  
 Moe'si-a, 10  
 Mo-los'si  
 Mo'mus  
 Mo'na  
 Mo-ne'ta  
 Mon'i-ma  
 Mon-ta'nus  
 Mor'phe-us, or  
 Mor'pheus  
 Mul'ci-ber  
 Mu-sæ'us  
 Mu'ti-na  
 Mu'ti'nus  
 Mu'ti-us, 10  
 Myc'a-le  
 My-ce'næ  
 Myc'o-nus, and  
 My-co'nus  
 My-ri'na  
 Myr-anid'o-ne'z, 6  
 Mys'i-a, 10  
 Myt'i-le'ne

## N.

Nab'ar-za'ne'z, 6  
*L. C. S.*  
 Nab'a-thæ'a  
 Næ'ni-a  
 Næ'vi-us  
 Na-i'a-de'z, 6  
 Nar'bo-nen'sis  
 Nar-ci's'sus  
 Na-ris'ci  
 Nar'ni-a  
 Na-si'ca  
 Nau'era-te'z, 0  
 Ne-æ'ra  
 Ne-ap'o-lis  
 Ne-ar'chus  
 Ne-crop'o-lis  
 Nec-tan'a-bis  
 Ne-mæ'a and  
 Ne'me-a, *games*  
 Ne'me-a, *town and*  
*river*  
 Nem'e-sis  
 Ne'o-cæ's'a-re'a  
 Ne'o-cle'z, 6  
 Ne'op-to'l'e-mus  
 Ne'pos  
 Nep-tu'nus  
 (*Neptune*)  
 Ne-re'i-de'z, 6  
 (*Ne're-ids*)  
 Ne-re'is, or  
 Ne're-is  
 Ne're-us, or  
 Ne'reus  
 Ner'vi-i  
 Nes-to'ri-us

Ni-cæ'a, or Ni-ce'a  
 Ni-ca'nor  
 Ni-ceph'o-rus  
 Nic'i-as, 10  
 Nic'o-de'mus  
 Nic'o-la'us  
 Ni-com'a-chus  
 Nic'o-me'de'z, 6  
 Nic'o-me-di'a, or  
 Nic'o-me-de'a  
 (*Nic'o-me'di-a*)  
 Ni-cop'o-lis  
 Ni'ger  
 Ni'o-be  
 Ni-pha'te'z, 6  
 Nis'i-bis  
 Noc'ti-lu'ca  
 Nom'a-de'z, 6  
 No'ni-us  
 Nu'ma  
 Nu-man'ti-a, 10  
 Nu-me-ri-a'nus  
 Nu-mid'i-a  
 Nu'mi-tor

## O.

O/a-sis  
 O-a'sis, *Py.*  
 O-ax'us  
 O'ce-an'i-de'z, 6,  
 and O'ce-a-nit'i-  
 de'z  
 O-ce'a-nus  
 Oc-ta'vi-a  
 Oc-ta-vi-a'nus  
 Oc-ta-vi-us  
 O-do'a-cer, *C. [M.*  
 Od'o'a'cer, *W. S.*  
 Œc'u-me'ni-us, 5  
 Œd'i-pus, 5  
 Œne-us, or  
 Œneus  
 Œn'o-c, 5  
 Œ-no'tri-a  
 O'z'y-ge'z, 6  
 O-i'e-us, or  
 O-i'leus  
 O-jym'pl-a  
 O-jym'pi-as  
 O-jym'pi-o-do'rus  
 O-jym'pi-us  
 O-jym'pus  
 O-lyn'thus  
 Om'pha-le  
 Om'pha-lus  
 On'e-sic'ri-tus  
 O-n'es'i-mus  
 O-pi'ma Spo'li-a  
 O-pim'i-us  
 Op-pi-a'nus  
 (*Op'pi-an*)  
 Op'pi-us  
 Op'ti-mus  
 Or'ca-de'z, 6  
 Or-do-vi'ceg, *C.*  
 Or-dov'i-ce'z, 6,  
*For. K.*

O-re'a-de'z, 6  
 (*O're-ads*)  
 O-res'te'z, 6  
 Or-get'o-ris, *S. Py.*  
 Or'gi-a  
 O'ri-e'us  
 O-rig'e-ne'z, 6  
 (*O'ri-gen*)  
 O-ri'on  
 O-ron'te'z, 6  
 O-ro'pus  
 O-ro'si-us, 10  
 Or'phe-us, or  
 Or'pheus  
 Or-ty'g'i-a  
 O'rus  
 O-si'ris  
 O'tho  
 O-vid'i-us  
 (*O'vid*)  
 Ox'us

## P.

Pa-ca'ti-a'nus, 10,  
 Pac-to'lus [*S. W.*  
 Pa-cu'ri-us  
 Pa'dus  
 Pa-du'sa  
 Pæ'o-ne'z, 6  
 Pa-læ'mon  
 Pal'æ-si'na  
 Pal'a-me'de'z, 6  
 Pa-la'ti-us  
 Pa-la'ti-um, 10  
 Pa'leg, 6  
 Pa-li'i'a  
 Pal'i-i-nn'rns  
 Pal-la'di-um  
 Pal-my'ra  
 Pam'me-ne'z, 6  
 Pam'phi-lus  
 Pam-phy'l'i-a  
 Pa-næ'ti-us, 10  
 Pan-ath'e-næ'a  
 Pan'da-rus  
 Pan-do'ra  
 Pan'hel-le'ne'z, 6  
 Pan-no'ni-a  
 Pa-no'pe-us, or  
 Pan'o-peus  
 Pan-the'a  
 Pan-the-on, or  
 Pan-the'on  
 Pa'phi-a, or  
 Pw'phi-e  
 Paph'i-la-go'ni-a  
 Pa'phas  
 Pa'pi-as  
 Pa-pin'i-a'nus  
 (*Pa-pin'i-an*)  
 Pa-pir'i-us  
 Pa'ris  
 Pa-ris'i-i, 10  
 Par-men'i-de'z, 6  
 Par-me'ni-o, *C. S.*  
 Par-nas'sus  
 Par-rha'si-us, 10

Par'the-non  
 Par-then'o-pe  
 Par'thi-a  
 Pa-siph'a-e  
 Pat'a-ra  
 Pa-ta'vi-nus  
 Pa-ter'cu-lus  
 Pat'ro-cle'z, 6  
 Pat'ro-clus  
 Pau'li'nus  
 Pau-sa'ni-as  
 Peg'a-sus  
 Pe-las'gi  
 Pe-las'gi-o'tis  
 Pe'le-us, or  
 Pe'leus  
 Pe-li'a-de'z, 6  
 Pe-li-as  
 Pe-li-on  
 Pe-li'on, *son of*  
*Pe'leus*  
 Pe-lop'i-das  
 Pel'o-pon-ne'sus  
 Pe'lops  
 Pe-lo'rus  
 Pe-lu'si-um, 10  
 Pe-na'te'z, 6  
 Pe-nel'o-pe  
 Pe-ne'us  
 Pen-tap'o-lis  
 Pen-tel'i-cus  
 Pen'the-si-le'a, 10  
 Pen'the-us, or  
 Pen'theus  
 Per'ga-mus  
 Per'i-cle'z, 6  
 Per'i-pa-tet'i-ci  
 (*Per'i-pa-tet'ics*)  
 Per-seph'o-ne  
 Per-sep'o-lia  
 Per-se-us, or  
 Per'seus  
 Per'ti-nax  
 Pe-ru'si-a, 10  
 Pe'tra  
 Pe-tra'e-a  
 Pe-tro'ni-a  
 Pe-tro'ni-us  
 Phæ'don  
 Phæ'dra  
 Phæ'drus  
 Pha'e-thon  
 Phal'a-ris  
 Pha-le'ron  
 Phar-na-ba'zus, *W.*  
*S.*  
 Phar'na-ce'z, 6  
 Pha'ros  
 Phar-sa'li-a  
 Phid'i-as  
 Phi-dip'pi-de'z, 6  
 Phil'a-del-phi'a  
 (*Phil'a-del'phi-a*)  
 Phil'ip-pe'i  
 Phil'ip'pi  
 Phil'o  
 Phil'o-cle'z, 6  
 Phil'oc'ra-te'z, 6  
 Phil'om'bro-tus  
 Phil'o-me'ia



## R.

Phi-lop/a-tor	Pom-pe/i-us (-yus)	Sa-tur/nus	Sm/lax
Phil'o-poe'men	( <i>Pom'pey</i> )	Sat'y-rus	Smin'the-us, <i>or</i>
Phi-los'tra-tus	Pom-pil'i-us	Sax'o-nez, 6	Smin'theus
Phi-lo'tis	Pom-po'ni-us	Scæ/a	Soc'ra-tez, 6
Phi-lox'e-nus	Po-pil'i-us	Scæ'va	So/ion
Phin'e-us, <i>or</i>	Pop-ili'o-la	Scæ'p'o-la	Sol'y-ma
Phineus	Pop-pæ'a	Scu-man'der	Sop'a-ter
Phin'ti-us, 10, <i>W.</i>	Por'ci-a, 10	Scan'di-na'vi-a	Soph'o-clez, 6
<i>S.</i>	Por-sen'na, <i>or</i>	Scap'u-la	Soph'o-nis'ta
Pho'ci-on, 10	Por'se-na	Scau'rus	Soph'ro-nis'eus
Pho'cis	Pos'i-de'um	Sci-pi'a-dæ	So-rac'te
Pho'cus	Posi'don	Scip'i-o	So'si-a, 10
Phoe'be	Pot'a-mus	Scy'ros	So'si-i, 10
Phoe'nic'ce, <i>or</i>	Pot'i-dæ'a	Scy'thæ	So-sis'tra-tus
Phoe'nic'i-a, 10	Præ'nes'te	Scyth'l-a	So'ter
Phoe'nix	Prax'il'e-lez, 6	Scy'thoph'o-lis	So-zom'e-nus
Phor'mi-o	Pri'a-mus	Se-bas'te	( <i>Soz'o-men</i> )
Phra-or'tez, 6	( <i>Pri'am</i> )	Seb'as-te'a, <i>or</i>	Spar'ta-cus
Phryg'i-a	Pri-a'pus	Seb'as-ti'a	Spar'ta'ni
Phryn'i-chus	Pris'ci'a'nus, 10	Se-ja'nus	Spen-sip'pus
Phthi'o'tis, 14	( <i>Pri'scian</i> )	Rox-a'na	Spor'a-dez, 6
Pig'en-ti'ni	Pro-co'pi-us	Rox'o-la'ni	Spu'ri-us
Pi-ce'num	Pro-crus'tez, 6	Ru'bi-con, <i>and</i>	Sta-gi'ra
Pi-e'ri-a	Pro-me'the-us, <i>or</i>	Ru'bi-co	Sta-sis'tra-teg, 6
Pi'e-ri'a, <i>or</i>	Pro-me'theus	Ru'til'i-us	Sta-ti'ra
Pi'e-re'a, a	Pro-per'ti-us, 10	Ru'tu-li	Sta'ti-us, 10
<i>nymph.</i>	Pro-ser'pi-na		Sta'tor
Pi-er'i-dez, 6	( <i>Proser-pine</i> )		Steph'a-nus
Pi-e-tas	Pro'te-us, <i>or</i>		Ster'o-pez, 6
Pin'da-rus	Pro'teus		Stes'i-la'us, <i>Sw.</i>
( <i>Pin'dar</i> )	Pro-to-g'e-nez, 6		Stil'i-cho
Pi-rith'o-us	Pru-den'ti-us, 10	Sa-bæ'i	Stra'bo
Pi-san'der	Pryt'a-nez, 6	Sa-bel'lus	Stym'pha-lis
Pi-sid'i-a	Pryt'a-ne'um	Sa-bi'ni	Su-blic'i-us, 10
Pis'is'trat'i-dæ	Psam-met'i-chus,	Sa'bis	Su-bur'ra
Pi-sis'tra-tus	14, <i>C. L.</i>	Sa'cæ	Sues'so-nez, 6, <i>or</i>
Pla-tæ'a	Psam-me-ti'-	Sa-gun'tum, <i>or</i>	Sues-so'ne
Pla-tæ'æ	chus, 14, <i>K.</i>	Sa-gun'tus	Sue-to'ni-us
Pla'to	Psy'che, 14	Sa'is	Sue'vi
Plau'tus	Ptol'e-mæ'um, 14	Sal'a-mi'na	Sui'i-das, <i>L. C.</i>
Ple'ia-dez (ple'ya-	Ptol'e-mæ'e'tum	Sal'a-mis	Sui'o-nez, 6
dez) <i>or</i> Ple'i-a	Ptol'e-mæ'us, 14	Sal'i-i	<i>For. W.</i>
dez, 6	( <i>Ptol'e-my</i> )	Sal-lus'ti-us, 10	Sui'o'ne, <i>K.</i>
Ple'i-o-ne	Ptol'e-ma'si, 14	( <i>Sal'lust</i> )	Sul-pit'i-a, <i>or</i>
Plin'i-us	Pub-lic'o-la	Sal-mo'ne-us, <i>or</i>	Sul-pic'i-a, 10
( <i>Plin'y</i> )	Pub'li-us	Sal-mo'neus	Sul-pit'i-us, <i>or</i>
Plis'the-nez, 6	Pu-te'o-li	Sa-lo'me	Sul-pic'i-us, 10
Plo'ti'nus	Pyg-ma'li-on	Sa-ma'ri-a, <i>F. S.</i>	Su'o-ve-tau-ril'i-a
Plu-tar'chus	Pyl'a-dez, 6	Sam'a-ri'a	Su'sa
( <i>Plu'tarch</i> )	Pyr'a-mus	Sam-ni'tez, 6	Syb'a-ris
Plu'to	Pyth'e-us, <i>or</i>	( <i>Sam'nites</i> )	Sy'e-ne
Po-li-or-ce'tez, 6	Py'theus	Sa'mos	Syl'va'nus
Pol'i-o	Pyth'i-as	Sa-mos'a-ta	Sym'ma-chus
Po-ly-bi-us	Pyth'i-us	Sam'o-thra'ce, <i>or</i>	Sym-pleg'a-dez, 1
Pol'y-car'pus	Pyth'o-nis'sa	Sam'o-thra'ci-a,	Sy'phax
( <i>Pol'y-carp</i> )		10	Syr'a-cu'sæ
Pol'y-clez, 6		San'cho-ni'a-thon	( <i>Syr'a-cuse</i> )
Pol'y-cle'tus		San'cho-ni-a'-	Syr'i-a
Po-lyd'a-nias		thon, <i>Sch.</i>	
Pol'y-dec'tez, 6			
Pol'y-do'rus			
( <i>Pol'y-dore</i> )			
Pol'yg-no'tus			
Pol'y-hym'ni-a, <i>or</i>			
Po-lym'ni-a			
Pol'y-ni'cez, 6			
Pol'y-phe'mus			
( <i>Pol'y-pheme</i> )			
Po-mo'na			
Pom-pe'i-i (-pe'yi)			

## Q.

Quæ's-to'rez, 6  
 Quip'e'ti-us, 10  
 Quin'de-cim'vi-ri  
 Quin'quen-na'les, 6  
 Quin'til-i-a'nus  
 (*Quin'tilian*)  
 Quir'i-na'li-a  
 Quir'i-na'lis  
 (*Quir'y-pheme*)  
 Qui-ri'nus  
 Qul-ri'tez, 6

## S.

Sa-bæ'i  
 Sa-bel'lus  
 Sa-bi'ni  
 Sa'bis  
 Sa'cæ  
 Sa-gun'tum, *or*  
 Sa-gun'tus  
 Sa'is  
 Sal'a-mi'na  
 Sal'a-mis  
 Sal'i-i  
 Sal-lus'ti-us, 10  
 (*Sal'lust*)  
 Sal-mo'ne-us, *or*  
 Sal-mo'neus  
 Sa-lo'me  
 Sa-ma'ri-a, *F. S.*  
 Sam'a-ri'a  
 Sam-ni'tez, 6  
 (*Sam'nites*)  
 Sa'mos  
 Sa-mos'a-ta  
 Sam'o-thra'ce, *or*  
 Sam'o-thra'ci-a,  
 10  
 San'cho-ni'a-thon  
 San'cho-ni-a'-  
 thon, *Sch.*  
 Sa'por  
 Sar'a-ce'ne  
 Sar'da-na-pa'lus  
 Sar-din'i-a  
 Sar'ma-tæ  
 Sar-ma'ti-a, 10  
 Sar-pe'don  
 Sat'i-bar-za'ne, 6,  
*W. S.*  
 Sat'ur-na'li-a  
 Sa-tur'ni-a

Sa-tur'nus  
 Sat'y-rus  
 Sax'o-nez, 6  
 Scæ'a  
 Scæ'va  
 Scæ'p'o-la  
 Scu-man'der  
 Scan'di-na'vi-a  
 Scap'u-la  
 Scau'rus  
 Sci-pi'a-dæ  
 Scip'i-o  
 Scy'ros  
 Scy'thæ  
 Scyth'l-a  
 Scy'thoph'o-lis  
 Se-bas'te  
 Seb'as-te'a, *or*  
 Seb'as-ti'a  
 Se-ja'nus  
 Se-le'ne  
 Sel'eu-ci'a, *or*  
 Sel'eu-ce'a  
 (*Se-leu-ci-a*)  
 Se-leu'cus  
 Sem'e-le  
 Se-mir'a-mis  
 Sem-pro'ni-us  
 Sen'e-ca  
 Sep-tem'vi-ri  
 Sep-tim'i-us  
 Seq'ua-ni  
 Se-ra'pis  
 Ser'gi-us  
 Se-ri'phus  
 Ser-vil'i-us  
 Ser'vi-us  
 Se-so's'tris  
 Se-ve'rus  
 Sex'ti-us, 10  
 Si-by'l'a  
 Si-ca'ni, *and*  
 Sic'a-ni  
 Si-chæ'us  
 Si-ch'i-nus  
 Sic'y-on (sish'i-on)  
 Si-g'e'um  
 Si-le'nus  
 Sil'i-cen'se  
 Sil'i-us  
 Si-lu'rez, 6  
*K. Fac. Sch.*  
 Sil'u-rez  
*Py. S. For.*  
 Sil'va'nus  
 Sim'i-lis  
 Sim'mi-as, *S. Sch.*  
 Sim'o-is  
 Si-mon'i-dez, 6  
 Sim-ple'i-us, 10, *W.*  
*S.*  
 Sin'o-e  
 Si-no'pe  
 Si-re'ne, 6  
 (*Sirens*)  
 Si'ris  
 Sis'i-gam'bis, *or*  
 Sis'y-gam'bis  
 Sis'y-phus  
 Sma-rag'dus

## T.

Tac'i-tus  
 Tæn'a-rus, 1  
 Tam'e-sis  
 (*Thames*)  
 Tan'a-lis  
 Tan'a-quil  
 Tan'ta-lus

Ta-ren'tum, or Ta-ren'tus	The-ba'is, K. F.	Tis'sa-pher'neʒ, 6	Ty-ran'ni-on	Vic-to'ri-a
Tar-pe'i-a (-ya)	The'be	Ti-ta'nus	Tyr-rhe'num	Vim'i-na'lis
Tar-pe'i-us (-yus)	The'mis	(Ti'tian) [W.	Tyr-tæ'us	Vin-del'i-ci
Tar-quin'i-us	The-mis'to-cleʒ, 6	Tith'e-nid'i-a, S.		Vir-gil'i-us
(Tar'quin)	The'o-clym'e-nus	Ti-tho'nus		(Vir'gil)
Tar-ra-ci'na	The'o-clym'e-nus	Ti-tin'i-us	U.	Vir-gin'i-a
Tar-ta-rus	The-oc'ri-tus	Ti'tus		Vir-gin'i-us
Ta'ti-a'nus, 10	The'o-do'ra	Tit'y-rus		Vir'i-a'thus
(Ta'tian)	The'o-do-re'tus	Tit'y-us	U-cal'e-gon	Vi-sig'o-thæ, K.
Ta'ti-us, 10	(The-od'o-ret)	Tmo'lus, 14	Ul'pi-a'nus	Vis'tu-la
Tau'ri-ca	The'o-do-ri'cus	(Trach'o-ni'tis	(Ul'pi-an)	Vi-tel'li-us
Ta-yg'e-te	(The-od'o-ric)	Tra-ja'nus	U-lys'seʒ, 6	Vi-tru'vi-us
Ta-yg'e'ta	The'o-do'rus	(Trajan)	Um'bri-a	Vit'u-la
Ta-yg'e-tus, or	(The'o-dore)	Tre-bel'li-a'nus	Un'de-cem'vi-ri	Vo-lum'ni-a
Ta-yg'e'ta	The'o-do'si-us, 10	Tre'bi-a	U-ra'ni-a	Vo-lum'ni-us
Te'ge-a	The-od'o-ta	Tri-bu'ni	U-ra-nus	Vul-ca-nus
Te'i-us (te'yus)	The-oph'i-lus	Tri-den'tum	U'ti-ca	(Vul'can)
Tel-a-mon	The'o-phras'tus	Tri-na'cri-a, or		
Tel'e-cleʒ, 6	The'o-phy-lac'tus	Trin'a-cris		
Te-lem'a-chus	(The-oph'y-lact)	Trip-to'l'e-mus	V.	X.
Tem'e-sa, or	The'o-ti'nus	Tris-me-gis'tus		
Tem'e-se	Ther-mop'y-læ	Tri-ton		
Tegh-te'ri	Ther-si'teʒ, 6	Tro'a-deʒ, 6	Va'leng	Xan-thip'pe
Ten'e-dos	The'se-us, or	Tro'as	Val'en-tin'i-a'nus	Xe-nag'o-ras
Te'os, or	The'seus	Trog-lod'y-tæ	(Val'en-tin'i-an)	Xe-ni'a-deʒ, 6
Te'ios	Thes-pi-a	Trog'lod-y'tæ, For.	Va-le'ri-a	Xen'o-cle'a
Te-ren'ti-a, 10	Thes-sa'li-a	Trog-lod'y-teʒ, 6	Va-le'ri-a'nus	Xen'o-cleʒ, 6
Te-ren'ti-us, 10	Thes'sa-lo-ni'ca	Trog'lod-y'teʒ, For.	(Va-le'ri-an)	Xe-noc'ra-teʒ, 6
(Ter'ence)	The'tis	Trog'lod-y'teʒ, For.	Va-le-ri-us	Xe-noph'a-neg, 6
Te're-us, or	Thra'ci-a, 10	Tro'i-lus	Van-da'li-i, W. Sch.	Xen'o-phon
Te'reus	(Thrace)	Tro'ja	Vat'i-ca'nus	Z.
Ter'mi-na'li-a	Thra'so	(Troy)	(Vat'i-can)	
Ter'mi-nus	Thras'y-bu'lus	Tro-pho'ni-us	Ve'i-i (ve'yi)	
Terp-sich'o-re	Thras'y-me'nus	Tu-is'to, or	Vel-le'i-us Pa-ter/-cu-lus	
Ter'tul-li-a'nus	Thu-cyd'i-deʒ, 6	Tu-is'co	Ve-na'frum	Za-cyn'thus
(Ter'tul-li-an)	Thu'le	Tul'li-a	Ven'e-ti	Za-leu'cus
Te'thys	Thy-a-ti'ra	Tul-li-o-la	Ve-ne'ti-a, 10	Za-mo
Te-trap'o-lis	Thy-es'teʒ, 6	Tul'li-us	(Ven'ice)	Ze-no
Teu'cer	Ti-be'ri-as	(Tul'ly)	Ven-tid'i-us	Ze-no'bi-a
Teu'cri-a	Ti-bul'lus	Tus'cu-la'num	Ve'nus	Ze-no'o-do'rus
Teu'to-ni, and	Ti-ci'nus, a river	Tus'cu-lum	Ver'cin-get'o-rix	Ze-nod'o-tus
Teu'to-neʒ, 6	Tic'i-nus, a man	Ty'a-næ'us	Ver-gil'i-a	Zeph'y-rus
W.	Ti-gra'neʒ, 6 [C.	Ty'd'e-us, or	Ver-gin'i-us	(Zeph'yr)
Tha'is	Ti'gris	Ty'deus	Ve-ro'na	Zeux'i-da'mus
Tha'lez, 6	Ti-mæ'us	Ty'di-deʒ, 6	Ver'o-ni'ca, L. W.	Zeux'is
Tha-li'a [L.	Ti-mo'le-on	Tyn-dar'i-deʒ, 6	Ver'tum-na'li-a	Zo'i-lus
Tham'y-ris, S. C.	Ti'mon	Tyn-da'ris	Ves-pa'si-a'nus, 10	Zop'y-rus
Thau-man'ti-as, 10	Ti-mo'the-us	Tyn-da-rus	(Ves-pa'si-an)	Zor'o-as'tres, 6
The'bæ	Ti-re'si-as, 10	Ty-pho'e-us, or	Yes-ta'lez, 6	(Zo'ro-as'ter)
(Thebes)	Ti-san'e-nus	Ty-pho'eus	Ves-ta'li-a	Zos'i-mus
Theb'a'is, C. Fac.	Ti-siph'o-ne	Ty'phon	Vi-ce'ti-a, 10	Zo-si-te'ri-a, S. W.

# PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

## OF

# SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THE following Vocabulary contains a careful selection of such Scripture names as present any difficulty of pronunciation; but classical names occurring in the Scriptures, and given in the preceding vocabulary of Greek and Latin names, are for the most part omitted. That mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, is given first, and any other pronunciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage, is subjoined as an alternative mode. The names have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation of the names here given, but with reference to those which are omitted, it will be well for him to remember,—

1. That, in words of two syllables, the accen is uniformly on the first.
2. That, in words of two syllables in which the accented vowel is separated from the next syllable by only one consonant or by a consonant digraph, the consonant or the digraph generally goes to the following syllables; as, *A'din, Jo'tham, &c.*
3. That *ch* always has the sound of *k*.
4. That *g* is always hard, as in *go*.
5. That every final *i* forming — with or without a preceding consonant — a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as in *A-bish/a-i, Ab'di*.
6. That the terminations *ites* and *enes* (as in *Gil'e-ad-ites, Gad'a-renes, &c.*), are pronounced in one syllable.
7. That in other respects Scripture names usually follow the analogy of Latin pronunciation. See p. 339.

### A.

<i>Ā/a-lar</i>	<i>A-bī'jam</i>	<i>Āg'i-tho</i>	<i>Āg'a-rēnez'</i>	<i>A-hō'ah</i>
<i>Āā/ron (ā/ron)</i>	<i>Āb/i-lē'ne</i>	<i>A-cū'ā</i>	<i>Āg'e-ē</i>	<i>A-hō'hīte</i>
<i>Āb/a-cū'e</i>	<i>A-bīm/a-el</i>	<i>Ād'a-dah</i>	<i>Ag-gē'us</i>	<i>A-hō'lah</i>
<i>Ab-ād/don</i>	<i>A-bīm'e-lēch</i>	<i>Ād'a-i'ah</i>	<i>A-grip/pā</i>	<i>A-hō'li-āb</i>
<i>Āb/a-dī'as</i>	<i>A-bīn/a-dāb</i>	<i>Ād'a-mah</i>	<i>A-hār'ah</i>	<i>A-hō'li-bah</i>
<i>Āb/a-nā</i>	<i>Ab/i-ner</i>	<i>Ād'a-mī</i>	<i>A-hār'hel</i>	<i>Āho-līb'a-mah</i>
<i>Āb/a-rīm</i>	<i>A-bīn'o-ām</i>	<i>Ād'a-sā</i>	<i>A-hās'a-i</i>	<i>A-hū'ma-i</i>
<i>Āb/a-rōn</i>	<i>A-bī'ram</i>	<i>Ād'be-el</i>	<i>A-hās/ba-i</i>	<i>A-hū'zam</i>
<i>Āb/de-el</i>	<i>A-bī'ron</i>	<i>Ād'i-dā</i>	<i>A-hās'u-ēr'rus</i>	<i>A-hū'zath</i>
<i>Ab-dī'as</i>	<i>Āb/i-sū'i</i>	<i>Ā'di-el</i>	<i>A-hā'vā</i>	<i>Ā'i</i>
<i>Āb/di-el</i>	<i>Āb/i-shāg</i>	<i>Ād'i-nā</i>	<i>Ā'ha-zī'ah</i>	<i>A-i'ah, or Ā'jah</i>
<i>A-bēd'ne-gō', or</i>	<i>A-bish'a-i</i>	<i>Ād'i-no or A-dī'no</i>	<i>A-hī'ah</i>	<i>A-i'ath</i>
<i>A-bēd'ne-gō</i>	<i>A-bish'a-lōm</i>	<i>Ād'i-nus</i>	<i>A-hī'am</i>	<i>A-i'jā</i>
<i>Ābel-hēth-mā'a-</i>	<i>A-bīsh'u-ā</i>	<i>Ād'i-thā'im</i>	<i>A-hī'an</i>	<i>Āij'a-lōn (āj'a-lōn)</i>
<i>chah</i>	<i>Āb/i-shur</i>	<i>Ād'la-i</i>	<i>Āhī-ē'zer</i>	<i>Āij'e-lēth Shā'har</i>
<i>Ā'bel-mā'im</i>	<i>Āb/i-sūm</i>	<i>Ād'ma-thā</i>	<i>A-hī'hud</i>	<i>(āj'e-lēth)</i>
<i>Ā'bel-me-hō'lah</i>	<i>Āb/i-tāl</i>	<i>A-dōn'i-bē'zek</i>	<i>A-hī'jah</i>	<i>Ā'in</i>
<i>Ā'bel-miz'ra-im</i>	<i>Āb/i-tūb</i>	<i>A-dōn'i-cān</i>	<i>A-hī'kam</i>	<i>Ā'i'rus</i>
<i>Ā'bel-shī'tim</i>	<i>A-bī'ud</i>	<i>Ād'o-nī'jah</i>	<i>A-hī'lud</i>	<i>Āj'a-lōn</i>
<i>A-bī'ā</i>	<i>Āb'sa-lom</i>	<i>A-dōn'i-kām</i>	<i>A-hīm'a-ā</i>	<i>Āk'ra-bat-ti'ne</i>
<i>Ā'bī-āl'bon</i>	<i>A-bū'bus</i>	<i>Ād'o-nī'ram</i>	<i>A-hī'man</i>	<i>Āl'a-mēth</i>
<i>A-bī'a-sāph</i>	<i>Ā'ca-tān</i>	<i>A-dōn'i-zē'dek</i>	<i>A-hīm'e-lēch</i>	<i>Ālām/me-lēch</i>
<i>A-bī'a-thar</i>	<i>Ā'ca-rōn</i>	<i>A-dō'rā</i>	<i>A-hī'moth</i>	<i>Āl'a-mōth</i>
<i>A-bī'dah</i>	<i>Ā'cūl'da-mā</i>	<i>Ād'o-rā'im</i>	<i>A-hīn'a-dāb</i>	<i>Āl'ci-mūs</i>
<i>Āb/i-dān</i>	<i>A-chā'ia (-yā)</i>	<i>A-dō'ram</i>	<i>A-hīn'o-ām</i>	<i>Āl'e-mā</i>
<i>A-bī'el</i>	<i>Ā-chā'i-cūs</i>	<i>A-drām/me-lēch</i>	<i>A-hī'o</i>	<i>Āl'e-mēth, or A-</i>
<i>Ā'bī-ē'zer</i>	<i>Āch'bōr</i>	<i>Ād'ra-mī'ti-ūm</i>	<i>A-hī'rā</i>	<i>lēmeth</i>
<i>Āb/i-hā'il</i>	<i>Ā'chī-āch'a-rūs</i>	<i>Ā'dri-ā</i>	<i>A-hī'ram</i>	<i>Āl'ex-ān'dri-ā</i>
<i>A-bī'hu</i>	<i>A-chī'as</i>	<i>Ā'dri-el</i>	<i>A-hīs'a-mach</i>	<i>A-hī'ah</i>
<i>A-bī'hud</i>	<i>Ā'chī-ōr</i>	<i>A-dū'el</i>	<i>A-hīsh'a-hār</i>	<i>A-hī'an</i>
<i>A-bī'jah</i>	<i>Āch/i-tōb</i>	<i>Ā'e-dī'as</i>	<i>A-hī'shar</i>	<i>Āl'on-bāch'uth</i>
	<i>Āch/me-thā</i>	<i>Ā'euc'as</i>	<i>A-hīth'o-phēl</i>	<i>Al-mō'dād</i>
	<i>Āch'sā</i>	<i>Āg'a-bū</i>	<i>A-hī'tub</i>	<i>Āl'mon-dīb'la-</i>
	<i>Āg'i-phā</i>	<i>Āg'a-būs</i>	<i>Āh'lāi</i>	<i>thū'im</i>

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, short; cāre, cār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, vail, tērm; pīque, fīrm; sūn, ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pūll; ç, ġ, soft; e, ġ, hard; as; exist; u as ng; thia.

Āl/na-thān	A-phār/sītes	As-bāz/a-rēth	Āz/a-rī'ah	Bar-thūl/o-mew
Al-phae/us, or Al-phēus	A-phē/kah	Ās/ca-lōn	Āz/a-rī'as	Bār'ti-mē'us
Āl/ta-nē'us	A-phēr/e-mā	A-sē'as	A-z/v'zel	Bā'ruch
Al-tās/chith	A-phēr/rā	A-sēb/e-bī'ā	Āz/a-zī'ah	Bar-zīl'a-ī
A-nād'a-thā	A-phī'ah	Ās/e-bī'ā	Az-bāz/a-rēth	Bās'a-lōth
A-mād'a-thus	Āph'sēs	Ās/e-nāth	A-z/kah	Bās'ca-mā
Ām/a-lek	Āp'ol-lō'ni-ā	A-sē'rer	Āz/e-phū'rith	Bāsh'e-māth
Ām/a-lek-ite	Āp'ol-lō'ni-us	Āsh/be-ā	A-zō'tas	Bās'i-lis
Ām/a-nā, or A-mā'nā	Āp'ol-lōph'a-nēg	Āsh/che-nāz	A-zī'ā	Bās'ta-ī
Ām/a-rī'ah	A-pōl/los	Āsh'er	A-zī'e-ī	Bāth/-shē'bā, or
Ām/a-rī'as, or A-mā'ā'ā	A-pōl/y-ōn (or a-pōl/yon)	Āsh/i-mā	Ā/zi-el	Bāth/she-bā
Ām/a-rī'ah	Āp/pa-im	Āsh/ke-lōn	A-zī'zā	Bāth/-shp'ā
Ām/a-sā, or A-mā'ā'ā	Āp'phī-ā (Āp'fi-ā)	Āsh/ke-nāz	Āz/ma-vēth	Bāth/zāch-a-rī'as
A-mās/a-ī	Āp'phus (Āp'fus)	Āsh/pe-nāz	A-zō'tus	Bāv'a-ī
A-māsh/a-ī	Āp'pi-ī Fō'rum	Āsh/rī-el	Āz/rī-el	Bē'a-lī'ah
Ām/a-sī'ah	Āq'ui-lā	Āsh/ta-rōth	Āz/rī-kām	Bē'a-lōth
Ām/a-thē'is	Ār'a-bah	Āsh/te-mōh	A-zū'bah	Bē'an
Ām/a-thīs	Ār'a-bat-thā'ne	Āsh/to-rēth	Āz/u-rān	Bēb'a-ī
Ām/a-zī'ah	(Ār'a-bath-thā'ne)	Āsh/ur		Bē'chor
A-mēd'a-thā	Ār'a-bat-tī'ne	Ās/i-bī'as		Be-chō'rath
A-mi'u/a-dāb	Ār'a-dūs [im]	Ā/ēi-el		Bē'ēti-lēth
A-mīt/tāi	Ā'ram-nā'ha-rā'	Ās/i-phā		Bēd'a-ī'ah
A-nūz/a-bād	Ā'ram-zō'bah	Ās/ke-lōn	Bā'al	Be-dē'iah (-yā)
Am-mēd'a-thā	Ār'a-rāt	Ās/ma-vēth	Bā'al-ah	Be-dē'iah (-yā)
Am-mid/i-oi	Ār'a-rāth	Āg'mo-dē'us	Bā'al-āth	Be-ēl/sa-rus
Ām/mi-el	A-rā'thēg	As-nāp'par	Bā'a-lō	Bē'el-tēth'mus
Am-mī'hud	A-rā'thēg	Ās/pa-thā	Bā'al-hā'mon	Bē'el/ze-bub
Am-mīn'a-dāb	A-rā'nah	As-phār'a-sūs	Bā'al-hā'nan	Be-ē'rah
Am-mīn'a-dāb	Ar-bē'lā (in Pales-tine)	Ās/rī-el		Bē'er-ē'lim
Ām/mi-shād'da-ī	Ar-bō'na-ī	Ās/sa-bī'as	Bā'al-ī	Be-ē'rī
Am-mīz/a-bād	Ār'che-lā'us	As-sā'l/i-mōth	Bā'al-im	Bē'er-la-hā'ī'-rol
Ām/o-rite	Ar-chūp'pus	Ās/sā-nī'as	Bā'al-zē'bub	Be-ē'roth
Am-phip'o-līs	Ar-cūp'pus	As-sa-rē'moth	Bā'a-nah	Bē'er-shē'bā, or
Ām/pli-ās	Ar-cūp'pus	As-shij'rim	Bā'a-nah	Be-ēr/she-bā
Ām/ra-phēl	Ar-cūp'pus	Ās/sl-dē'ang	Bā'a-nī'as	Be-ēsh/te-rah
Ān/a-el	A-rē'li	Ās/su-ē'rus	Bā'a-rā	Bē'he-mōth
Ān/a-hā'rath	Ār'e-ōp'a-ḡite	Ās/ta-rōth	Bā'a-sē'iah (-yā)	Bē'l'e-mūs
Ān/a-ī'ah	Ār'e-ōp'a-gus	As-tī'a-ḡēg	Bā'a-shā	Bē'lī-al
Ān/a-kīm	Ār'e-tās (Gr. 'Apē-tas)	A-sūp'pim	Bā'a-sī'ah	Bēl'ma-im
Ān/a-kīm	A-rē'us	A-syn'cri-tus	Bā'e-chi-dēg	Bel-shāz'zar
Ān/a-mīm	Ār'i-a-rā'thēg	Āt/a-rah	Bac-chū'rus	Ben-ā'iah (-yā)
A-nām/me-lēch	A-rīd'a-ī	A-tār/ga-tīs	Ba-ḡē'nor	Bēn'e-bē'rah
A-nā'nī	A-rīd'a-thā	Āt/a-rōth	Ba-ḡō'as	Bēn'e-jī'a-kān
Ān/a-nī'ah	A-rīd'a-thā	Āt'e-re-zī'as	Bāg'o-ī	Bēn/-hā'dad
Ān/a-nī'as	A-rī'eh	Āth'a-ī'ah	Ba-hā'rum-īte	Bēn/-hā'il
A-nān'ī-el	Ār'i-el	Āth'a-lī'ah	Ba-hū'mus	Bēn/-hā'nan
Ān/a-thōth	Ār'i-ma-thē'ā	Āth'a-rī'as	Ba-hū'rim	Bēn'l-nū
Ān/dro-uī'eus	Ār'i-ōch	Āth'e-nō'bi-līs	Bak-bū'kar	Bēn'ja-mīn
Ān'e-tōth'ite	A-rīs/a-ī	Āth'lāi	Pāk/bu' -ī'ah	Bēn/-ō'nī
Āni-ām	Ār'is-tār'chus	Āt/i-phā	Bā'lam (bā'lam), or Bā'la-am	Ben-nū'ī, or Bēn'-nu-ī
Ān/na-ās [nu-ūs	Ār'is-to-bū'lus	Āt/tāi	Bā'l-a-dān	Bēn'-zō'heth
Ān-nū'us, or Ān/-	Ār'ma-ḡēd'don	Āt/ta-lī'ā	Bā'l-a-dō	Bēr'a-chah
Ān/tī-lib'a-nūs	Ār'mō'nī	Āt/ta-lūs	Bā-lās'a-mūs	Bēr'a-chī'ah
Ān/ti-ōch	Ār'o-dī	At-thār'a-tēg	Bal-nū'us	Bēr'a-ī'ah
Ān/ti-ō-chī'ā	Ār'o-er	(ath-thār'a-teez)	Bal-thā'sar	Bē'rē-ā, 1 Macc. ix. 4.
Ān/ti-ō-chīs	Ar-phāx'ad	Au'ḡi-ā	Bān'a-lās	Be-rō'ā, 2 Macc. xiii. 4; Acts xvii. 10, 13, and xx. 4.
Au-ti-ō-chūs	Ār'sa-ḡēs	Au-rā'nus	Ban-nā'ā	Bēr'e-chī'ah
Ān/ti-pās	Ār'sa-rēth	Au-tē'as	Ba-rāb'bas	Bēr'i'ah
An-tīp'a-ter	Ār'te-mas	Āv'a-rān	Ba-rāb'bas	Be-rī'tes
An-tīp'a-trīs	Ār'p-jōth	Āv'a-rōn	Bā'r'a-chēl	Ber-nī'ce
An-tō-ni-ā	A-rj'mah	Āz/a-el	Bār'a-chī'ah	Be-rō'dach-bāl'a-dān
Ān/to-thī'jah	Ās'a-dī'as	Āz/a-ē'lus	Bār'a-chī'as	Be-rō'thah
A-pā'me	Ās'a-el	Āz/a-lī'ah	Bar-hū'mite	Bēr'o-thāl
A-pē'lēg	Ās'a-hēl	Āz/a-nī'ah	Ba-rī'ah	
A-phār'sach-ites	Ās'a-ī'ah	A-zā'phī-ōn	Bār'na-bas	
A-phār'sath-ehites	Ās'a-nā	Āz/a-rā	Ba-rō'dis	
	A-sār'e-el	A-zār'e-el, or A-zā're-el	Bār'sa-bas	
	Ās'a-rē'lah		Bār'ta-cus	

## B.

Ber-rē/tho  
Ber-zē/lus  
Bēs/o-dē'iah (-yā)  
Bēth/a-nū  
Bēth/-āb/a-rā  
Bēth/-ā'nath  
Bēth/-ā'noth  
Bēth/a-ny  
Bēth/-ār'a-bah  
Bēth/-ā'ram  
Bēth/-ā'ven  
Bēth/-āz'ma-vēth  
Bēth/-bā'rah  
Bēth/-bā'sī  
Bēth/-bīr'e-i  
Bēth/-dīb/la-  
thā'im  
Bēth/-ē'den  
Bēth/-ē'mek  
Be-thēs/dā  
Bēth/-ē'zel  
Bēth/-gā'der  
Bēth/-gā'mul  
Bēth/-hā'e'ce-rēm  
Bēth/-hā'ran  
Bēth/-hōg'lah  
Bēth/-hō'ron  
Bēth/-jēs'i-mōth  
Bēth/-lēb'a-ōth  
Bēth/-lē'hēm, and  
Bēth/le-hem  
Beth-lō'mon  
Bēth/-mā'a-chah  
Bēth/-mār'ca-  
bēth  
Bēth/-mē'os  
Bēth/-nīm'rah  
Beth-o'ron  
Bēth/-pā'let  
Bēth/-pē'or  
Bēth/-pha-gē  
Bēth/-phā'let  
Bēth/-rā'phā  
Bēth/-rē'hob  
Bēth/-sā'i-dā  
Bēth/-sā'mos  
Bēth/-shē'an  
Bēth/-shē'mesh  
Bēth/-tāp'pu-ah  
Be-thū'el  
Bēth/-u-lī'ā, or Be-  
thū'li-ā  
Be-tō'li-ūs  
Bēt/o-mēs'tham  
Bēt/o-nim  
Beū'lah, or Be-ū'-  
lah  
Bē'zai  
Be-zāl'e-el  
Bī'a-tās  
Bīg/tha-nā  
Bīg/va-i  
Bīl'e-ām  
Bīl/ga-i  
Bīn'e-ā  
Bin-nū'ī, or Bīn/-  
nu-ī  
Bīr/za-vīth

Bī-thī'ah  
Bī-thyn'ī-ā  
Biz-jōth'jah  
Bō'a-nēr'gēs  
Bōch'e-ri  
Bō'chim  
Bō'oz  
Bōs/o-rā  
Buk-kī'ah

# C.

Cād/mī-el  
Cās/a-rē'ā  
Cā'a-phas (-ya-  
fas)  
Cā-i'nan (Kaivān)  
Cāl'a-mōl'a-lus  
Cāl-dē'ā  
Cāl'i-tās  
Cāl-lis'the-nēs  
Cāl/va-ry  
Cā'naan (kā'nan,  
or kā'na-an)  
Cā'naan-īte  
(-nan-or-na-an-)  
Cān'da-çē  
Cā-pēr'na-ūm  
Cāph/ar-sāl'a-mā-  
Cā-phēn'a-thā  
Cā-phī'rā  
Cāph/tho-rim  
Cāph/to-rim  
Cāp'pa-dō'ci-ā  
(-dō'shī-ā)  
Cār'a-bā'si-on  
Cār'cha-mis  
Cār'che-mish  
Cā-rē'ah  
Cā'ri-ā  
Cār-mā'nī-anū  
Cār'na-im  
Cār'ni-ōn  
Cār'pha-sāl'a-mā  
Cār-shē'nā  
Cā-siph'i-ā  
Cās'leū  
Cās/le-him  
Cā-thū'ā  
Cē'dron  
Cē'i'an  
Cēn'chre-ā  
Cēn'de-bē'us  
Cēs/a-rē'ā  
Chā'di-ās  
Chā're-ās  
Chāl-dē'ā  
Chān'nu-nē'us  
Chār'a-āth'a-lar  
Chār'a-cā  
Chār'a-sim  
Chār'che-mish  
Chār'e-ā  
Chār'ran  
Chās'e-bā  
Chēd/or-lā'o-mer

Chēl/ci-as (-shī-  
as)  
Chē-lū'bāi  
Chēm'a-rim  
Chē-nā'a-nah  
Chēn'a-nī  
Chēn'a-nī'ah  
Chē/phar-ha-ām/-  
mo-nāi  
Chē-phī'rah  
Chē're-as  
Chēr'eth-im  
Chēr'eth-ites  
Chē'rith  
Chē'rūb (a city)  
Chēs'a-lōn  
Chē-sūl'loth  
Chē-thī'im  
Chet-tī'im  
Chīl'e-āb  
Chī-lī'on  
Chīn'ne-rēth  
Chīn'ne-rōth  
Chī'os  
Chīs'leū  
Chīt'tim  
Chōb'a-ī  
Chō-rū'shan  
Chō-rā'zīn  
Chōs'a-mē'us  
Chō-zē'bā  
Chū'shan-rīsh'a-  
thā'im  
Cī-lī'ci-ā (sī-līsh/-  
i-ā)  
Cīn'ne-r' th  
Cīn'ne-rōth  
Cī'r'a-mā  
Cī'sāi  
Cī'au/di-ā  
Cī'au/di-us  
Cī'le'o-pas  
Cī'le'o-pā'trā  
Cī'le'o-phas  
Cnī'dus (nī'dus)  
Cō'l/o-sy'rī-ā  
(sēl/-)  
Cōl-hō'zeh  
Cō'li-us  
Cō-lōs'ee  
Cō-lōs/si-anū (ko-  
lōsh/t-anz)  
Cō-nī'ah  
Cōn'o-nī'ah  
Cō'os  
Cō're  
Cō'rīnth  
Cōu'thā (kow'thā)  
Cū'shan  
Cū'shī  
Cū'thah, or  
Cūth'ah  
Cū'a-mōn  
Cū'r'a-mā  
Cū'rē'ne  
Cū-rē'nī-ūs

# D.

Dāb/a-rēh  
Dāb/ba-shēth  
Dāb'e-rāth  
Dā'bri-ā  
Da-cō'bī  
Dad-dē'us  
Dā'sān  
Dāl'a-i'ah  
Dāl'ma-nū'thā  
Dal-mā'ti-ā (-mā/-  
shī-ā)  
Dām'a-ris  
Da-mās'cus  
Dān'i-el, or Dān/-  
iel (-yel)  
Dān'jā'n  
Dāth'e-mā  
Dēb'o-rah  
De-cāp'o-lis  
Dē'dan  
Dēd'a-nim  
De-hā'vītes  
Dē'l'a-i'ah  
Dē'lī-lah  
De-mē'tri-ūs  
Dēm'o-phōn  
Dēs'sa-ū (Gr. Δεσ-  
σαού)  
De-ū'el  
Deū'ter-ōn'o-my  
Dīb'la-im  
Dīb'la-thā'im  
Dīd'y-mūs  
Dī'e-ān  
Dī-mo'nah  
Dīn'ha-bah, or  
Dīn-hā'bah  
Dī'o-nī'y-si-us  
(dī'o-nīzh'i-us)  
Dī'os-eo-rīn'thi-  
us  
Dī-ōt're-phēs  
Dīz'a-hāb  
Dōd'a-i  
Dōd'a-nīm  
Dōd'a-vah  
Dō'eg  
Do-rīm'e-nēs  
Do-sū'th'e-us  
Dō'tha-im  
E/a-nēs  
E/bēd-mē'leeh  
E-bī'a-sāph  
E-brō'nah  
E-cā'nus  
Ee-bāt'a-nā  
Ee-clē'i-ās'tēs  
Ee-clē'i-ās'ti-eus  
Ed-dī'as  
Ēd're-i  
Ēg'la-im  
Ēk're-bēl  
Ēl'a-dah  
Ēl'a-sah  
Ē'lath  
Ēl/-bēth'-el  
Ēl'ci-ā (ēl'shī-ā)  
Ēl'da-ah, or Ēl-  
dā'ah  
Ē/le-ād  
Ē/le-ā'leh  
E-lē'a-sā  
E-lē'a-sah  
Ē/le-ā'zar  
Ē/le-a-zū'rus [e  
Ēl/-E-lō'he Ēg'ra-  
E-leū'the-rūs  
E-leū'za-i  
El-hā'nan  
E-lī'ab  
E-lī'a-dā  
E-lī'a-dah  
E-lī'a-dās  
E-lī'a-dun  
E-lī'ah  
E-lī'ah-bā  
E-lī'a-kim  
E-lī'a-lī  
E-lī'am  
E-lī'a-o-nī'as  
E-lī'a-sāph  
E-lī'a-shib  
E-lī'a-sib  
E-lī'a-sis  
E-lī'a-thā  
E-lī'dad  
Ēl'-el  
Ēlī'e-nā-i  
Ēlī'e-zer  
E-lī'ha-bā  
Ēlī'-ho-ē'nā-i  
Ēlī'-hō'reph  
E-lī'hu  
E-lī'jah  
Ēlī'-kā, or E-lī'kā  
E-līm  
E-līm'e-lech  
Ēlī'-o-ē'nā-i  
Ēlī'-o-nas  
Ēlī'-phāl  
E-līph'a-lēh  
E-līph'a-lēt  
Ēlī'-phāz, or E-lī'-  
phaz  
E-līz'a-bēth  
Ēlī'-sē'us  
E-lī'shā  
E-līsh'a-mah  
E-līsh'a-phāt  
E-līsh'e-bā  
Ēlī'-shy'ā  
E-līs'ī-mus  
E-lī'u  
E-lī'ud  
E-līz'a-phān  
Ēlī'-zē'us  
E-lī'zur  
Ēlī'ka-nah

# E.



Ysh/u-I  
Is/ma-chi'ah  
Is/ma-I'ah  
Is/ra-el  
Is/sa-char  
Is-shi'ah  
Is/tal-cu'rus  
Is/u-ah  
Is/u-i  
Ith/a-i  
Ith/a-mar  
Ith/i-el  
Ith/re-ám  
It/ta-i  
It/u-ró'a  
Iz'e-hár  
Iz/ra-hi'ah  
Iz/re-el

Jásh/ub-ites  
Já/si-el  
Ja-sú'bus  
Játh/ni-el  
Já/zi-el  
Jé'a-rim  
Je-át/e-rái  
Je-bé'p'e-chi'ah  
Je-bú'si  
Jé'e/a-mi'ah  
Jé'ch/o-li'ah  
Jé'ch/o-ni'as  
Jé'c/o-ni'ah  
Jé'c/o-ni'ah  
Jé'c/o-ni'as  
Je-dí'iah (-yá)  
Je-dé'iah (-yá)  
Je-dé'us  
Je-dí'a-el  
Jéd/i-dáh  
Jéd/i-dí'ah  
Jé/di-el  
Jéd'u-thun  
Je-é'li  
Je-é'lus  
Je-é'zer  
Jé'gar-sá/ha-dú'-  
thá  
Je-há'le-el  
Jé'ha-lé'le-el  
Je-há'le-lél  
Jeh-dé'iah (-yá)  
Je-hé'z-e-kél  
Je-hí'ah  
Je-hí'el  
Je-hí'e-li  
Jé'hiz-kí'ah  
Je-hó'a-dah  
Je-hó'a-ház  
Je-hó'ash  
Jé'ho-há'nán, or  
Jé-hó'ha-nán  
Je-hoi'a-chin  
Je-hoi'a-dá  
Je-hoi'a-kim  
Je-hoi'a-rib  
Je-hón'a-dáb  
Je-hón'a-than  
Je-ló'ram  
Jé'ho-sháb'e-áth  
Je-hósh/a-phát  
Je-hósh/e-bá  
Je-hósh/u-á  
Je-hó'z/a-bád  
Je-hó'z/a-dák  
Jé'hu-cál  
Je-hú'di  
Jé'hu-dí'jah  
Je-Tel  
Je-káb/ze-el  
Jék'a-mé'am  
Jék'a-mí'ah  
Je-kú'thi-el  
Je-mí'má, or  
Jém'i-má  
Jém'na-án  
Je-mú'el  
Je-phún'neh

Je-ráh/me-el  
Jér'e-chus  
Jér'e-mál  
Jér'e-mí'ah  
Jér'e-móth  
Je-rí'ah  
Jér'i-bái  
Jér'i-chó  
Jé'ri-el  
Jé'ri'jah  
Jér'i-móth  
Jé'ri-óth  
Jér'o-bó'am  
Jér'o-hám  
Je-rúb/ba-ál  
Je-rúb'e-shéth  
Jér'u-el  
Jé'ry/sa-lém  
Je-ry'shá  
Je-sú'jah (-yá)  
Je-shá'iah (-yá)  
Jésh/a-nah  
Je-shár'e-lah  
Je-shéb'e-áb  
Jésh/i-món  
Je-shísh/a-i  
Jésh'o-ha-i'ah  
Jésh'u-run  
Je-sí'ah  
Je-sím/i-el  
Jés/su-e  
Jés'u-i  
Jé'u-él, or Je-ú'el  
Jéz'a-ní'ah  
Jéz'e-bél  
Je-zé'lus  
Je-zí'ah  
Jéz/zi-el  
Jéz-lí'ah  
Jéz'o-ar  
Jéz/ra-hí'ah  
Jéz/re-el  
Jíph'thah-él  
Jó'a-cház  
Jó'a-chim  
Jó'a-dá'nus  
Jó'a-ház  
Jó'a-kim  
Jó-á'nan  
Jó'a-rib  
Jó'a-thám  
Jó'a-záb'dus  
Jó'ch'e-béd  
Jo-é'lah  
Jo-é'zer  
Jóg'be-háh  
Jo-há'nan  
Jo-hán'nég  
Joi'a-dá  
Joi'a-kím  
Joi'a-rib  
Jók/de-ám  
Jók/me-ám  
Jók'ne-ám  
Jók'the-el  
Jón'a-dáb  
Jóp'pe  
Jó'ra-i

Jór/i-bás  
Jór'i-bus  
Jór'ko-ám  
Jós'a-bád  
Jós'a-phat  
Jós'a-phí'as  
Jós'e-dé'ch  
Jo-sé'phus  
Jósh'a-bád  
Jósh'a-phát  
Jósh'a-ví'ah  
Jósh-bék'a-sháh  
Jós/i-bí'ah  
Jós/i-phí'ah  
Jót'ba-thah  
Józ'a-bád  
Józ'a-char  
Jó'e/dá-ák  
Jú'sháb'hé'sed

La-cú'nus  
La-hái'roi  
La-ód/i-cé'á  
Láp/i-dóth  
La-sá'a  
La-shá'ron  
Lás'the-nég  
Láz'a-rus  
Léb'a-nah  
Léb'a-non  
Léb'a-óth  
Leb-bé'us  
Le-bó'nah  
Lém'ha-bim  
Lém'u-el  
Le-tú'shim  
Lib'a-nus  
Ló'-dé'bar  
Ló'-ry'ha-mah  
Lóth'a-sú'bus  
Lý'e/a-ó'ni-á  
Lý-sá'ni-as  
Lý'si-as (lísh/Y-as)  
Lý-sím'a-chús

## J.

Jā'a-kán  
Ja-ák'o-bah  
Ja-á'lah  
Ja-á'lam  
Jā'a-nāi, or Ja-á'-  
nāi  
Ja-ār'e-ór'e-gim  
Jā'a-saú  
Ja-ā'si-el  
Ja-ā'z/a-ní'ah  
Ja-ā'zer  
Jā'a-zí'ah  
Ja-ā'zi-el  
Jāb'ne-el  
Ja-dā'u  
Jad-dú'á  
Jā'el  
Ja-hál'e-lél  
Ja-házah  
Jā'ha-zí'ah  
Ja-ház'zi-el  
Jāh'da-i  
Jāh'di-el  
Jāh'le-el  
Jāh'ma-i  
Jāh'ze-rah  
Jāh'zi-el  
Jā'ir  
Jā'i-rus, *Esther*  
xi. 2  
Ja-Yrus, *New Test.*  
Jām'bré'  
Jam-ní'á  
Ja-nó'ah  
Ja-phí'á  
Jāph'le-ti, or  
Japh-lé'ti  
Jār'e-sí'ah  
Jār'l-móth  
Jār'muth  
Ja-ró'ah  
Jās'a-el  
Ja-shó'be-ám  
Jāsh'ub  
Jāsh'u-bí-lé'hem

## K.

Kāb/ze-el  
Kā'desh-bār'ne-á  
Kād'mi-el  
Kāl/i-ah  
Ka-ré'ah  
Kār'ka-á  
Kār'na-im  
Kéd'e-mah  
Kéd'e-móth  
Kē'desh Náph'ta-lí  
Ke-hél'a-thah  
Ké'lah  
Ke-lá'iah  
Ké'l'i-tá  
Ke-mú'el  
Kér'en-háp'puch  
Ké'ri-óth  
Ke-tí'rah  
Ke-zí'á  
Kí'z/roth-hat-tá'-  
vah  
Kí'z/za-ím  
Kíd'ron  
Kír'-hár'a-séth  
Kír'-pá'resh  
Kír-hé'res  
Kír'i-áth  
Kír'i/a-thá'ím  
Kír'i-áth/i-á'ri-us  
Kír'i-óth  
Kír'jath-jé'a-rím  
Kísh/i-ón  
Kí'ron  
Kól'a-I'ah  
Kush-á'iah

## M.

Mā'a-chah  
Ma-á'ch/a-thí  
Ma-ád'ái  
Mā'a-dí'ah  
Ma-á'í  
Ma-ál'eh/a-cráb'-  
bim  
Mā'a-ní  
Mā'a-ráth  
Mā'a-sé'iah (-yá)  
Ma-ás/i-ái  
Mā'a-sí'as  
Mā'a-zí'ah  
Māb'da-i  
Mā'c'a-lón  
Mā'c'a-bé'us  
Mā'ch/ba-nāi  
Mā'ch/be-nah  
Mā'ch/na-dé'bái  
Mā'ch-pá'lah  
Mād'a-i  
Ma-dí'a-bun  
Ma-dí'ah  
Mā'di-an  
Mad-mé'nah  
Ma-é'lus  
Mág'da-lá  
Mág'da-lé'ne  
Mág'di-el  
Ma-gíd'do  
Mág'pi-ásh  
Ma-há'lah, or Mā'-  
ha-lah  
Ma-há'la-lé'el  
Mā'ha-lath  
Ma-há'le-el  
Mā'ha-lí  
Mā'ha-nā'ím  
Mā'ha-neh-dán

## L.

Lā'a-dah  
Lā'a-dán  
Lā'b'a-ná  
Lā'chish

Ma-hă'a-i  
Ma-hă'zi-ôth  
Ma/her-shă'al-  
hăsh/-băz  
Ma-ău/e-ăs  
Mak-hă'loth  
Mak-hă'dah  
Mă'a-ehi  
Mal-chi'ah  
Mă/ehi-el  
Mal-chi'jah  
Mal-chi'ram  
Mă/ehi-shy'ă  
Ma-hă/e-el  
Mă/lo-thi  
Ma-mă'ias (-yas)  
Mam-ni'ta-năi'-  
mus  
Ma-mă'chus  
Măn/a-ên  
Măn/a-hăth  
Măn/as-să'as  
Măn/li-ăs  
Ma-nô'ah  
Mă'r/a-lah  
Mă'r/a-năth'ă, or  
Mă'r/a-nă'thă  
Mă'r/do-chă'us  
Ma-ră'shah  
Mă'r/i-môth  
Mă'r/i-să  
Mă'r/se-uă  
Mă's/a-lôth  
Ma-si'as  
Mă's/re-kah  
Mas-si'as  
Măth/a-ni'as  
Ma-thă'sa-lă  
Mă'ta-nă  
Mă'ta-ni'ah  
Mă'ta-thă  
Mă'ta-thah  
Mă'ta-thi'as  
Mă't/te-nă'i  
Mat-thă'as  
Mat-thi'as (măth-  
thi'as)  
Mă'ti-thi'ah  
Mă'zi-ti'as  
Mă'za-rôth  
Me-ă/rah  
Me-ăun'năi  
Măch'e-rath-ite  
Mă'a-bă  
Mă'e-bă  
Me-ă/dă  
Me-hă't/a-bă  
Me-hi'dă  
Me-hă'lah  
Me-hă'ja-el  
Me-hă'man  
Me-hă'nim  
Me-jă'rkon  
Măk'o-nah  
Mă'l/a-ti'ah  
Mel-chi'ah  
Mel-chi'as  
Mel-chi-el

Mel-chi's/e-dăc  
Mă/ehi-shy'ă  
Mă/le-ă  
Mă/li-că  
Mă/i-tă  
Me-mă'can  
Măn'a-hem  
Me-nă's-thăus  
Me-ăn/e-nim  
Me-ăn/o-thăi  
Măph/a-ăth  
Me-phib'o-shăth  
Mă'r/a-i'ah  
Me-ră'loth (-yoth)  
Mă'r/a-ri, or Me-ră'-  
ri  
Mă'r/a-thă'im  
Mă'r'e-môth  
Mă'r/ă-bah  
Mă'r/ă-bă'al  
Me-rô'da-ch-bă'l'a-  
dăn  
Me-rôn/o-thi  
Me-shă'l'e-mi'ah  
Me-shă'z/a-beel  
Me-shă'z/a-băi  
Me-shă'l/le-mith  
Me-shă'l/le-môth  
Me-shô'băb  
Me-shă'l/le-măth  
Mă's/o-bă'ite  
Mă's/o-po-tă'mi-ă  
Me-tă'rus  
Măth'o-ăr  
Me-thă'sa-el  
Me-thă'se-lah  
Me-ă/nim  
Mă'z/a-hăb  
Mă'a-min  
Mă-că'lah (-yă)  
Mă'eha-el, or Mă'-  
chael (-kel)  
Mi-chă'as  
Măch/me-thah  
Mă'ădal-ăi  
Mă'ja-uin  
Mik-nă'lah (-yă)  
Mă'l/a-lă'i  
Mă-lă'tus  
Mi-ni'a-măn  
Mă'r-i-am  
Mă'sa-el  
Măsh'a-el  
Mă'she-al  
Măsh-măn'nah  
Măsh/a-ites  
Mă's-pe-reth  
Mă'sa-bib  
Măth/re-dăth  
Mă'ty-lă-ne  
Mă'za-lim  
Măn'son (nă'son)  
Mă'a-dă'ah  
Mă'l/a-dah  
Mă'o-si'as  
Mă'ras-thi  
Mă'r/de-căi  
Mă'răsh-eth-găth

Mo-ri'ah  
Mo-să'ră  
Mo-să'roth  
Mo-să'l/a-mon  
Mă'ăsi-ă (măzh'i-ă)  
  
N.  
Nă'a-mah  
Nă'a-man  
Nă'a-ma-thi  
Nă'a-mătes  
Nă'a-rah  
Nă'a-răi  
Nă'a-răn  
Nă'a-răth  
Nă-ăsh'on  
Nă'a-thus  
Nă'b/a-ri'as  
Nă'b/a-thă'ană  
Nă'b/u-cho-dôn'o-  
săr  
Nă-dă'b/a-thă  
Nă'hă-lăi  
Nă-hă'li-el  
Nă'hă-lăi  
Nă-hăm/a-ni  
Nă-hă'r/a-i  
Nă'hă-ră'im  
Nă'hă-ri  
Nă'i-dus  
Nă'im  
Nă-nă'ă  
Nă-ô'mi, or Nă'o-  
mi  
Năph/i-si  
Năph/ta-lă  
Năph/tu-him  
Nă-thăn/a-el  
Năth/a-ni'as  
Nă'z/a-răth  
Nă'a-ri'ah  
Nă'b/a-i  
Ne-bă'loth (-yoth)  
Ne-bă'joth  
Nă'b/u-chad-nă'z-  
zar  
Nă'b/u-shă'sban  
Nă'b/u-zăr-ă'dan  
Ne-cô'dan  
Năd'a-bi'ah  
Nă'e-mi'as  
Nă'ăi-nôth  
Ne-hă'l/a-măte  
Nă'hi-lôth  
Ne-i'el, or Nă'i-ăi  
Ne-kô'dă  
Ne-mă'el  
Ne-phăsh'e-sim  
Năph/tha-lă  
Năph/tha-lim  
Năph/to-ah  
Ne-phă'sim  
Nă'răus  
Ne-ri'ah  
Ne-ri'as

Năth/a-ni'ah  
Năth/i-nimă  
Ne-tô'phah  
Ne-tôph/a-thi  
Ne-ză'ah  
Ni-că'nor  
Ni-că'ăi-tang  
Ni-côp'o-lis  
Nă'ăer  
Nin'e-veh  
Nă'a-dă'ah  
No-ă/bă  
Năm/a-dă's  
Nu-mă'ni-ăs  
  
O.  
Ô/ba-dă'ah, or  
Ô/ba-dă'ah  
Ôh-dă'ă  
Ô'chi-el  
Ô'ăi-dă'us  
Ô'ăi-nă  
Ôd'o-nă'răkă's  
Ô'ăi-nus  
Ô'ăi-vă't  
Ô'ăi-fă'r-nă's  
Ôm/a-ă'rus  
Ô'mă-gă, or Ô-mă'-  
gă  
Ô-nă's/i-mus  
Ôn'e-siph'o-rus  
Ô-ni'a-ră's  
Ô-ni'as  
Ô-ri'on  
Ôr'tho-si'as  
Ô-ă'ăi (ô-ză'yas)  
Ô-ă'ă  
Ô-ă'as  
Ô shă'ă, or Ô'ehă-ă  
Ôth'ni-el  
Ôth/o-ni'as  
Ô-ză'as  
Ô'ăi-ă  
Ô-zô'ră  
  
P.  
Pă'a-răi  
Pă'ăi-el  
Pă'i  
Pă'l'es-ti'nă  
Pă'l'es-tine  
Pă'l/ti-el  
Pam-phă'i'ă  
Pă'r/me-nă's  
Pă'r-shăn'da-thă  
Pă'r'ry-ah  
Pă'r-vă'im, or  
Pă'r'va-im  
Pa-să'ah  
Pă't/a-ră  
Pa-thă'as  
Păth/ros

Path-ry/sim  
Pă't/ro-bă's  
Pa-trô'eins  
Pă'u  
Pă'd/a-hăi  
Pe-dă'h'zur, or  
Pă'd'ăh-zăr  
Pe-dă'iah (-yă)  
Păk'a-hi'ah  
Pă'l/a-i'ah  
Pă'l/a-lă'ah  
Pă'l/a-ti'ah  
Pe-li'as  
Pe-ni'el  
Pen-tăp'o-lis  
Pe-ni'el  
Pă'r-a-zim  
Pă'r'ga-mos  
Pe-ri'dă  
Pă'r/me-nă's  
Per-săp'o-lis  
Pe-ry'dă  
Păth'a-hă'ah  
Pe-thă'el  
Pe-ăl'thăi  
Păhă'e-răth  
Phăi'sur  
Phal-dă'us (-yus)  
Pha-lă'as  
Phăl'ti-el  
Pha-ni'el  
Phă'r'a-ăim  
Phă'raoh (fă'ro or  
fă'ra-o)  
Phă'r/a-thô'ni  
Pha-ri'ă  
Pha-să'ah, or  
Phă'se-ah  
Pha-să'ia  
Phă's/i-rôn  
Phă'sa-rôn  
Phe-ni'ăe  
Phe-ni'ăi-ă  
(-nish/i-)  
Phă'r'e-zăto  
Phă-bă'seth, or  
Phă'b'e-săth  
Phă'l/a-dă'l'phă-ă  
(classical pron.  
Phă'l'a-del-phă'ă)  
Phă-lăr'chă  
Phă'lă'mon  
Phă-lă'tus  
Phă-lis/tine  
Phă-lô'l'o-gus  
Phă'l'o-mă'tor  
Phăm'e-as  
Phăm'e-has  
Phă'ăi'ă  
Phă-bă'seth, or  
Phă'b'e-săth  
Phă'ăh'firoth  
Phă'e-hă  
Phă-lă'ăer  
Phă-nă'ăer  
Phă'tăi  
Phă'a-thôn  
Phă-si-dă'ă



Plā/la-dēz (-ya-deez)  
Pōch/ez-rēth  
Pōn/ti-us Pī/late  
(pōn/shī-us)  
Pōr/a-thā  
Pōr/ci-us (-shī-us)  
Pōs/i-dōni-us  
Pōt/i-phar  
Po-tiph/e-rah  
Pris-čil/lā  
Prōch/o-rus  
Ptōl/e-mā'is (tōl/-)  
Ptōl/e-mē'us (tōl/-)  
Pu tō/o-lī  
Pū/ti-el

Q.

Quin'tus Mēm'mi-  
us

R.

Rā'a-mah  
Rā'a-nū'ah  
Ra-ām/sz  
Rab-bō'nī  
Rāb/sa-çēz  
Rāb/sa-ris  
Rāb/sha-kēh  
Rād/da-i  
Rā'gāu  
Rā'gēz  
Ra-gū'el  
Rā'math-ā'im  
Rām/a-thēm  
Ra-mē'sz  
Ra-mī'ah  
Rā'pha-el, or Rā'-  
phael (-fel)  
Rāph/a-im  
Ra-thū'mus, or  
Rāth/u-mus  
Rē'a-ī'ah  
Rē'el-ā'iah (-yā)  
Rē-ēl'i-us  
Rēc-sū'ias (-yas)  
Rē'gem-mē'lech  
Rē'ha-bī'ah  
Rē'ho-bō'am  
Rē-hō'both  
Rē'i  
Rēm/a-ī'ah  
Rēm'unon-mēth'o-  
ār  
Rē'pha-el  
Rēph/a-ī'ah  
Rēph/a-im  
Rēph/i-dim  
Rē'u  
Rē-ū'el, or Rēy'el  
Rēy'mah  
Rē-zī'ā  
Rhē'gi-um (rē/-)

Rhōd/o-cūs (rōd/-)  
Rī/bāi  
Rōb'o-ām  
Rōd/a-nūa  
Ro-ēz'lim  
Rō'i-mus  
Ro-mām/ti-ē'zer  
Rij'ha-mah

S.

Sā/bach-thā'nī  
Sāb/a-ōth, or Sa-  
bā'oth  
Sāb/a-tē'us  
Sāb/a-tus  
Sāb/ba-thē'us  
Sab-bō'us  
Sa-bē'anz  
Sā/bi-ē  
Sāb/te-chah  
Sād'a-mī'as  
Sad-dē'us  
Sād/du-çeez  
Sā'ha-dū'thā  
Sā'va-mis  
Sā'va-sād'a-ī  
Sā-lā'chi-el  
Sā'l/la-ī  
Sal-lū'mus  
Sāl'man-ā'sar  
Sal-mō'ne  
Sa-mi'ias (-yas)  
Sa-mā'ri-ā (*classi-  
cal pron.* Sām/-  
a-rī'ā)  
Sām/a-tus  
Sa-mē'ius (-yus)  
Sām'o-thrā'ci-ā  
(-thrā/shī-ā)  
Sāmp/sa-mēz  
Sān/a-bās'sa-rūs  
Sān/a-sib  
San-bāl'lat  
Sāph/a-ti'as  
Sap-phī'rā (saf-fi-  
rā)  
Sār'a-bi'as  
Sār'āi  
Sār'a-ī'ah  
Sa-rā'ias (-yas)  
Sār'a-mūl  
Sar-ehēd/o-nus  
Sar-dē'us  
Sār-e-ā  
Sa-rō'thi-e  
Sar-sē'chim  
Sāth/ra-bu-zā'nēz  
Sā'va-rān  
Sā'vi-ūs  
Sçç'vā (sç'vā)  
Sçy-thōp/o-lis (si-)  
Sē'e-cah  
Sēch'e-nī'as

Sēd'e-çī'as  
Sē'i-rāth  
Sē'led  
Sē'l'e-mī'ā  
Se-leū'ci-ā (-shī-ā,  
*classical pron.*  
Sē'l'eu-çī'ā)  
Se-leū'cus  
Sēm/a-çhī'ah  
Sēm/a-ī'ah  
Sēm'e-ī  
Se-mēl'i-us  
Se-nā'ah, or Sēn'a-  
ah  
Sen-nāch'e-rib, or  
Sēn'na-ehē'rib  
Se-nū'ah  
Se-ō'rim  
Sēph/a-rād  
Sēph/ar-rā'im  
Se-phē'lā  
Sēr'a-ī'ah  
Sēr'gi-ūs  
Shū'al-āb'bin  
Sha-āl/be-nīte  
Shā'a-rā'im  
Shab-bēth/a-ī  
Shāch-i-ā  
Shād/da-ī  
Shā'ha-rā'im  
Sha-hāz'i-math  
Shāl'i-shā  
Shāl'le-chēth  
Shāl'ma-ī  
Shāl'ma-nē'zer  
Shām'a-rī'ah  
Shām'ma-ī  
Shām'mu-ah  
Shām/she-ra'ī  
Shār'a-ī  
Shār'a-īm  
Sha-rē'zer  
Shār'on  
Sha-ry/hen  
Shash'a-ī  
Shā'ul  
She-āl'ti-el  
Shē'a-rī'ah  
Shē'ar-jā'shub  
Shēb'a-u'ah  
Shēb'a-rim  
Shēb'u-el  
Shēch'a-nī'ah  
Shēd'e-ur  
Shē'ha-rī'ah  
Shē'l'e-mī'ah  
Shēl'o-mī  
Shēl'o-mith  
Shēl'o-mōth  
Shēl'mi-el, or  
She-mā'ah  
Shēm'a-ah  
Shēm'a-ī'ah  
Shēm'a-rī'ah  
Shēm'e-ber  
She-mī'dā  
Shēm'i-uth  
She-mī'r'a-mōth

She-mū'el  
She-nā'zar  
Shēph/a-tī'ah  
She-phā'phan  
Shēr'e-bī'ah  
She-rē'zer  
Shō'shāi  
Shīb/bo-lēth  
Shig-gā'ion (-yon)  
Shi-gī'o-nōth  
Shi-lō'ah  
Shi-lō'nī  
Shī'lo-nīte, or Shi-  
lō'nīte  
Shim'e-ah  
Shim'e-ām  
Shim'e-āth  
Shim'e-ī  
Shim'e-on  
Shim/shāi  
Shiph/rah  
Shī't/ra-ī  
Shō'ba-ī  
Shō'cho  
Sho-shān'nim  
Shy/ba-el  
Shy'the-lah  
Sīb/be-chāi  
Sīb'ra-īm  
Sīçy-on (sish/i-on)  
Si-çī'o-nōth  
Si-lō'ah, or Sīl'o-ah  
Sī-lō'am, or Sīl'o-  
ām  
Sī-lō'e, or Sīl'o-e  
Sīm'cal-cū'e  
Sī'nai  
Sip/pāi  
Sīr'i-on  
Sī-sām'a-ī  
Sīs'e-rā  
Sōd/o-mā  
Sōp'a-ter  
Sōph'e rēth  
Sōph/o-nī'as  
So-sip'a-ter  
Sōs'the-nēz  
Sōs'tra-tūs  
Sō'ta-ī  
Stā'chys  
Stēph'a-nās  
Sā'ba-ī  
Sō'di-ās  
Sō/san-chītes  
Sŷ-çī'ūs  
Sŷ-ē'ne  
Sŷ'n-ti-chē  
Sŷ'ro-phe-nī'ci-an  
(-nīsh'i-an)

T.

Tā'a-nāch  
Tāb'a-ōth  
Tāb'ba-ōth

Tā/be-al  
Ta/be-el  
Te-bēl'i-us  
Tāb'e-rah  
Tāb'i-thā  
Tāb'ri-mōn  
Tāch'mo-nīte  
Ta-hāp'a-nēz  
Tāh/pau-hēz  
Tāh/pe-nēz  
Tāh're-ā  
Tāb'i-thā-cū'mī  
Tāl'māi  
Tān/hu-mēth  
Tāp/pu-ah  
Tār'a-lah  
Tē're-ā  
Tā't/na-ī  
Tēb'a-lī'ah  
Te-hāph'ue-hēz  
Te-kō'ā  
Tēl-ā'bīb  
Tēl'a-īm  
Tēl'-ha-rē'shā  
Tēm'a-nī  
Thad-dē'us, or  
Thād/de-ūs  
Thām'na-thā  
The-cō'e  
The-lā'sar  
The-ō'e-a-nus  
The-ōd'o-tus  
The-ōph'i-lus  
Thēr'me-lēth  
Thēs/sa-lo-nī'cā  
Thīm'na-thah  
Thūm'o-ī  
Thrā'ci-ā (shī-ā)  
Thra-sē'as  
Thŷ'a-tī'rā  
Tī-bē'ri-as  
Tōb'ri-us  
Tīg'lath-pī-lē'zer  
Til'gath-pil-nēççē,  
Tī-mē'us  
Tīm'na-thah  
Tī-mō'the-us  
Tīr'ha-kah  
Tīr'ha-nah  
Tīr'ī-ā  
Tīr'sha-thā  
Tō-bī'ah  
Tō'bi-el  
Tō-bī'jah  
To-gār'mah  
Tōl'ba-nēz  
Tō'phel  
Trāch'o-nī'tis  
Trip'o-lis  
Tro-çy'l'i-ūm  
Trōph'i-mus  
Trŷ-phē'nā  
Trŷ-phō'sā  
Tū'bi-ē'nī  
Tŷch'i-cus  
Tŷ-rān'nus  
Tŷ'r'ançz  
Tŷ'rus

U.	Va-ní'ah	Zăb-dî'us	Ze-bă'im	Zēr'e-răth
		Zăb/dî	Ze-bî'ná	Ze-rîj'ah
		Zăb/di-el	Ze-boi'im	Ze-rûb'ba-běl
		Zăb'u-lon	Ze-bô'im	Zēr'u-i'ah
		Zăc'ca-i	Ze-bû'dah	Zib'e-on
		Zac-chê'us	Zêb'u-lun	Zib/i-ah
		Zăch'a-rî'ah	Zêch'a-rî'ah	Zid-kî'jah
		Zăch'a-rî'as	Zêd'e-chî'as	Zil'thai
		Zăch'a-ry	Zêd'e-kî'ah	Zî/phron
		Zal-mô'nah	Ze-lô'phe-hăd	Zip-pô'rah
V.		Za-nô'ah	Ze-lô'têg	Zo-bô'bah
		Zăr'a-çêg	Zem'a-râ'im	Zô'he-lêth
		Zăr'a-i'as	Ze-mî'râ	Zô'phai
		Ză're-ah	Ze'nas	Zô're-ah
		Zăr'e-phăth	Zêph'a-nî'ah	Zo-rôb'a-běl
		Zăr'e-tân	Zêph'a-thah	Zû'ri-êl
		Zăr'ta-nah	Zêr'a-hî'ah	Zû'ri-shăd'da-i
		Zăth'o-ê	Zêr'a-i'ah	
		Zăth'ũ'î	Zêr'e-dă	
		Zêb'a-dî'ah	Ze-rêd'a-thah	
X.				
Z.				

ă, ê, î, ô, ũ, Ț, *long*; ă, ȣ, Ț, ȣ, ȣ, *short*; căre, căr, âsk, ăll, whqt; êre, vgil, tērm; pique, firm.

# PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY

OF

## COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

### I. NAMES OF MEN.

#### A.

Aaron (ăr'un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.  
 Ā'bel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.  
 A-b'el. [Heb.] Father of strength.  
 A-bi'jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a Father. [Iight.  
 Ā'b'ner. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. [elevation.  
 Ā'bra-ham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. [elevation.  
 Ā'bram. [Heb.] Father of Ād'am. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth.  
 A-döl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, i. e., noble hero.  
 Ād-o-ni'ram. [Heb.] Lord of height.  
 Ā'la-rie. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.  
 Āl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.  
 Āl'bi-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; — the ancient name of England.  
 Āl'ex-än'der. [Ger.] A defender of men.  
 Āl'fred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; i. e., good counselor. [ALPHONSO.  
 A-lön'zo. [O. Ger.] Same as Āl'phe-us (properly Al-phaeus). [Heb.] Exchange.  
 Al-phön'so. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.  
 Āl'vah. [Heb.] Iniquity.  
 Āl'van. [O. H. Ger.] Beloved by all.  
 Ām'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.  
 Ām'a-sā. [Heb.] A burden.

Ām'brose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.  
 Ām'mi. [Heb.] My people.  
 Ā'mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, a burden.  
 Ān'drew (än'dry). [Gr.] Strong; manly.  
 Ān'selm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.  
 Ān'tho-ny (-to-), [Lat.]  
 Ān'to-nŷ. } Priceless; praiseworthy.  
 Ār'chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy prince.  
 Ār'te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.  
 Ār'thur. [Celt.] High; noble.  
 Ā'sā. [Heb.] Healer; physician. [God.  
 Ās'a-hēl. [Heb.] Made of  
 Ā'saph. [Heb.] A collector.  
 Āsh'er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate. [ness.  
 Āsh'ur. [Heb.] Black; black-Au-güs'tin, } [Lat.] Belong-  
 Au-güs'tin, } ing to Au-  
 Au-güs'tine, } gustus.  
 Aus'tin. }  
 Āu-güs'tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.  
 Āz'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

#### B.

Bāp'tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier.  
 Bār'na-bas, } [Heb.] Son of  
 Bār'na-by. } consolation.  
 Bar-thöl'o-mew. [Heb.] A warlike son.  
 Bar-zil'lāi. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.  
 Bāz'il. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.

Bēn'e-diet. [Lat.] Blessed.  
 Bēn'ja-min. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.  
 Be-rī'ah. [Heb.] In calamity.  
 Bēr'nard, } [O. H. Ger.] Bold  
 Bār'nard. } as a bear.  
 Bēr'tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.  
 Be-zāl'e-el. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.  
 Bön'i-fāce. [Lat.] A benefactor.

#### C.

Cad-wal'la-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.  
 Cæ'sar. [Lat.] Hairy; or, blue-eyed; or, born under the cesarean operation.  
 Cā'leb. [Heb.] A dog.  
 Cāl'vin. [Lat.] Bald.  
 Cecil (sē'sil, sis'il, or sēs'il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.  
 Cē'phas. [Aramaic.] A stone.  
 Charles. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.  
 Christ'ian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. [ing Christ.  
 Chris'to-pher. [Gr.] Bear-Elā'rence. [Lat.] Illustrious.  
 Clau'di-us, } [Lat.] Lame.  
 Clāude. }  
 Clēm'ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.  
 Cōn'rad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.  
 Cōn'stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.  
 Cōn'stan-tine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.  
 Cōr-nē'l'i-us (or kor-neel-yus). [Lat.] (Uncertain.)

Ėũth'bert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.  
 Ėŷp'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.  
 Ėŷr'il. [Gr.] Lordly.  
 Ėŷrus. [Per.] The sun.

## D.

Dăn. [Heb.] A judge.  
 Dăn'i-el (or dăn'yel). [Heb.] A divine judge.  
 Da-r'i-us. [Per.] Preserver.  
 Dă'vid. [Heb.] Beloved.  
 De-mê'tri-us. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.  
 Dên'is. } [Gr.] Same as Di-  
 Dên'nis. } ONYSIUS. [Fr. form.]  
 Dêr'rick. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC.  
 Dî'o-nŷs'i-us (nîzh'i-us.) [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos, the god of wine.  
 Dôn'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief.  
 Dûn'can (dûnk'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

## E.

Ėb'en. [Heb.] A stone.  
 Ėb'en-ê'zer. [Heb.] The stone of help.  
 Ėd'gar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or proteotor) of property.  
 Ėd'mund. [A.-S.] Defender of property.  
 Ėd'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property. [property.]  
 Ėd'win. [A.-S.] Gainer of  
 Ėg'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.  
 Ėl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.  
 Ėl'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible.  
 Ėle-â'zer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.  
 Ėl'i. [Heb.] A foster son.  
 E-Ĥab. [Heb.] God is his father.  
 E-l'i-as. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH. [Lord.]  
 E-l'i-hu. [Heb.] God the  
 E-l'i'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.  
 E-l'i'pha-let. [Heb.] God of salvation.  
 E-l'i'shâ. [Heb.] God my salvation.  
 E-l'i'zur. [Heb.] God is my rock. [of ELISHA.]  
 Ėl'is. [Heb.] A variation  
 Ėl'mer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]  
 Ėl'nâ-than. [Heb.] God gave.  
 Em-mân'u-el. [Heb.] God with us.

Ėm'er-y, } [A.-S.] Power-  
 Ėm'mer-y, } ful; rich.  
 Ėm'o-ry. }  
 Ėnoeh. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.  
 Ėnos. [Heb.] Man. [ful.]  
 Ėphra-îm. [Heb.] Very fruit-  
 E-râs'mus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.  
 E-râs'tus. [Gr.] Lovely; amiable. [powerful.]  
 Ėrie. [A.-S.] Rich; brave;  
 Ėr'nest. [Ger.] Earnest.  
 Ėthan. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.  
 Eũ'gene, or Eũ-gêne'. [Gr.] Well-born; noble.  
 Eũ'tage. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.  
 Ėv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [of God.]  
 E-zê'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength  
 Ėz'râ. [Heb.] Help.

## F.

Fê'l'ix. [Lat.] Happy; prosperous.  
 Fêr'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.  
 Fer-nân'do. [O. H. Ger.] The same as FERDINAND.  
 Fês'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.  
 Frân'cis. [Fr.] Free.  
 Frânk. [Fr.] A contraction of Francis.  
 Frêd'er-ic, } [O. H. Ger.]  
 Frêd'er-ick. } Abounding in peace; or, peaceful ruler.

## G.

Gă'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God.  
 Gă'ius (gă'yus). [Lat.] Rejoiced.  
 Ga-mă'li-el. [Heb.] Recompense of God.  
 Găr'ret. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD.  
 Gêoff'rey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.  
 Gêr'ge. [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman.  
 Gêr'ald, } [O. H. Ger.] Strong  
 Gêr'ard. } with the spear.  
 Gêr'shom. [Heb.] An exile.  
 Gîd'e-on. [Heb.] A destroyer.  
 Gîl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.  
 Gîles. [Gr.] A kid.  
 Gîv'ên. [Eng.] Gift of God.  
 Gôd'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.  
 Gôd'frey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.  
 Grêg'o-ry. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.

Grîf'fith. [Brit.] Having great faith.  
 Gus-tă'vus. [Sw.] A warrior; a hero.  
 Guŷ. [Fr.] A leader.

## H.

Hăn'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.  
 Hăr'old. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.  
 Hê'man. [Heb.] Faithful.  
 Hên'ry. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house.  
 Hêr'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army. [warrior.]  
 Hêr'man. [O. H. Ger.] A  
 Hêz'e-kî'ah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord. [merry.]  
 Hîl'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful;  
 Hî'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.  
 Hôr'açe. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]  
 Ho-ră'ti-o (ho-ră'sh'i-o). [Gr.] [Uncertain.]  
 Ho-gê'a. [Heb.] Salvation.  
 How'ell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.  
 Hũ'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.  
 Hũgh (hũ), } [D.] Mind;  
 Hũ'go. } spirit; soul.  
 Hũmph'rey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.

## I.

Ĥeh'a-bod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.  
 Ig-nă'ti-us (ig-nă'sh'i-us). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.  
 Im-mân'u-el. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.  
 În'gram. [Teut.] Raven.  
 În'i-go. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]  
 Î'râ. [Heb.] Watchful.  
 Î'saac (î'zak). [Heb.] Languiter.  
 Î-să'iah (î-ză'yâ). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. [God.]  
 Î'sra-el. [Heb.] A soldier of  
 Îv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russian form.]

## J.

Jă'bez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.  
 Jă'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter.  
 Jă'i-rus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.  
 Jămes. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. [ment.]  
 Jă'pheth. [Heb.] Enlarge-  
 Jă'red. [Heb.] Descent.  
 Jă'son. [Gr.] A healer.

Jās'per. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)  
Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; supple.

Jēd'e-dī'ah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.

Jēff'rey. [O. H. Ger.] Same as GODFREY.

Jēr'e-mī'ah, } [Heb.] Exalted  
Jēr'e-my. } of the Lord.

Jēr'ome (*in Eng.*), Je-rōme' (*in Amer.*). Holy name.

Jēs'se. [Heb.] Wealth.

Jō'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father. [cuted.]

Jōb. [Heb.] Afflicted; perse-

Jō'el. [Heb.] The Lord is God. [gift of God.]

Jōhn (jōn). [Heb.] Gracious

Jō'nah, } [Heb.] A dove.  
Jō'nas. }

Jōn'a-than. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.

Jō'seph. [Heb.] He shall add.

Jōsh'u-ā. [Heb.] God of salvation.

Jo-sī'ah, } [Heb.] Given of  
Jo-sī'as. } the Lord.

Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.

Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised.

Jū'il-an. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.

Jū'il-ūs. [Gr.] Soft-haired.

Jūs'tin, } [Lat.] Just; up-  
Jūs'tus. } right.

## K.

Kēn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.

Kēn'neth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

## L.

Lā'ban. [Heb.] White.

Lām'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed possessions.

Lān'ce-lot. [It.] A little angel; *otherwise*, a little lance or warrior; *or*, a servant.

Lau'rence, } [Lat.] Crowned  
Law'rence. } with laurel.

Lāz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will help.

Le-ān'der. [Gr.] Lion-man.

Lēm'u-el. [Heb.] Created by God.

Lēon'ard. [Gr.] Strong or brave as a lion.

Le-ōn'i-das. [Gr.] Lion-like.

Lē'o-pōld. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.

Lē'vi. [Heb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34.

Lew'is (lōw'is). [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior.

Lī'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.

Lī'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion.

Llew-ēl'lyn (lu-ēl'lin). [Celt.] Lightning.

Lō-ām'mī. [Heb.] Not my people.

Lō-rēn'zo. [Lat.] The same as LAURENCE.

Lōt. [Heb.] A veil; covering.

Lō'uis. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]

Lū'ci-an (lū'shī-an). [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius.

Lū'ci-ūs (lū'shī-ūs). [Lat.] Born at break of day.

Lū'do-vic. [O. H. Ger.] Same as LEWIS. [Ger. form.]

Lūke. [Lat.] Light.

Lū'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.

Lŷ-cūr'gus. [Gr.] Wolf-driver.

## M.

Mā'doe. [W.] Good; beneficent. [of the Lord.]

Māl'a-chī. [Heb.] Messenger

Ma-nās'seh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.

Mar-cēl'ius. [Lat.] Diminutive of MARCUS.

Mar'ci-ūs (mār'shī-ūs). [Lat.] Same as MARCUS.

Mār'eus, } [Lat.] A ham-  
Mār'k. } mer; *otherwise*-

a male; *or*, sprung from Mars.

Mār'ma-dūke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.

Mār'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.

Māt'thew (māth'yū). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.

Mat-thī'as (math-thī'as). [Heb.] Gift of the Lord; — the same as MATTHEW.

Mau'rīce. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.

Māx'i-mil'i-an. [Lat.] The greatest Emilianus.

Mī'eah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?

Mī'eha-el (*or* mī'kel). [Heb.] Who is like God?

Mīles. [Lat.] A soldier.

Mōr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman; a dweller on the sea.

Mō'sēs. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.

## N.

Nā'thum. [Heb.] Consolation.

Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a gift.

Na-thān'a-el, } [Heb.] The  
Na-thān'i-el, } gift of God.

Nēal, } [Lat.] Dark; swarthy;  
Nēil, } *otherwise* [Celt.],

Chief. [of the Lord.]

Nē'he-mī'ah. [Heb.] Comfort

Nieh'o-las, } [Gr.] Victory of  
Nie'o-las. } the people.

Nō'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.

Nō'el. [Lat.] *Dies Natalis.* Christmas; born on Christmas day.

Nōr'man. [Ger.] A northman; a native of Normandy.

## O.

Ō'ba-dī'ah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.

Ō'bed. [Heb.] Serving God.

Oe-tā'vi-ūs, } [Lat.] The  
Oe-tā'vūs. } eighth-born.

Ōl'i-ver. [Lat.] An olive-tree. [sincer.]

O-rēs'tēs. [Gr.] A mount-

Or-lān'do. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]

Ōs'ear. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.

Ōs'mond, } [O. H. Ger.] Pro-  
Ōs'mund. } tection of God.

Ō'wald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.

Ōw'en. [Celt.] Lamb; *otherwise*, young warrior.

## P.

Pāt'rīck. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.

Paul. [Lat.] Little. [PAUL.]

Pau'l'īnus. [Lat.] Same as PĒ'leg. [Heb.] Division.

Pēr'e-grīne. [Lat.] A stranger.

Pē'ter. [Gr.] A rock.

Phī-lānder. [Gr.] A lover of men.

Phī-lē'mon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly. [horses.]

Phī'l'ip. [Gr.] A lover of Phīn'e-as, } [Heb.] Mouth

Phīn'e-has. } of brass.

Pī'us. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.

Pōl'y-cārp. [Gr.] Much fruit.

Pre-gērv'ed. [Eng.] Re-deemed; saved.

## Q.

Quīn'tin. [Lat.] The fifth.

## R.

Rālp'h (*in Eng. often pron. rāf.*) [O. H. Ger.] Same as

RODOLPHUS. [Ing of God.]

Rāph'a-el. [Heb.] The heal-

Rēg'i-nald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.

Reu'ben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.

Reu'el. [Heb.] Friend of God.

Reyn'old. [O. H. Ger.] The same as REGINALD.

Rich'ard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.

Röb'ert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame.

Röd'er-ic. } [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.

Röd'er-ick. } [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.

Rö'dolph. } [O. H. Ger.] Famous wolf, or hero.

Rög'er. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.

Rö'land. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]

Röw'land. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.

Ru'dolph. } [O. H. Ger.] Variations of RODOLPHUS. [haired]

Ru'döl'phus. } [haired]

Ru'fus. [Lat.] Red; red-

Ru'pert. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROBERT.

## S.

Säl'mon. [Heb.] Shady.

Säm'son. } [Heb.] Splendid

Sämp'son. } sun; i. e., great joy and felicity.

Säm'u-el. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.

Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.

Sē'bā. [Heb.] Eminent.

Se-bās'tian (-bāst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.

Se-rē'no. } [Lat.] Calm;

Se-rē'nus. } peaceful.

Sēth. [Heb.] Appointed.

Siğ'is-mund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.

Sī'las. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS. [a wood.]

Sil-vā'nus. [Lat.] Living in

Sil-vēs'ter. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.

Sīm'e-on. } [Heb.] Hearing

Sī'mon. } with acceptance.

Söl'o-mon. [Heb.] Peaceable.

Stē'phen (stē'vn). [Gr.] A crown.

Syl'van. } The same as

Syl-vā'nus. } SILVANUS.

Syl-vēs'ter. The same as SILVESTER.

## T.

Thād'de-us. [Syr.] The wise.

Thē'o-bald (formerly tīb'-ald). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people. [of God.]

Thē'o-dore. [Gr.] The gift

The-öd'o-ric. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people. [of God.]

The-öph'i-lus. [Gr.] A lover

Thē'ron. [Gr.] A hunter.

Thöm'as (töm'as). [Heb.] A twin. [God.]

Tim'o-thy. [Gr.] Fearing

Tīt'us. [Gr.] (Uncertain.)

To-bī'ah. } [Heb.] Distin-

To-bī'as. } guished of the

Lord.

Trīs'tam. } [Lat.] Grave;

Trīs'tram. } pensive; mel-

ancholy; sorrowful; sad.

Týb'alt. [O. H. Ger.] A con-

traction of THEOBALD.

## U.

U-lys'sēs. [Gr.] A hater.

Ūr'ban. [Lat.] Of the town;

courteous; polished.

U-rī'ah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord. [man.]

Ū'ri-an. [Dan.] A husband-

Ū'ri-el. [Heb.] Light of God.

## V.

Väl'en-tine. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.

Vie'tor. [Lat.] A conqueror.

Vin'cent. [Lat.] Conquering.

Viv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

## W.

Wal'ter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.

Will'iam (wīl'yam). [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution; de-

fense; protector.

Win'fréd. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

## Z.

Zāb'di-el. [Heb.] Gift of God.

Zae-chē'us. [Heb.] Inno-

cent; pure.

Zāch'a-rī'ah. } [Heb.] Re-

Zāch'a-ry. } member of

the Lord.

Zā'dok. [Heb.] Just.

Zēb'a-dī'ah. } [Heb.] Gift of

Zēb'e-dee. } the Lord.

Zēch'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Same

as ZACHARIAH.

Zēd'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice

of the Lord.

Ze-lō'tēs. [Gr.] A zealot.

Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Ju-

piter.

Zēph'a-nī'ah. [Heb.] Hid of

the Lord.

## II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

### A.

Āb'i-gail (āb'i-gēl). [Heb.] My father's joy.

Āch'sā. [Heb.] Anklet.

Ā'dā. [O. H. Ger.] Same as

EDITH. [as ADELINE.]

Ā'd'a-line. [O. H. Ger.] Same

Ā'd'e-lā. [O. H. Ger.] Same as

ADELINE. [as ADELINE.]

Ā'd'e-lāide. [O. H. Ger.] Same

A-dē'li-ā. [O. H. Ger.] A

variation of ADELA.

Ā'd'e-lī'nā. } [O. H. Ger.] Of

Ā'd'e-line. } noble birth; a

princess.

Āg'a-thā. [Gr.] Good; kind.

Āg'nēs. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.

Ā'le-thē'a. [Gr.] Truth.

Ā'lex-an'drā. } [Gr.]

Ā'lex-an-drī'nā. } Feminine

of ALEXANDER.

Ā'līce. } [O. H.]

Ā'lic'i-ā (-lish'i-). } Ger.]

Same as ADELINE. [cess.]

Al-mī'rā. [Ar.] Lofty; a prin-

al-thē'ā. [Gr.] A healer.

Ām'a-bél. [Lat.] Lovable;

amiable. [to be loved.]

A-mān'dā. [Lat.] Worthy

A-mē'lī-ā (or a-meel'yā). [O.]

H. Ger.] Busy; energetic.

Ā'my. [Lat.] Beloved.

Ān-gē'l-i-cā. } [Gr.] Lovely;

Ān'ge-lī'nā. } angelic.

Ann. } [Heb.] Grace; — the

Ān'nā. } same as HAN-

Ānne. } NAH.

An-nētte'. [Heb.] A varia-

tion of ANNE. [Fr. form.]

Ān'toi-nētte'. [Gr.] Dim.

of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]

An-tō'ni-ā. } [Lat.] Inesti-

Ān'to-nī'nā. } mable.

Ār'a-bē'l'ā. [Lat.] A fair

altar; otherwise, an Arabian

woman. [of ARIADNE.]

Ā'ri-ān'ā. [Gr.] A corruption

Àu-gùs'tà. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.

Àu-ré'li-à (or aw-reel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.

Àu-rò'rà. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

## B.

Bär'ba-rà. [Gr.] Foreign; strange.

Bé'a-trice, } [Lat.] Making  
Bé'a-trix, } happy.

Be-lin'dà. (Uncertain.)

Bér'thà. [O. H. Ger.] Bright.  
Bät'sey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.

Blā'ch. [Teut.] White.

Bridg'et. [Celt.] Strength.

## C.

Ca-mil'là. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.

Cär'o-line. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]

Cas-sān'drā. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.

Cāth'a-ri'nā. } [Gr.] Pure.

Cāth'a-rine, }

Cāth'er-ine. }

Ce-cil'i-à, } [Lat.] Feminine  
Cēc'i-ly, } of CECIL.

Ce-lēs'tine. [Lat.] Heavenly.

Cē'li-à (or seel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of CELIUS. [It. form.]

Chār'i-ty. [Eng.] Love.

Chār'lottē. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CHARLES.

Chlō'e. [Ger.] A green herb; blooming.

Chris'ti-ān'ā, } [Gr.] Fem.  
Chris'ti'nā, } of CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for Christian.

Cic'e-ly. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA. [trious.]

Clār'ā. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious.

Clār'ice, } [Lat.] A varia-  
Clā-ris'sā, } tion of CLARA.

Clāu'di-à. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.

Clēm'en-ti'nā, } [Lat.] Mild;  
Clēm'en-tine, } gentle.

Cōn'stā'ce. [Lat.] Firm; constant.

Cō'rā. [Gr.] Maiden; — another form of CORINNA.

Cōr-dē'li-à (or kor-deel'yà). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.

Cō-rin'nā. [Gr.] Maiden.

Cōr-nē'li-à (or kor-neel'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of CORNELIUS. [Mt. Cynthus.]

Cŷn'thi-à. [Gr.] Belonging to

## D.

Dēb'o-rah. [Heb.] A bee.

Dē'li-à (or deel'yà). [Gr.] Of Delos.

Di-ā'n'ā. [Lat.] Goddess.

Dī'nah. [Heb.] Judged.

Dō'rā. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.

Dōr'eas. [Gr.] A gazelle.

Do-rin'dā. [Gr.] Same as DOROTHEA.

Dōr'o-thē'ā, } [Gr.] The gift  
Dōr'o-thy, } of God.

## E.

Ē'dith. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift.

Ēd'nā. [Heb.] Pleasure.

Ēl'e-a-nor, } [Gr.] Light; —  
Ēl'i-nor, } the same as HELEN.

E-lis'a-bēth, } [Heb.] Wor-  
E-liz'a-bēth, } shipper of God;

E-liz'ā. } consecrated to God.

Ēl'lā. [Gr.] A contraction of ELEANOR.

Ēl'en. [Gr.] A diminutive of ELEANOR.

El-vi'rā. [Lat.] White.

Ēm'e-line, } [O. H. Ger.]  
Ēm'me-line, } Energetic;

industrious.

Ēm'i-ly. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.

Ēm'mā. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.

Ēr'nes-tine. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.

Ēs'ther (ēs'ter). [Per.] A star; good fortune.

Ēth'el. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth; — the same as ADELA.

Ēth'e-lind, } [Teut.] Noble  
Ēth'e-lin'dā, } snake.

Eū-dō'rā. [Gr.] Good gift.

Eū-gē'ni-à. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.

Eū-gē'nīe. [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]

Eū'nice. [Gr.] Happy victory. [report.]

Eū-phē'mi-à. [Gr.] Of good life.

Ē'vā. [Heb.] Life.

E-vā'gē-line. [Gr.] Bring-ing glad news.

Ēve. [Heb.] Same as EVA.

Ēve'i'nā, } [Heb.] Diminu-  
Ēv'e-line, } tive of EVA.  
[It. form.]

## F.

Fān'ny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.

Faus'ti'nā. [Lat.] Lucky.

Fe-l'i'ci-à (fe-lish'y-à). [Lat.] Happiness. [Faithful.]

Fī-dē'li-à (or deel'yà). [Lat.] Flō'rā. [Lat.] Flowers.

Flō'rence. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing. [FRANCIS.]

Frān'ces. [Ger.] Feminine of FRĒd'er-ī'cā. [O. H. Ger.]

Feminine of FREDERICK.

## G.

Geōr'gi-ān'ā, } [Gr.] Femi-  
Geōr'gīnā, } nine of

GEORGE. [GERALD.]

Gēr'al-dīne. Feminine of GĒr'trude. [O. H. Ger.]

Spear-maiden.

## II.

Hān'nah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.

Hār'ri-et, } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-  
Hār'ri-ot, } inine and dimin-  
utive of HENRY.

Hēl'en, } [Gr.] Light.

Hēl'e-nā. }

Hēn'ri-ēt'tā. [O. H. Ger.] Fem. and dim. of HENRY.

[Fr. form.] [light is in her.]

Hēph'zi-bah. [Heb.] My de-  
Hēs'ter, } [Per.]

Hēs'ther (hēs'ter). } The same as ESTHER.

Ho-nō'rā, } [Lat.] Honor-  
Ho-nō'ri-ā, } able.

Hor-tēn'si-à (hor-tēn'shī-ā). [Lat.] A lady gardener.

Hūl'dah. [Heb.] A weasel.

## I.

I'dā. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.

I'nez. [Gr.] Same as AGNES. [Portuguese form.]

I-rē'ne. [Gr.] Peaceful.

Is'a-bēl, } [Heb.] The same  
Is'a-bēl'lā, } as ELIZABETH.

## J.

Jāne. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; — same as JOANNA.

Ja-nēt' (in Scot. & U. S.).

Jān'et (in Eng.). [Heb.] Dim. of JANE.

Jāq'ue-line. [Heb.] Femi-  
nine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]

Jeān, } [Heb.] Same  
Jeanne, } as JANE or  
Jean-nētte'. } JOAN. [Fr. forms.]

Je-mi'mā. [Heb.] A dove.

Je-ru'shā. [Heb.] Possessed; married.

Jōan (jōn), } [Heb.] Femi-  
Jo-ān'nā, } nine of JOHN.

Jo-sê'phâ, } [Heb.] Fem. of  
 Jô'se-phine. } JOSEPH.  
 Joy'ce. [Lat.] Sportive.  
 Jû'dith. [Heb.] Praised.  
 Jû'li-â (or jû'lyâ). [Lat.] Fem-  
 inine of JULIUS.  
 Jû'li-ân'nâ. [Lat.] Feminine  
 of JULIAN.  
 Jû'li-êt. [Lat.] Diminutive  
 of JULIA. [Fr. form.]

## K.

Kâth'a-rîne. } [Gr.] The  
 Kâth'er-ine. } same as  
 CATHARINE.  
 Ke-tû'rah. [Heb.] Incense.  
 Ke-zî'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

## L.

Lau'râ. [Lat.] A laurel.  
 Lau-rin'dâ. [Lat.] A varia-  
 tion of LAURA.  
 La-vîn'i-â. [Lat.] Of Latium.  
 Lê'o-nô'râ. [Gr.] The same  
 as ELEANOR.  
 Le-ti'ti-â (le-tish'i-â). [Lat.]  
 Happiness. [LETITIA.  
 Lêt'tice. A corruption of  
 Lî'l'i-an. } [Lat.] Lily.  
 Lî'ly. }  
 Lô'is. [Gr.] Good; desirable.  
 Lou'i'sâ. } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-  
 Lou-ise. } inine of LOUIS.  
 Lû'ci-â (-shî-â). [Lat.] Same  
 as LUCY. [It. form.] CY.  
 Lu-cîn'dâ. [Lat.] Same as LU-  
 Lu-crê'ti-â (-krê'shî-). [Lat.]  
 Gain; otherwise, fight.  
 Lû'cy. [Lat.] Feminine of  
 LUCIUS.  
 Lÿd'i-â. [Gr.] A native of  
 Lydia, in Asia Minor.

## M.

Mâ'bel. [Lat.] A contraction  
 of AMABEL.  
 Mâd'e-line. [Heb.] Same as  
 MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]  
 Mâg'da-lêne (properly mäg-  
 da-lê'ne). [Heb.] Belong-  
 ing to Magdala.  
 Mar-cêl'lâ. [Lat.] Feminine  
 of MARCELLUS. [MARCUS.  
 Mâr'ci-â (-shî-). Feminine of  
 Mâr'ga-ret. } [Gr.] A pearl.  
 Ma-rî'â. [Heb.] The same  
 as MARY. [Lat. form.]  
 Mâ'ri-ânne. [Heb.] A com-  
 pound of MARY and ANNE.  
 Mâr'i-on. [Heb.] A French  
 form of MARY.  
 Mâr'thâ. [Heb.] The ruler of  
 the house; otherwise, sor-  
 rowful; melancholy.  
 Mâ'ry. [Heb.] Bitter; other-

wise, their rebellion; or star  
 of the sea.  
 Ma-thîl'dâ (-tîl'-), } [O. H.  
 Ma-thîl'dâ. } Ger.]  
 Mighty battle-maid.  
 Maud. A contraction of MA-  
 THILDA, or of MAGDA-  
 LENE.  
 Mây. The month of MAY, or  
 a diminutive of MARY.  
 Me-hêt'a-bel, } [Heb.] Bene-  
 Me-hît'a-blê. } fited of God.  
 Mêl'i-cent. [Lat.] Sweet  
 singer; otherwise [Teut.],  
 work-strength.  
 Me-lis'sâ. [Gr.] A bee. [ener.  
 Mil'dred. [Ger.] Mild threat-  
 Mî-rân'dâ. [Lat.] Admirable.  
 Mîr'i-am. [Heb.] Same as  
 MARY. [or laments.  
 Mÿ'râ. [Gr.] She who weeps

## N.

Nân'cy. A familiar form of  
 ANNE.  
 Nô'râ. A contraction of HO-  
 NORA, and of LEONORA.

## O.

Oe-tâ'vi-â. [Lat.] Feminine  
 of OCTAVIUS.  
 Ôlive. } [Lat.] An olive.  
 O-liv'i-â. }  
 O-phê'li-â (or o-feel'yâ). [Gr.]  
 Serpent.  
 O-lym'pi-â. [Gr.] Heavenly.

## P.

Pau-lî'nâ, } [Lat.] Feminine  
 Pau-line. } of PAULINUS.  
 Pê-nê'o-pe. [Gr.] A weaver.  
 Phê'be. [Gr.] The same as  
 PHOEBE. [of PHILIP.  
 Phi-lip'pâ. [Gr.] Feminine  
 Phœ'be. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.  
 Phyl'lis. [Gr.] A green bough.  
 Pôl'ly. [Eng.] A variation of  
 MOLLY, from MARY. [old.  
 Pris-cîl'lâ. [Lat.] Somewhat

## R.

Râ'chel. [Heb.] A ewe.  
 Re-bêc'câ, } [Heb.] Of en-  
 Re-bêk'ah. } chanting  
 beauty.  
 Rhô'dâ (rô'dâ). [Gr.] A rose.  
 Rô'sâ. [Lat.] A rose.  
 Rô's'a-bêl, } [Lat.] A fair  
 Rô's'a-bêl'lâ. } rose.  
 Ro-sâ'ti-â, } [Lat.] Little and  
 Rô's'a-liê. } blooming rose.  
 [Fr. and It. forms.]  
 Rô's'a-lind. [Lat.] Beauti-  
 ful as a rose.

Rôs'a-mond. [Teut.] Horse-  
 protection; i. e., famous  
 protection. [day.  
 Rox-ân'â. [Per.] Dawn of  
 Rûth. [Heb.] Beauty.

## S.

Sa-lôme' (properly sa-lô'me).  
 [Heb.] Peaceful.  
 Sâ'râ, } [Heb.] A princess.  
 Sâ'rah. }  
 Se-lî'nâ. [Gr.] Parsley;  
 otherwise, moon.  
 Se-rê'nâ. [Lat.] Feminine  
 of SERENUS or SERENO.  
 Sib'yî, } [Gr.] A prophet-  
 Si-bÿl'lâ. } ess.  
 So-phî'â. [Gr.] Wisdom.  
 So-phrô'ni-â. [Gr.] Of a  
 sound mind.  
 Stê'l'lâ. [Lat.] A star.  
 Sû'gan. } [Heb.] A lily.  
 Su-sân'nâ, }  
 Su-sân'nah. }

## T.

Tâb'i-thâ. [Syr.] A gazelle.  
 Thê'o-dô'râ. [Gr.] Feminine  
 of THEODORE.  
 Thê'o-dô'si-â (-dô'zhî-â).  
 [Gr.] Gift of God.  
 The-rê'sâ. [Gr.] Carrying  
 ears of corn.  
 Thôm'a-sâ (tôm'-), } [Heb.]  
 Thôm'a-sine. } Fem-  
 inine of THOMAS.  
 Trÿ-phê'nâ. [Gr.] Delicate;  
 luxurious. [ous; dainty.  
 Trÿ-phô'sâ. [Gr.] Luxuri-

## U.

Ûl'ri-câ. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.  
 U-râ'ni-â. [Gr.] Heavenly;  
 — name of one of the Muses.  
 Ûr'su-lâ. [Lat.] She-bear.

## V.

Va-lê'ri-â. [Lat.] Feminine  
 of VALERIUS.  
 Vie-tô'ri-â. [Lat.] Victory;  
 feminine of VICTOR. [pure.  
 Vir-gîn'i-â. [Lat.] Virgin;  
 Viv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

## W.

Wil'hel-mÿ'nâ. [O. H. Ger.]  
 Fem. of WILHELM, German  
 of William. [of peace.  
 Win'i-frêd. [Teut.] A lover

## Z.

Ze-nô'bi-â. [Gr.] Having  
 life from Jupiter.



# MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic.	<i>pron.</i>	pronunciation.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish.	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Ger.</i>	German.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>Hung.</i>	Hungarian.	<i>Syn.</i>	Synonym.
<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese.	<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish.

ä, ê, î, ö, marked with this sign [˘] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grät'tän might be pronounced grät'tün or grät't'n; Hël'lër, hël'lur or hël'l'r, &c.

ã, ê, ô are similar in sound to ä, ë, ö, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ñ is employed to denote the long sound of ä.

ø has a sound similar to *e* in *her*; it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü represents the sound of the German *ü* and the French *u*, which are uttered with the lips in the position for *oo* and the tongue in that for *ee*; it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

U, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu*, which is pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*.

D, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

G and K, small capitals, indicate a peculiar guttural sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it.

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

I (l liquid) is to be pronounced like *li* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.

M and N, small capitals, are used in the respelling of French words, to represent the nasal sound of the preceding vowel, and are not themselves to be pronounced. The French nasal vowels are äñ, ön, òñ, ün, being similar in sound to äng, öng, òng, üng.

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant.

R, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger.

š is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z*. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

ŵ has a sound similar to our *v*. The ˘ over the *w* is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*.

y and ey at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

au and aw have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

ê indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c.

ow is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou* wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like *ö*, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c.

The other marked letters are the same as those used in the body of the Dictionary.

## A.

Aa (ä)	Alessandria (äl-ës-sän'dre-ä)	Autibes (ös'teeb')	As-to-ri-a [trakhan
Aalborg (öl'borg)	Aleutian (ä-lu'shî-än)	An'ti-cos'ti	As-tra-can', or As-
Abbeville (Fr.) (äb'-völ')	Al'ex-an-dret'ta	An-ti-tüm	Asturias (äs-too're-ä)
Ab/be-ville (S. C.)	Al'ex-an'dri-a	Antigua (an-te'gä)	Atacama (ä-tä-kä'mä)
Ab'er-bröth'qck, or Ä'rbröth	Algarve (äl-gän'vâ)	Antilles (än-teel' or ös'teel')	Atchafalaya (atch-af-ä-lä')
Ab'er-deen' (gä'n)	Al-ge-rî-a [ras]	An'ti-och [kee'ä]	Atli/a-pes'cöw, or
Abergavenny (äb'gr-Ab'gr-ist'with (th as in thin)	Algeiras (al-jä-zee'-Al-giërs')	Antioquia (än-te-o-ant'werg)	Ath'a-bas'ca
Abomey (äb'o-mä')	Al-go'i-a (usually pron. by the English ä-l-go-a)	Apache (ä-pä'chä)	Ath-loue'
Abookeer, or Abukir (ä-bo-keer')	Al-i-cant', or Alicante (ä-le-kän'tä)	Ap'cu-nines	Ath'ql, or Ä'thql
Ab-se'cqm	Allahabad (äl'läh-ha-Al-le-ghä'ny (büd')	Ap'pü-lach'ee	Athy (ä-thi')
Ab'ys-sin'i-a (ko)	Almaden (äl-mä-dën')	Ap'pü-lach'i-co'lä	At/las
Acapulco (ä-kä-pool/-Ac'co-mac' [een'	Almeida (äl-mä'e-dä)	Apurimac (ä-poo-re-mäk')	Aube (öb)
Ach-ee'n', or Ateh	Alnwick, or Alenwick (an'nik)	Aquila (ä'kwë-lä)	Auchinlech (af'flek)
Acqui, or Aquis (ä'kwee)	Alsace (äl'säss')	Arabia (ä-rä-lä-a)	Aug./burg
Acquia (ä-kwä')	Altai (äl-ti')	Arad (ör'öd')	Augustine, St. (sçnt aw'gus-teen')
Acre (ä'kr or ä'kgr)	Altamaha (awl'tä-mä-haw')	Är'a-gon (Sp. pron. ä-rä-gön')	Aurillac (ör're'yäk' or ö'rël'yäk')
Adeu (ä'den; Arab. pron. ä'den)	Altörf (äl'torf), or Altdorf	Är'al	Aurungabad (ö-rung-gä-bäd')
Adige (ä'de-je)	Am'a-gon	Är'a-rat	Äus'ter-litz (-lits; Ger. pron. ous'ter-lits)
Adlerberg (ä'dlgr-bërg')	Am-boy'	Är'co't' [(an'dem')	Aus'tral-ä'si-a (-ä-shi-a)
Adour (ä'door')	Am-boy'na	Är'den, or Ardenoes	Aus'tral-lä-a
Adria (ä'dre-ä)	A-mör't-çä	Är'gu-nines	Äus'tri-a
Adrianople (ad'ri-an-Ad'ri-at'ic [o'pi	Amherst (am'grst)	Är'gu-nines	Äutun (ö'tün')
Ägean (Sea) (e-jee'an)	Amiens (am'i-enz; Fr. pron. ä'me-ön')	Är'i-ze'na	Auvergne (ö-vörn' or ö'venä')
Afghanistan (äf-gän'-is-tän')	Am'mq-noo'suck	Är-kan'sas (formerly pron. Är'kan-saw)	Aux Cayes (ö kä)
Ag'i-e-court (or ä'-zhän'koor')	Amoo, or Amou (ä-moo') [moor')	Ärles (ärl; Fr. pron. ärl)	Auxerre (ö'sær')
Agulhas (ä-gool'yäs)	Amoor, or Amour (ä-moy')	Ärmagh (ar-mä')	Auxonne (öks'ön'), or
Ah'med-nug'gur	Am'ster-dam'	Ärmagnac (ar'män'-Är-me'nü-a [yäk')	Aussone (ös'sön')
Aix (äks)	An-a-deer', or Anadir	Ä-roos'töök	Ava (ä'vä)
Aix-la-Chapelle (äks-lä-shä'pel')	Anahuac (ä-nä-wäk')	Är-pino (ar-pee'no)	Avignon (ä'ven'yön)
Äjaccio (ä-yät'cho)	A-näm' or An'näm'	Är-ra-can', or Aracan	Avon (ä'vön)
Akerman (ä'kgr-män')	Andalusia (an'dä-lu'-shî-a; Sp. pron. än-dä-loo-thee'ä)	Är-rap'a-höe. Syn. Ärapahoe. [räs')	Ayr (är)
Al/a-bä'mä, or Al'a-bä'mä	An'da-man'	Är'ras (Fr. pron. är'-Artois (ar'twä')	Äyrshire (är'shîr)
Alamo (ä'lä-mo)	Andes (an'dez)	Är'un-del (Eng.)	Äz'of, Äzoph, or Äzov
Äland (ä'länd) (Sw. Äland, ö'länd)	Andorra (än-dor'nä)	Ä-run/del (U. S.)	Äzores (ä-zörz' or ä-zörrez)
A-lap'a-hä'	An'do-vg'r	Äs'aph	
Al-bä-ni-a	An'dros-cog'gin	Äschaffenburg (ä-schaf'en-burg)	
Albano (äl-bä'no)	Angers (an'grz)	Äscoli (äs'ko-lee)	
Albans, St. (sçnt awl'-bunz)	Anglesey, or Anglesea (äng-gl-se)	A-shan'tee, or Äsh'-an-tee	
Albany (awl'ba-nÿ)	An-go'lä [too'rä)	Ash'tä-bu'lä [löt)	
Al/be-marle (Eng.)	Angostura (än-gos-Äng'us)	Ash'ue-lot (ash'we-zhî-a)	
Al/be-marle' (U. S.)	Anhalt (än'hält)	Äsia (ä'shî-a, not ä'-zhî-a)	
Albuquerque (äl-bo-öck'kär)	An'hou (än'hö't)	Äs-sam'	
Al/bä-ni-a	An'jou (Fr. pron. öx'-zhoo')	Ässaye (äs-si or as-sä')	
Albano (äl-bä'no)	Annagh (an-nä')	Äs-sin'ni-boin'	
Albans, St. (sçnt awl'-bunz)	An-nap'o-lis	Ässil (as-see'see)	
Albany (awl'ba-nÿ)	Ann A-run/del	Ästerabad (äs'ter-a-bäd')	
Al/be-marle' (U. S.)	Annecy (än'se')	Ästi (äs'tee)	
Albuquerque (äl-bo-öck'kär)	Annobon (än'no-bön')	Ästorga (äs-tör'gä)	
Al/bä-ni-a	Anspach (äns'päs)		

## B.

Bä/bel-man'del, or, more correctly, Bab'-le-man'deb
Badajos (bad-a-hös')
Baden (bäd'çen or bad'çen)
Bagdad (bäg-däd' or bag'dad'; written also Bagdat.
Bä-hä'mäz
Bahia (bä'e-ä)
Baikal (bi'käl')
Baireuth (bi'rñth; Ger. pron. bi'roit)
Bal'a-ghants'
Bal'ä-klä'vä
Balaton, more correctly Bälätöny (bä'-law-toñ) [sel.
Bäle (bäl). Syn. Ba-
Bal'e-är'ic (Islands)
Balize (bä-leez')

Balkan (bäl-kän')	and Ger. pron. bärn or bärn) [rik]	Brabant (brä/bant or brä-bant')	Cä/ro (U. S.) (bre-ä)
Balkh (bälk); <i>written</i> also Bulkh. [spaw]	Ber'wick (Eng.) (bër'- Bër'wick (U. S.)	Brä-gan'zä	Cä-lä/bri-a (or kä-lä/- Calais (käl'iss; Fr. pron. kä'lä')
Eal/ston Spa (spä or Bal-mör'al	Besançon (b'zön'sön')	Brah'mä-poo'tër, or Bür'ram-poo'tër	Cal-cut'tä
Bäl'tic [t'l-mör]	Bexar (Sp. pron. bā- har'; often pron. by the Texans, bēh-har' or bar)	Brä-zil' (Port. pron. brä-zeel')	Cal'i-cut
Bäl'ti-möre (or baw'l- Banff (bamf); some- times <i>written</i> Banff.	Beyroot, Beirut, or Bairout (bä/root; Turk. pron. bi/root)	Brä-zo'ri-a	Cal'i-for-ni-a
Bang'kok' [gër]	Bilbao (bil-bä'o; often <i>written</i> and pro- nounced in Eng., Bil'bo-a)	Brazos (brä'zqs or brä'söss)	Callao (käl-lä'o or käl-yä'o)
Bangor (Eng.) (bang'- Ban'gôr (U. S.)	Biled-ul-Gerid (b'il/- gd-öl-jer-ee'd')	Bread-al/bane	Cam-bay'
Ban'ngck-burn'	Bil'ler-ic-a	Brechin (brech'in)	Cam-bo'di-a, or Cam- bo'e'
Ban'tam'	Bing'çen	Brec'gu	Cam'bray, or Cambral (Fr. pron. kôm'brä')
Lapaume (bä/pôm')	Birmingham (b'ir- ming-um)	Breda (brä-dä')	Cam'bridge (kam'brj)
Barataria (bä-rä-tä/- re-ä)	Bis'cay	Brem'çun (or brä'mçun) (Europe)	Campagna (käm-pän'- yä)
Barbados, or Barba- does (bar-bä/dqz)	Blanc, Mont (mön blön) or Mount Blanc.	Bre'men (U. S.)	Campeachy (kam-pee/- che)
Bar-ce-lo'na (or bar- thä-lo'nä)	Blenheim (blen'im)	Breslau (brës'law or brës'lou)	Can'a-da
Barège (bä'rüz')	Bogota (bo-go-tä')	Bretagne (brēh-tän')	Canajoharie (kan'a-jo- här're)
Barita (bä-ree'tä) or Barrita	Bo-he'mi-a	Syn. Brittany.	Canajoharie (kan'a-jo- här're)
Barnaul (bar-nowl')	Bokhara (bo-kä'rä), or Bu-cha'ri-a	Breton (brit'un) (Cape)	Canandaigua (kan'an- dä'gwä)
Bar're (in two sylla- bles)	Bo-liv'i-a Sp. pron. bo-lee've-ä)	Briançon (bre'ön-sön')	Canaries (kä-nä'reez)
Basel (bä'zel) (Fr. Bäle, or Basle, bäl)	Bologna (bo-lön'-yä)	Britain (brit'un or brit'n)	Ca-na-ver'al
Bä-tä'vi-a [roozh]	Bomarsund (bömär- soond')	Brit'tä-ny (Fr. Bre- tagne, brēh-tän')	Can-dä-bar', or Kan- dabar
Baton Rouge (bat'un Bä-vä'ri-a	Bom-bäy'	Broök/line	Cand'i-a, or Crete
Bayeux (bä'yuh')	Bo-na Vis'tä, or Bo'a Vis'tä	Bröök'lün [brick]	Cannes (kän)
Bayonne (bä'yon')	Boontan (boo-tän'), or Bhootan	Brück (brük, almost Brj'gēs (Fr. pron. brüz)	Canterbury (kan'tər) bər-e)
Bayreuth. See Bai- reuth.	Bordeaux (bon'dō'), or Bourdeaux (boor/- dō')	Brünn (brün or brün)	Can'ton (China)
Beaufort (British Do- minions) (bō'furt)	Borgne (born)	Brung'wick	Can'ton (U. S.)
Beaufort (S. C.) (bü'- furt)	Bor-ne-o	Brus'sels (Fr. Brux- ells, brü'sel')	Cape Breton (kāp brit't'n or brit'ün)
Behring's (beer'ingz) (Strait)	Bor-noo'; <i>written</i> also Bornou [no]	Bu-chä'ri-a. Syn. Bokhara. [charest	Cap'n-a
Beirut, or Beirut. See Beyroot.	Borodino (bor-o-dee/- nos-nä)	Bu'chq-rest', or Bu- Bu'dä (Hung. pron. boo'dōh') [vis'tä]	Cä-rac'as, or Caraccas
Bel'ed-el-Jer-ee'd'; <i>written</i> also Beled- el-Jerid, Biled-ul- Gerid, &c.	Bos-po-rus; less cor- rectly <i>written</i> Bos- phorus.	Buena Vista (bwä'nä Buenos Ayres (bo'nus ä'riz; Sp. pron. bwä'noss 'räs)	Caranania (kär'a-mä'- ne-a)
Bel-fäst' (Ireland)	Both'ni-a	Bulgarla (büöl-gä'ri-a)	Cardenas (kar'dä'näs)
Bel-fäst (Maine)	Boulgne (boo-lön'; Fr. pron. boo'lon')	Bülkh. Syn. Balkh.	Cär'ib-be'an Sea
Belgium (bel'ji-um)	Bourbon (boor'bun; Fr. pron. boor'bön')	Bur'gun-dy	Cä-rin'thi-a
Bel'grade'	Bourbon (Ky.) (bü'r- bun)	Bür'ram-poo'tër. Syn. Brahmapootra.	Carlisle (kar-lil')
Belle Isle, or Bellisle (bel-il')	Bourbonnes-les-Bains (boor-bön'-lä bän')	Bushire (boo-sheer')	Carls'bad, or Karls'bad (Ger. pron. karls'- bät)
Belloochistan (bel- loo'chis-tän')	Bourdeaux. See Bor- deaux.	Byzantium (bi-zan/- shi-um)	Carlscrona (karls- kroon'a); or Carls- croon
Benares (ben-ä'räs)	Bowdoin (bo'dön)	C. Cä-bool' (called by the natives Kä'bül)	Carlshuhe, or Karls- ruhe (karls'roo)
Bengal (ben-gawl')		Cä'diz (Sp. pron. kä'- dēth)	Car-nat'ic
Benguela (ben-gä'lä)		Caen (kōn)	Carolina (kär'o-lī'nä)
Benin (ben-een')		Caermarthen (kər- mar'then) [vön]	Carpathian (kar-pä/- thi-an)
Ben-Lo'mond		Caermarvon (kər-mar- vön)	Car'pen-tä'ri-a
Ben-Ne'vis		Caf-frä'ri-a	Carpentras (kär'pön'- träs')
Bërg'çun		Cağllari (käl'yä-re)	Carrara (kär-rä'rä)
Bërk'shire [bër-leen')		Cä-baw'ba	Cartagea (kar'tä-je- nä; Sp. pron. kar- tä-hä'nä)
Bër'lin (Ger. pron. Ber-moo'dgēs, or Ber- moo'thes		Cä/ro (Egypt)	Cashmere, or Kash- mire (kash-meer')
Bër'n, or Bërne (Fr.			Cas'pi-an [i/ree]
			Cassiquari (kä-se-ke- Castile (kas-teel')

Castline (kas-teen')	Chick/ā-hom'fī-ny	Con-stan'tī-no'ple	Dec'can, or Dek'k'ap
Cat/a-lo'ni-a	Chick/ā-mau'gā	Cooch Bahar (bā-har')	Del/a-go'a
Cat/a-gat, or Kattegat	Chick/ā-pee'	Coos (ko-os')	Delaware (del/a-war)
Cau'bul (kaw-bool').	Chick/ā-saw's	Co'ppen-hā'gen (Dan-ish Kjöbenhavn, kyō-ben-hown')	Delft (every letter should be pronounced.)
Syn. Cabool.	Chihuahua (che-wā-wā)	Cor-dil'lī-gas (Sp. pron. kor-dēl-yā-rās)	Delhi, or Dehli (Hindustan) (del'lee)
Cau'ca-sus	Chilī (chil'le)	Cor'do-vā, or Cordoba	Dem'be-a (or dem-be-a)
Cayenne (kī-en')	Chil'li-coth'e	Co-re'a [fu]	Demerara (dem'er-ā-rā)
Cayuga (kā-yoo'gā)	Chillon (she'yōn' or shil'lon)	Cor'fu (kor-foo' or kor')	Denbighshire (den/be-)
Cebu (se-boo'). Syn. Zebu.	Chiloe (che-lo-ā', almost chil-way')	Cōr'inth	Deptford (det/furd)
Cefalu (chēf-ā-loo')	Chimborazo (chim'bo-rā'zo)	Corpus Chris'ti (kor-pus kris'te)	Dēr'by (or dar'bi)
Celebes (sel'e-biz)	Chī'na	Corrientes (kor-re-ñ'tēs)	Derne (dē'r'n or dēr'-n)
Cen'is (or se'ne')	Chinchilla (chin'-cheel'yā)	Co-rū-nā (Sp. Co-rū'nā, ko-roon'yā)	Des Moines (de moine)
Ceph'a-lo'ni-a	Chin In'dī-a [num]	Costa Rica (kos'tā-ree'kā)	Des'sau (Ger. pron. des'sow)
Cerigo (chēr'e-go)	Chippenham (chip'-Chippewa (chip'pe-wā)	Cotopaxi (ko-to-paks'e; Sp. pron. ko-to-pāh'ne)	De-troit'
Ceuta (sū'tā; Sp. pron. thā'oo-tā)	Chip'pe-way	Coventry (kuv'gn-trī)	Devises (de-vī'ziz)
Ceyennes (sā'ven')	Chiswick (chiz'ik)	Cōv'ing-ton	Dhawalaghiri (dā-wol'a-gēr're)
Ceylon (see'lōn or sī-lōn')	Chiriqui (chē-re-kee')	Cowes (kowz)	Dieppe (dyep or de-ep')
Chagres (chā'grēs)	Chowan (chō-wān')	Cracow (krā'ko)	Dijon (de'zhōn')
Chaleur (shā-loor')	Christiania (kris-te-ā-ne-ā)	Créc'y (kres'se; Fr. pron. krā'se')	Dinan (de'nōn')
Chalons (shā'lōn')	Chudleigh (chū'dlee)	Cre-mo'nā (It. pron. krā-mo'nā)	Dinant (de'nōn' or de-nant')
Chambéry (shōn'bā-ree')	Chuquisaca (choo-ke-sā'kā)	Cri-me'a (Russ. Krim.)	Dnieper (nee'pēr; Russ. pron. dnyēp'-gr)
Châmouny (shā'moo-ne') [pān']	Cincinnati (sin'siu-Circassia (ser-kash'l-a)	Croatia (kro-ā'shi-a)	Dniester (nees'tēr; Russ. pron. dnyēs'tēr)
Champagne (shōn'-pān')	Ci'ren-cēs'ter (commonly pron. sis'e-ter or sis'is-ter)	Croix, St. (kroi). Syn. Santa Cruz.	Do'frā-ñi-eld'. Syn. Dovesfield.
Cham-plain'	Clogher (klōh'gr)	Cronstadt (krōn'stāt)	Domingo (do-ming'go)
Chaudelur (shan-dē-loor')	Clou-mell'	Csongrád (chon-grād')	Dominica (dom'e-nee'-kā)
Chan'der-nā-gōre'	Coango (ko-ang'go)	Cu'ba (Sp. pron. koo'-Cul'pep-per [bā]	Dong'as-ter
Chang-hai. Syn. Shang-hai.	Coblentz (kob'lents) (Ger. Coblenz, ko-blēnts)	Cumana (koo-mā-nā')	Donegal (don-e-gawl')
Chantilly (shān-til-lee; Fr. pron. shōn'tēl'ye' or shōn'te'yē')	Co'burg (Ger. pron. ko'hōrg)	Curaçoa (ku'rā-sū')	Dongola (dong'go-lā)
Chapultepec (chā-pool-tā-pek')	Cochin (ko-cheen')	Cūr'ri-tuck'	Dor'ches-ter
Charente (shā'rōnt')	Co'chin Chi'na	Cuzco (koo's'ko)	Dor-dogne (dor'dōn'; Fr. pron. dor'dōn')
Chartres (shart'r)	Cognac (kōn-yāk')		Douai, or Douay (doo-ā'; sometimes written Doway.
Char'tj-hoo'che	Cohahuila, or Coahuila (ko-ā-wee'lā)		Doubs (doo'b or doo)
Char'tj-noo'gā	Co'im'brā (or ko-eem'-brā)		Douro (doo'ro)
Chaudière (shō'de-ēr')	Coleraine (kōl-rān')		Do'vrē-fi-eld' (Norw. Daavrefjeld, dā'vrē-fyeld')
Chaumont (N. Y. (sho'mo')	Cologne (ko-lōn')		Dowlatabad (dow'lā-tā-bād')
Chautauqua (shā-taw'kwā)	Colombia (ko-lom'be-ā)		Drin (dreen), or Drino (dree'no)
Chebucto (she-buk'to)	Col'ou-sā, or Col'on-say'		Drogheda (drōh'gē-dā)
Chelmsford (chemz-furd) [num]	Colorado (kol'o rā'do)		Drontheim (dron'tim)
Cheltenham (chelt'-Chemung (she-mūng')	Col-um'bī-a		Dub'lin
Chenango (she-nang'-go)	Com'o-rin		Dubuque (du-bōok')
Che-raw'	Com'o-ro		Duero (doo-ā'ro or dwā'ro)
Cherburg (sher'burg or shēr'book')	Compiègne (kōm'pe-āñ') [maw]		Dulwich (dul'ij)
Cher'o-kee'	Conemaugh (kon'e-Con'es-to'ga		Dum-blane' [freess']
Chertsey (ches'se)	Congo (kong'go)		Dumfries (dum-
Ches'a-peake	Connaught (kon'nawt)		Dun-bar'
Che-sun-cōok	Connecticut (kōn-net'ti-kut)		Dundalk (dun-dawk')
Cheviot (chiv'e-ut)			Dun-dass'
Cheyenne (she-en')			
Chicago (she-kaw'go)			

Dun-dee/  
Dunfermline (dum-fer'-lin)  
Dungeness (dun-jē-ness')  
Dunwich (dun-'itch)  
Duquesne (du-kān')  
Durham (dūr'um)  
Dus'sel-dorf (Ger. Düsseldorf, dūs'sgl-dorf)  
Dwina

## E.

Ecuador (ek-wä-dōr')  
Edinburgh (ed'in-būr-ruh); *written also, but less properly, Edinboro'.*  
Ed'is-to  
Egypt (e'jipt)  
Ekatarinburg (ä-kä'tä-reen-boorg')  
Elbe (elb; Ger. pron. el'bēh)  
El-boorzi, or El-brooz'; *written also Elburz and Elbrouz*  
El'gin-shire  
El Paso del Norte (el pä'so del nor'tä)  
El'si-nore', or Elsl-neur (el'se-nūr')  
England (ing'gländ)  
Entre Douro e Minho (en'trä doo'ro ä meen'yo)  
Entre Rios (en'trä ree'-ōs)  
Erfurt (ēr'föört)  
Erie (ē'ree)  
Essequibo (ēs-sä-kē-bo)  
Estremadura (es-trī-mä-doo'rä) [tēz]  
Euphrates (yū-frä'-Europe (u'rup)

## F.

Faerie (fä'roo or fä'rō-g)  
Falkirk (fawl'kirk)  
Falkland (fawl'land)  
Falmouth (fä'l'muth)  
Falster (fä'l'stēr or fäl'stēr)  
Färoe (fä'roo or fä'rō-g)  
Fayal (fi-awl'; Port. pee-jon. fi-äl')  
Feejee. *Syn. Fiji.*  
Fermanagh (fer-man'ä)  
Fēr'ney (or fēr'nä')  
Ferrara (fēr-rä'rä)  
Ferrol (fēr-röl')  
Fezzan (fēz'zän')  
Fiji (*pronounced, and*

*often written, Fee-jee*  
Finisterre, Cape (fin-is-tēr')  
Fin'land  
Fiume (fyoo'mä)  
Flan'ders  
Flor'ence  
Flo'rēs  
Flor'i-da  
Fontainebleau (fön-tän'blō')  
Fon-te-noy' (Fr. pron. fönt'nwä')  
For-mo'sä  
Fotheringay (foth'er-ing-gä')  
France (frāns)  
Frank'fort  
Freiburg (fri'burg or fri'bōorg)  
Friēz'land  
Frie (free'o)  
Frische Haaf (frish'ch häf)  
Friuli (free-oo'lee; *It. pron. free'oo-lee*)  
Frob'ish-er's Strait  
Frod'sham  
Fulda (fööl'dä)  
Funchal (foon-shäl')  
Fü'ngn

## G.

Gaeta (gä-ä'tä)  
Galapagos (gal'ä-pä-gus)  
Gal'a-shiēls'  
Galatz (gäl'läts)  
Ga-le'na  
Gälicia (gä-lish-tä)  
Gal-lip-o-li  
Gal-li-po-ri's (Ohio)  
Gal'lo-wäy  
Gal'ves-ton  
Galway (gawl'wä)  
Gan'gēs  
Garda (gar'dä)  
Gardiner (gard'ner)  
Garonne (gä-roon')  
Gas'co-nē  
Gaspe (gäs'pä)  
Gelders, or Guelders (gēl'dērz)  
Gen'g-see'  
Ge-ne'ra  
Gen'o-a  
Geör'gi-a  
Gēr'mā-nē  
Geysers (gēs'gērz)  
Ghaunts (gawts)  
Ghent (gēnt)  
Gy-bräl'tar  
Gila (he'lä)  
Ghilo (he-lo'lo)  
Gizeh (jē-zēh or jēe-zēh)  
Glas'göw

Glen-elg'  
Gloucester (glos'tēr)  
Glückstadt (glük'stät)  
Gmünd (gmünt), or Gmünden (gmün-dēn)  
Gmünd (gmöönt)  
Gol-con'dä  
Gona ves, Les (lä go'-nä'čv' or gö-niv')  
Gon'dar  
Görlitz (gör'lits, *almost gür'lits*)  
Gotha (go'tä)  
Goth'land  
Göttingen, or Goettin-gen (gēt'ting-gēn or got'ting-gēn)  
Gram'pi-an  
Granada (grä-nä'dä)  
Gratiot (grash't-ot)  
Grätz, or Graetz (grets)  
Gravelines (gräv'lēn')  
Gravesend (grävz'end')  
Great Britain (brit'un or brit'n)  
Greenwich (grēn'ij)  
Grenada (grē-nä'dä)  
Grenoble (grēn-ob'l or grēh-nō'b'l)  
Grisons (grē'zōn')  
Gross-Wardein (grös-wär'din)  
Gro'ton (Eng.)  
Grö'ton (U. S.)  
Guadalajara, or Guad-alaxara (gwä-päl-lä-nä'rä)  
Guadaloupe (gaw'dä-loop' or gü'dä-loop')  
Guadalupe (gwä-dä-loop' or gaw'dä-loop')  
Guadalquivir (gaw'-däl-kwiv'er; *Sp. pron. gwä-päl-ke-veer'*)  
Guadiana (gaw'de-ä-nä or gwä-de-ä'nä)  
Guarda (gwar'dä)  
Guaralufi (gwar'dä-fee or gar'dä-fee')  
Guatemala (gaw'te-mä'tä or gwä-tē-mä'tä)  
Guayaquil (gwi-ä-keel')  
Guaymas (gwi'mäs)  
Guernsey (gēr'nē)  
Guiana (gē-ä'nä), or Guyana  
Guienne (gē'ēn')  
Guildford (güil'förd)  
Guinea (gün'e)  
Gulnagamp (gün'gōn')  
Guyandott (gü-an-dot')  
Gwalior (gwä'li-or)

## H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or Harlem (har'lēm)  
Had-rä-maut'  
Hague (haig), The  
Hainan (hi-nan') [dee]  
Hakodadi (hä-ko-dä'-Hales-ōw'gū  
Hal'i-fax  
Halle (häl'ch)  
Hallowell (hol'o-wel)  
Hamburg (Ger. pron. häm'boorg)  
Hamp'shire [no'ver)  
Han'o-ver (Ger. hau-  
Hautleur (har-flur')  
Hartz, or Harz (harts)  
Harwich (här'tij)  
Hat'ter-as  
Hä-van'a, or Havanna  
Haverhill (Eng.) (hav'-er-il) (ver-il)  
Haverhill (Mass.) (hä'-  
Havre de Grace (hav'-gr de gräss)  
Hawaii (hä-wi'ee)  
Hayti, or Haiti (hä'ti)  
Hebrides (heb'ri-dēz)  
Hecla [bēgē')  
Heidelberg (hē'dēl-  
Heilbronn (hül-bron')  
Hē-le'nä (St.)  
Helvetsiys (hel'voot-slois')  
Hen-lo'pēn  
Hen-ri'ko  
Herat (hēr-ät')  
Hēr'cu-la-ne-um  
Hēr'e-förd  
Hēr'ki-tyer  
Herrnhut (hērn'hoot)  
Hertford (Eng.) (har'-furd)  
Hertford (U. S.) (hērt'-furd)  
Hesse Cas'sel  
Hesse Darmstadt (hess darm'stät)  
Highlands (hi'landz); *commonly pro-nounced hee'landz by the Scotch.*  
Himmalech (him-mä-lä), or Him-a-lä-yä  
Hin-dö-stan', or In-dö-stan'  
His-pan-i-ö-lä  
Ho-ang'ho (*pro-nounced almost whang'ho*)  
Ho-bar-tōn or Hob'-ar-tōn  
Ho'bō-ken  
Hochheim (hö'him or hōk'him)  
Hofwyl (hof'wül), or Hof-weil (hof'wül)

Holland  
Holstein (hol'stīn)  
Hol'y-head [rās]  
Honduras (hon-doo'-  
Houffleur (hōs'flur' or  
ōn'flur)  
Hōn'f-tōn [loo]  
Honolulu (ho-no-loo'-  
Hoog'ly [ton'ik]  
Housatonic (hoo'sa-  
Hué (hoo-ā')  
Huelva (wēl'vā)  
Huerta (wēr'tā)  
Huesca (wes'kā)  
Hungary (hung'ga-rī)  
Hu'rqu [bād']  
Hyderabad (hī'dār-q-  
Hythe (hīth)

## I.

Ice'land  
Icolmkill (ik'om-kil').  
Syn. Ioua.  
I'da-ho  
Ifracombe (il'fra-  
koom) [-noī']  
Illinois (il-lī-noiz' or  
il-līr'f-a  
Imola (e'mo-le)  
In'dī-a [nā]  
In'dī-an'a (or in-dī-ā-  
In'dī-an-ap'q-lis  
Indies (in'diz)  
Ingolstadt (ing'ol-stāt  
or ing'ol-stāt')  
Innsbruck (inss'-  
prōök), or Inns-  
brück (inns'brük)  
Interlachen (in'tēr-  
lāk'en)  
In'vgr-āry [lōk'f]  
Inverloch (in'vgr-  
In'vgr-ness'  
Iona (e-o'na)  
Ionia (i-o-nī-a)  
I'o-wa  
Ir-koōtsk'  
Iroquois (īr-o-kwoy')  
Isère (e'zēr')  
Is'ling-tōn  
Ismail (is-mā-eel')  
Ispahan (is-pā-hān') or  
Isfahan  
It'n-ly  
I'u-kā [or Ibiza  
Ivica, Iviza (e-vee'sā),  
Ivrea (e-vrā'ā)  
Ivry (iv'rī or ēv'rō')

## J.

Jaquemel. or Jacmel  
(zhāk'mel')  
Jaf'fā (or yāf'fā)  
Jalapa (hā-lā'pā)

Jalisco (hā-lees'ko or  
hā-lis'ko)  
Jamaica (jā-mā'kā)  
Ja-pān'  
Japura (hā-poo'ra)  
Java (jā'vā or jā'vā)  
Jeddo (yēd'ō) [nā]  
Jen'a (Ger. pron. yā-  
Jersey (jēr'zī)  
Je-ry/sā-lem  
Jesso, or Iesso (res'so)  
Jol'f-ba, or Djoliba  
Jonkjōpin, or Jonkō-  
ping (yon'chō-ping,  
almost yon'chep-ing)  
Jorullo (ho-rool'yo;  
often pron. ho-roo'-  
yo)  
Ju'an Fer-nan'dēz  
Ju'an, Sānt (Sp. San  
Juan, sānt hoo-ān'  
or sān hūān)  
Jungfrau (yōōng'-  
Ju'nī-at'a [frow]  
Jut'land

## K.

Kal'a-mā-zoo'  
Kalusz (kā'loosh)  
Kamieniec (kām'yen'-  
yets')  
Kamt-chat'ka, or  
Kamt-schat'ka  
Kanaawa (kā-naw'wā)  
Kan'da-har'  
Kankakee (kan-kaw'-  
kee)  
Kan'sas  
Kara (kā'rā)  
Kash-gar', or Cashgar  
Kā-tah'din  
Kā'trine, or Kat'rino  
Keighly (keeth'le)  
Kelat (kēl-āt'), or Ke-  
Ken'ne-beck' [lath  
Ken'ne-bunk'  
Ken-tuck'y  
Ke'o-kuk' [Land  
Kerguelen (kērg'e-lēn)  
Kerman (kēr-mān')  
Khartoom or Khar-  
toom (kar-toom')  
Khiva, or Kheeva  
(kēv'rā) [sān']  
Khorassan (kō'rās-  
Kiakhita (ke-āk'tā)  
Kick'ā-poo'  
Kief, or Kiew (ke-ef'  
or Kī-ev')  
Kiel (keel)  
Kil-ken'ny  
Kil-lar'ney  
Kil-mar'nōck  
Kincardine (king-kar'-  
din) [tā'o)  
Kingkitao (king-ke-

Kln-ross'  
Kin-sale'  
Kircaldy (kīr-kaw'l'dy  
or kīr-kaw'dy)  
Kirkudbright (kīr-  
koo'bree)  
Kit'ta-tin'ny  
Kiz'il Ir'mak [foort']  
Klagenfurth (klā'ggn-  
Klau'gn-burg (Ger.  
pron. klow'zgn-  
bōōrg')  
Königligrätz (kō'nig-  
in-grēts'), or König-  
grätz (kō'nig-grēts)  
Königsberg (kō'nigz-  
bērg), or Koenigs-  
berg (ken'igz-bērg;  
Ger. pron. kō'nigz-  
bērg') [(koo-bān')  
Kooban, or Kuban  
Koordistan, or Kur-  
distan (koor-dis-tān')

## L.

Laaland (law'land), or  
Lol'land  
Lab'ra-dōv'  
Lac'ca-dives'  
Lack'a-wāp'na  
Lad'o-gā [lād-ro'nēs)  
Lā-drones' (Sp. pron.  
Lago Maggiore (lā'go  
mād-jō'rē)  
Laguna del Madre (lā-  
goo'nā del mād'rā)  
Lahore (lā-hōr')  
Laibach (lī'bāk). Syn.  
Laybach.  
La Mancha (lā mian'-  
chā) [shj]  
Lancashire (lānk'ā-  
Lanc'as-tēr  
Lan-daff; more prop-  
erly Llandaff.  
Langres (lōng'r)  
Languedoc (lōng'ēch-  
dok') [See Plata.  
La Plata (lā plātā).  
La Puebla de los An-  
geles (lā pwēb'lā dā  
lōs āng'hēl-ēs)  
Las'sa, or H'lassa  
(h'lās'sā)  
Latakia (lā'tā-ke'e'ā), or  
Ladikia (lā'de-ke'e'ā)  
Lausanne (lō'zān')  
Lavoro (lā-vo'ro)  
Laybach, or Laibach  
(lī'bāk)  
Lēam'ing-tōn [horn)  
Leg-horn' (or leg'-  
Lehigh (lee'hī)  
Leicester (les'tēr)  
Leinster (līn'stēr or  
leen'stēr)

Leipsic (līp'sik) (Ger.  
Leipzig, līp'tsig)  
Leith (leeth)  
Leitrim (lee'trim)  
Leixlip (lās'līp)  
Le'na (Russ. pron.  
lā-nā)  
Lenni-Lennappé (len'-  
ne len'nā'pā)  
Lēom'in-ster (U. S.)  
Leominster (Eng.)  
(len'stēr) [ōn']  
Le'on (Sp. pron. lā-  
Le-pān'to (or lā'pān-to)  
Lerida (lēr'e-dā)  
Leucadia (lu-kā-de-g)  
Syn. Sante Maura.  
Le-vant'  
Le'ven, Loch  
Lew'ish-gni  
Leyden, or Leiden (lī-  
dēn or lā'dēn)  
Li-be'ri-a  
Lich'field [fels')  
Lichtenfels (līk'tēn-  
fēls; Fr. pron.  
le-āzh')  
Lille, or Lisle (leel)  
Lima (Peru) (lee'mā)  
Lima (U. S.) (lī'mā)  
Līm'gr-ick  
Limoges (le'mozh')  
Limousin (le'moo'sān')  
or Limosin  
Lincoln (līnk'un)  
Linköping, or Linkjōp-  
ing (līn'chō'ping)  
Lin-lith'gōw  
Lipari (līp'ā-re or lee'-  
pā-re) [molt)  
Lippe-Deimold (-det'-  
Lis'bōn  
Lisle (leel)  
Lith'u-ā-nī-a  
Liv'gr-pool  
Lī-vo'nī-a  
Llandaff (lan-dāf'), or  
Landaff [lgn)  
Llangollen (lan-goth-  
Llanos (līyā'nōs)  
Lcango (lō-ang'go)  
Lof'fo'dēn, or Lō-fo'-  
dēn  
Loir (līwā)  
Loire (līwā)  
Lom-bar'dy  
Lomond, Loch (lox  
lō'mund) [lun'd'n)  
London (lun'dun or  
Londonderry (lun'-  
dun-dēr') [child)  
Loe Choo (ch as in  
Lorraine (lor'rān')  
Lostwithiel (lost-with-  
el), or Lestwithiel  
Lothian (lō'thi-ān)  
Loudon (ou as in  
shout)

Loughborough (luf'-būr-ūh)	<i>Fr. pron. almost</i>	Medina (Arabia) (me-dee'nā) [dī'nā]	Mont-pe'lī-er
Loughrea (lōh'rā')	Maine (U. S.) (mān)	Medina (U. S.) (me-melbourne (mel'būrn)	Mont-pel'lī-er ( <i>Fr. pron. mōn'pē'lī-ā'</i> )
Louis, St (sēnt loo'is or loo'e; <i>Fr. pron. sāk'loo'e'</i> ) [ād']	Maj-jor'ca	Mel-roz'e' [brī]	Montreal (mont're-awl')
Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-ā'nā)	Mal'ā-gā (or mā'lā-gā)	Mel-ton Mowbray (mō'-Mem'gl (or mā'mgl)	Mont'scr-rat'
Louisiana (loo'e-ze-ā'nā)	Mā'lā-gū	Mem'phre-mā'gog	Moorzook, Mourzook, or Murzuk (moor-zook')
Louisville (loo'is-vil; formerly <i>pron. loo'-lōw'gll</i> [i-vil])	Maldives (mal'dīvz)	Menai (mēn'ī or men'-ā) (Strait) [see'no]	Mo-rā'-vī-ā
Lübeck	Malmesbury (mālnz'-bgr-i)	Mendocino (mēn-dō-Mer'ī-dā (or mēr'e-dā)	Moray; <i>pron., and often written, Mūr'-</i>
Luc'ca ( <i>It. pron. look'kā</i> )	Mal'ta (mawl'tā; <i>It. pron. māl'tā</i> )	Mer'ī-on'eth	Mo-re'ā [ray.
Lucerne (loo-sēr'n')	Malvern (maw'vgrn)	Mer'ri-mack	Morena, Sierra (se-er'-rā mo-rā'nā)
Lucia, St. (loo-se'e'a, often called loo-see')	Mal'wah (maw'wā)	Mersey (mēr'zī)	Mo-ro-co
Lück'now'	Man'ches-ter	Messina (mēs-see'nā)	Mor-cōw
Lu'ngn-burg	Man-di'go	Mesurado (mā-soo-rā'-do) [ <i>pron. mās</i> ]	Moselle (mo-zel')
Lutzen (lōt'sgn)	Mā-nī'lā ( <i>Sp. Manila, mā-nee'lā'</i> )	Metz (mēts; <i>Fr. Meuse (mūz; Fr. pron. muz)</i> )	Mo'sul, or Moo'sul
Lux'gm-burg ( <i>Fr. Luxembourg, lüks'-gn'book'</i> )	Mantchooria (man-choo're-a)	Mex'ī-co	Moy'a-men'sing
Luzerne (U. S.) (lu-zēr'n')	Man'tu-a ( <i>It. Mantova, mām'to-vā</i> )	Miaco (me-ā'ko)	Mozambique (mo-zam-beek')
Luzon (loo-zōn'), or Luçon ( <i>Sp. pron. loo'thōn'</i> )	Maracaybo, or Maracaibo (mā-rā-kī'bo)	Miami (mī-ā'mī)	
Lý-cōm'ing [jis]	Maranham (mā'r-a-nam')	Michigan (mish'ī-g'n, or mish'ī-gan)	Mün'ster (Ireland)
Lyme-Regis (līm-ree')	or Maranhão ( <i>Port. pron. mār-rān-yā'ōn</i> )	Milan (mī'lān or mī-lān')	Münster (Ger.) (mūn'-ster or mūn'ster)
Lynn-Regis (līn-ree'jis)	Mar'ble-head' [brūh]	Mil-wau'kee, or Milwaukee	Mur, or Muhr (moor)
Lý'gns ( <i>Fr. Lyon, le'ōn'</i> )	Marlborough (mawl'-Mar'mq-rā, or Mar'mā-rā [sās])	Minas-Geraes (mee'-nās-zhā-rā's)	Mursuk. See Moor-zook.
	Marquesas (mar-kā-Marseilles (mar-sālz') ( <i>Fr. Marseille, mar-sāl'</i> )	Mindanao (miu-dā-nā'o)	Mus-cat' [teen']
	Mar'tā-ban' [neek']	Min'ne-so'ta [cā]	Muscatine (mus'kā-Mus-co'gee
	Martini'que (mar'tī-Mā'ry-land	Mī-nor'cā, or Men-or-Miramachi (mī'r-ā-mā-shee')	Mus'cq-vy [king'gum]
	Mā'ry-lē-bōne ( <i>commonly pronounced mār'g-bun</i> )	Mis-sis'que	Muskingum (mus-Mysore (mī-sōr')
	Mā'ry-lē-bōne ( <i>commonly pronounced mār'g-bun</i> )	Mis'sis-sip'pi	
	Mas'sa-chu'setts	Missol'ghi (mis'so-long'gē)	N.
	Mat'ā-gor'dā	Missouri (mis-soo'rī)	Nacogdoches (nak'o-dō'chiz)
	Mat'ā-mo'rgs, or Matamoros	Mobile (mo-beel')	Namur (nā'mur; <i>Fr. pron. nāmūr'</i> )
	Mā-tan'zas (or mā-tān'thās)	Mocha (mo'kā) [nā]	Nan'cy ( <i>Fr. pron. nōn'se'</i> )
	Mañ-chunk (mawk-chūnk')	Mod'e-na (or mod'ā-Mo'hawk	Nangasaki (nāng-gā-sā'ke)
	Māu-mee'	Moldau (mol'dow)	Nan-kin', or Nan-king'
	Maurepas (mo're-pā')	Mol-dā'-vī-ā	Nantes (nānts; <i>Fr. pron. nōnt</i> )
	Mauritius (maw-rish'-Iauritus)	Mo-luc'cās	Nan-tuck'ct
	Mayence. See Mentz.	Mon'dego (mon-dā'go)	Naples (nā'plz)
	Mayenne (mā'yen' or mī'en') [nooth]	Mon-go'ly-ā	Narbonne (nā'bon')
	Māy-nooth' (or mā-Mayo (Ireland) (mā'o)	Mon-non'gā-he'lā	Nash'u-ā
	Mayo (Mexico) mī'o)	Mon-ro-vī-ā	Nas'sāu ( <i>Ger. pron. nās'sou</i> )
	Maz'at-lān' (or mā-sāt-lān')	Mon-tā'nā [bōn']	Natal (nā-tāl')
	Mechlin (mek'līn)	Montauban (mōn'tō'-Mont Blanc (mōn-blōn) or Mount Blāc.	Natch'ī-toch'es ( <i>sometimes pronounced nak'e-tush'</i> )
	Mech'len-burg ( <i>Ger. pron. mek'lgn-bōrg'</i> )	Mont'enis (mōn sē-nē' or sēh-nēss')	Nay'a-hōe (Indians; written also Natājo.
		Montenegro (mon-tā-nā'gro)	Navarre (nā-var')
		Mon'terey (mon-tā-rā')	Ne-bras'kā
		Mon'te-vid'e-o (or mon-tā-vee'dā-o)	Neck'ar, or Neck'gr
		Montgomery (mōnt-gum'er-e)	

Neel'gher'ry, or Neil-gherry (neel'gēr'-ree) [rī-po]	O'ber'-lin	Par'a-mār'-bo	Po'land (shī'-ā)
Neg-ro-pont', or Eg'-Ne-o'sho	Obi, or Oby (ō'be), or Ob	Parana (pā'-rā-nā')	Polynesia (pol'i-nee')
Neots, St. (sənt neets')	Oceana (o'she-ā'nā)	Parana-lba, or Parana-hiba (pā'-rā-nā-ee'bā)	Pom'e-rā'nī-ā
Ne-paul', or Nepāl	Oceania (o'she-ā'nī-ā)	Parina (pā'-rā-nā')	Pompei (pom-pā'yee)
Ngr-bud'dah	Oceanica (o'she-ān'-ī-ka)	Paris (pār'is; Fr. pron. pā'ne')	Pondicherry (pon'de-shēr'ree)
Neufchatel, or Neu-châtel (nush/â'tel')	Oc-inul'gee	Pasagoula (pas'gā-goo'lā)	Pont'char'-trāin'
Neuilly - sur - Seine (nūh'yē'sūn'sāu')	O-co'hee	Paso del Norte (pā'so del nor'tā)	Popayan (po-pi-ān' or po-pā-yān')
Neuse (nūs)	Odense (ō'den-sch)	Pas-sā'ic	Po-po-cat'a-pētl'
Ne'va (Russ. pron. nā'vā)	O-des'sa	Pas'sā-mā-quod'dy	Port-au-Prince (pōrt-ō-prīnss; Fr. pron. pōrt-ō-prānss)
Nevada (nā-vā'dā)	Oeland (ō'land)	Pat'a-go'nī-ā	Pōr-to Prin'ci-pe
Nevers (nēh-vēr')	Ogechee (o-gee'chee)	Pavia (pā'-vē-ā)	Porto Rico (pōr-to ree'ko)
Newfoundland (nu'-fuud-land')	O-hi'o	Paw'tuck-et	Portsmouth (pōrts-muth)
New Granada (nu grā-nā'dā)	Okhotsk (o-kotsk')	Pays Bas (pā'e bā)	Pōrt'u-gal
New Or'le-ans; often, but less correctly, called New Or-lēans'	Ol'den-burg (Ger. pron. ol'den-bōōrg')	Pays de-Vaud (pā'e dgh vō)	Pōsen (pō'zēn)
Ngami ('n-gā'mee)	Olmütz (ol'müts)	Paz, La (lā pāz; Sp. pron. lā pāth)	Po-to-mac
Niagara (nī-ag'a-rā)	Omaha (ō'mā-haw')	Pe-chee-lee (pā-chee-Pe'dee' [lee'])	Potosi (po-to-see' or po-to'see)
Nicaranga (nik'a-rā'-gwā)	Oman (ō-mān')	Pei-ho (pā'hō')	Poughkeepsie (po-kip'si)
Nice (nees)	O-ne'gā (Russ. pron. o-nā'gā)	Pe'kin', or Pe'king'	Prague (prag)
Nicmen (nee'mēn)	Oneida (o-nī'dā)	Pe'lew'	Prairie du Chien (prā'-rī dū sheen)
Nile [(neem)]	Onoudaga (on'un-daw'gā)	Pembina (pēm'be-nā)	Pres'burg, or Press'-burg (Ger. pron. press'bōōrg)
Nimes, or Nismes	Ontario (on-tā'rī-o)	Pembroke (pēm'-brōōk)	Presque Isle (presk eel)
Ni-phou', or Ni-pon'	Op'e-lop'sas	Penn'syl-vā'nī-ā	Prip'ets (Pol. Pryec, prip'ets)
Nip'is-sing'	O-pōr-to	Perigord (pēr'ē'gor')	Provence (pro'vōnss')
Nizh'nee (or Nijni)	Or'le-ans (Fr. pron. or-lā'ōn')	Pernambuco (pēr-nān-boō'ko)	Prussia (prūsh'i-ā or proo'shī-ā)
Nov'go'rod	O'sāge'	Persia (per'shī-ā, not per'zhī-ā)	Pruth (Ger. pron. proot)
Norfolk (nor'fōk)	Os'nā-brück'; often called by the English	Peru (pe-roo')	Puebla (pwēb'lā)
Nor'man-dy	Oz'gā-burg.	Peschiera (pēs-ke-ā'rā)	Punjab (pun-jāb'), or Pūn-jāb'
Norridge-wock	Ost-end'	Pesth (pest)	Pyrenees (pīr'ē-nēz)
Norrköping (nor'chō-ping)	Os-we'go	Pet-cho'rā, or Pet-schora	
Nor'way [rij]	Ot'ta-wā (or ot'tā-wā)	Pet'erg-burg, Saint	Q.
Norwich (Eng.) (nor-rieh or nor'wich)	Oude (owd)	Phil'a-del'phī-ā	Que-bec'
Nova Scotia (no'vā skō'shī-ā)	Ouse (ooz)	Phil'ip-pine	Quito (kee'to)
No'vā Zem'blā	Owego (o-wee'go)	Pic'ar-dy	Quō'rā. Syn. Niger.
Nov'go-rod', or No'vo-go-rod'	O-zark'	Pictou (pik-too')	
Nu'bi-ā		Piedmont (peed'mont)	R.
Nueces (nūw'sēs)		Pilcomayo (pil-ko-mī'o)	Raab (rāb)
Nu'rem-bērg (Ger. Nürnberg, nūrn'-bērg)		Pisa (pee'sā)	Racine (ras-seen')
Nyanza (ne-ān'zā)		Pis-cat'a-quā	Rahway (raw'wā)
Nyköping, or Nyköp-ing (nū'chō'ping, almost nee'chō'p-ing)		Pis-cat'a-quis (mēn')	Raleigh (raw'lī)
		Plaquemine (plak'-Plata, La (lā plā'tā)	Rangoon (rang-goon')
		Plata, Rio de la (re'o dā lā plā'tā) (ēr')	Rap'id-ān'
		Plombières (plōn'be-Plymouth (plim'uth)	Rap'gā-han'gock
		Poitiers, or Poitiers (poi-teer'; Fr. pron. pwā'te-ā')	Raritan, or Rariton (rār'it-un)
		Poitou, or Poictou (poi'too; Fr. pron. pwā'too')	Rat'is-bon (Ger. Re-gensburg, rā'ēgns-bōōrg')
			Reading (rēd'ing)
			Re-ho'bōth
			Reichstadt (rīk'stāt)
			Reigate (rī'get)

## O.

Oahu (wāh'hoo)  
Oaxaca, or Oajaca (wā-hā'kā)

## P.

Pa-dang'  
Pad'u-ā  
Paisley (pāz'lī)  
Pal'em-bang'  
Pal'enque (pā-lēn'kā)  
Pā-lē'r'mo  
Pal'es-tine  
Palmas, or Las Palmas (lās pāl'mās)  
Palo Alto (pā'lo āl'to)  
Pam'li-co  
Pa-mup'key, or Pa-mup'ky  
Panama (pān'ā-mā')  
Papua (pā'poo-ā or pā'poo-ā)  
Para (pā-rā')

Paraguay (pā-rā-gwā' or pā-rā-gwī')



Rei/ki-ā-wik Reims, or Rheims (reemz; <i>Fr. pron.</i> rānz)	Samana (sā-mā-nā') Sam'ar-cand' Samoa (sā-mo'ā) San An-to'ni-o San Diego (sān de-ā/go) Sand'wich (or sand'wiz) San Fran-cis'co (or sān frān-sees'ko) San Joaquin (sān ho- ā-keen')	Scio (sī'o or shee'o) Scioto (sī-o/to) Scituate (sit'u-āt) Scia-vo'ni-ā Scot'land Scutari (skoo'tā-ree) Sebastopol. <i>See</i> Se- vastopol. Secunderabad (se- kūn'der-ā-bād')	Sles'wick (Ger. Schles- wyrn, shles'wig) Sluys (slois) Smo-lensk', or Smo- len'sko Smyrna (smir'nə) So-co'trā, or Soc'o-trā Sofala (so-fā'lā or so- fā-lā) Soissons (swās'sōn', almost swi'sōn')
Ri'deau (rī'dō')	San José (sān ho-sā')	Selne (sān)	Soleure (so'lur') Ger. Solothurn, so-lo- toorn')
Ri'ga (or ree'ga)	San Ju'an ( <i>Sp. pron.</i> sān hoo-ān' or hwān)	Sen'e-ca Senegal (sen'e-gawl')	Solferino (sol-fī-ree/no) Somanli (so-inaw'lee) Sóm'er-set
Rio del Norte (rī'o del nort; <i>Sp. pron.</i> ree'o dēl nor'tā); <i>called also the Río</i> Grānde ( <i>Sp. pron.</i> ree'o grān'dā)	Sanquhar (sān'k'ar) San Salvador (sān sāl- vā-dōn')	Seringapatam (ser- ing'ga-pā-tam')	Soodan, Soudan, or Sudan (soo'dān')
Rio Janeiro (rī'o ja- nee-ro or ree'o ja- nā-ro)	Santa Cruz (san'tā kroos; <i>Sp. pron.</i> sān'tā-krooth'), or St. Croix (sēnt kroi)	Ser'vi-a Setubal (sū-too'bāl), or Seturval (sū-too'vāl), or St. Ubes (ūbz)	Southampton (suth- hamp'tun)
Ro'q-noke'	Santa Fe de Bogota (dā bo-go-tā')	Sev'as-to'pol (or se- vas'to-pol); <i>less cor- rectly</i> , Sebastopol.	Spa (spaw; <i>Fr. and</i> <i>Flem. pron.</i> spā)
Rochelle, or La Ro- chelle (lā ro'shel')	Santa Maria (sān'tā mā-ree'ā)	Sev'ern Seville (sev'il or se-vil')	Spitz-bērg'en Staten Island (stat'n īland) [tun]
Romagna (ro-mān'yā) Romania (ro-mā'ne-ā or ro-mā-nee'ā)	San'tee' Santiago (sān-te-ā/go) Sãone (sōn)	Seychelles (sū'shel')	Stanton (Va.) (stān- taunton or stān'tun)
Rome (rōm) [lia Roo-me'li-ā, or Rume- Roth'er-hūthe ( <i>vul- garly</i> , red'rif)	Sār'a-gos'sā ( <i>Sp.</i> Zara- goza, thā-rā-go'thā) Sār'a-to'gā Sar-din'ī-ā [to] Sarmiento (sar-me-ēn- sas-katch'ā-wān')	Shamo (shā'mo')	Stettin (stet-teen')
Rot'ter-dam' Rouen (roo'en; <i>Fr.</i> <i>pron.</i> rwōn)	Sault de Sainte Marie ( <i>Fr. pron.</i> sō dēh sāx mā're'), <i>but now</i> <i>usually called</i> Sault (soo) St. Mā'ry.	Shang-hai, or Chang- Hai (shang'hi')	Stauben (stu'ben or stu-ben')
Roxburgh (Scotland) (roks'būr-gh) Rügen (rū'gen) Russia (rūsh'ī-ā or roo'shī-ā)	Sault de Sainte Marie ( <i>Fr. pron.</i> sō dēh sāx mā're'), <i>but now</i> <i>usually called</i> Sault (soo) St. Mā'ry.	Sheer-ness' Shen'an-do'ah Shrewsbury (Mass.) (shryz'bēr-i) Shrewsbury (England) (shryz'bēr-i or shroz'hēr-i)	Stock'holm Stōn'ing-tūn Stralsund (strāl'- soond) [burg] Strasbourg (straz'- Strasburg (Germany) (strāz'hōōrg)
<b>S.</b>			
Saale (sā'leh) Sabine (sā-been')	Sax'van'nah Sax'oy (or sē-vo'i')	Shirop/shire Siam (si-am' or se'am')	Stutt'gart, or Stut- gard ( <i>Ger. pron.</i> stōt't'gart)
Saco (saw'ko) [halian Sag-hal'i-en, or Sak- Sag'ī-naw Saguenay (sag'gh-nā')	Saxe Altenburg (saks al'ten-burg) Saxe Cō'burg Saxe Weimar (saks wī'mar) Sax'o-ny Scun'dī-nā'v'ī-ā Scarborough (skar'- būr'h or skar'bur- Scheldt (skelt) (rūh) Schemnitz (shem'nits) Schenectady (skē- nek'tā-dy) Schiedam (skēe'dām')	Si-be'ri-ā [ā'nā] Si-c'ī-l'y [ā'nā] Si-en'na (It. Siena, se- Si-er'ra Le-o'ne ( <i>Sp.</i> <i>pron.</i> se-ēr'rā lā-o'- nā) Sierra Madre (se-er'rā mā'd'rā) Sierra Morena (se-er'- rā mo-rā'nā) Sierra Nevada (se-er'- rā nā-vē'dā) Silesia (si-le'e/shī-ā) Sim'plon ( <i>Fr. pron.</i> sān'plōn')	Suez (soo'ez; <i>Arab.</i> <i>pron.</i> soo-ez' or soo- āz')
Sahara (sā-hā'rā or sah'hā-rā) Sa'gon (si'gon') or Saigong (si'gong') St. Bernard (sēnt bē'r- nard) Saint Germain. <i>See</i> Germain, Saint, and <i>so for all the other</i> <i>names having the</i> <i>prefix of Saint.</i>	Salado (sā-lā'do) Sal-a-mag'a (or sā-lā- māng'kā) Saline (sā-leen') Salsbury (sawlz'bēr-i) Salvador (sāl-vā-dōr') Saltz'burg (sawltz- burg), or Salz'burg ( <i>Ger. pron.</i> sāltz- bōōrg)	Sierra Madre (se-er'rā mā'd'rā) Sierra Morena (se-er'- rā mo-rā'nā) Sierra Nevada (se-er'- rā nā-vē'dā) Silesia (si-le'e/shī-ā) Sim'plon ( <i>Fr. pron.</i> sān'plōn')	Suffolk (suf'fōk) Suir (shjrr) Sumatra (soo-mā'trā) Sūn'dā Surat (soo-rat')
		Sinde, or Scinde (sīnd) Singapore (sing'gā- pōr'), or Singapoer Sin-o'pe Sloux ( <i>usually pron.</i> soo; <i>Fr. pron.</i> se-oo') Skaneateles (skan'e- at'les); <i>written also</i> Skenateles. Skye (skī) Slā-vo-nī-ā, or Slā- vo-nī-ā	Styria (stī'rī-ā) Suez (soo'ez; <i>Arab.</i> <i>pron.</i> soo-ez' or soo- āz')
			Szegedin (sēg'ed'ēn' or sēg'ed'in')
			<b>T.</b>
			Ta-co'ny Taf'ī-let', or Taf'ī-let' Tā'gus Tahiti (tā-hee'te)

Tab/le-quah Tal/lā-has'see Tal/lā-poo'sa Tampico (tām-pee'ko) Tangier (tan-jeer') Taos (tā'ōs, <i>almost</i> Tā-mā-ni-a [towss] Taunton (Eng.) (tawn'ton) [tqn] Taunton (Mass.) (tān'- Tav-is-tock Tehran, or Teheran (teh-h'rān') Tehuantepec (tā-wān- tā-pek') Teigamouth (tin'- muth or tām'muth) Temesvár (tem-esh- vār) Tenerife (ten'er-īf') (Sp. Tenerife, tā-nā- ree'fā) Ten'nes-see' Ter'ra del Fu-e'go, or Tierra del Fuego (te- ēr'ā del fwa'go) Terro-Bonne (tēr'- bon'; often pron. tar-bōn') Terre-Haute (tēr'ch- hōt'; Fr. pron. tēr'- hōt' or tēr'ch-hōt') Teviot (tiv'e-ot) Thames (tēmz) Than'gt Thebes (theebz) Theiss (tis) Thes'sy-ly, or Thes- sā'li-a Thibet, or Tibet (tib'- et or ti-bet') Ti'ber Ti-con'der-o'ga Titicaca (tit-ees') Ti'gris Tim-buc'too [rī] Tipperary (tip-pēr-ā'- Titicaca (tit-e-kā'kā) Tivoli (tiv'o-le or tee'- vo-le) Tobago (to-bā'go) To-bolsk' To-ki-y' To-le'do (Sp. pron. to-lā'do) Tom-big'bee Tonkin, or Tonquin (ton-keen') Toorkistan, or Turkis- tan (took'kis-tān') To-pe'ka Töplitz, Toepnitz (töp/- lits), or Teplitz (tep'lits) Tor-bāy' To-ron'to Tortuga (tor-too'gā) Toulon (too'lōn')	Toulouse, or Thou- louse (too'looz') Touraine (too'rān') Tournay (toor'nā') Tours (toor) Tra'fal-gar', or Tra- fāl'gar Tran'syl-vā'ni-a Treb'i-zond' Trichinopoly, or Trich- inopoly (tritch'in- o'po-le) Triest, or Trieste (tre- ēs't' or tre-ēs'tā) Trineomalee (trīnk'o- mā-lee') Trin'i-dad' Trip'o-li Trols Rivières (trwā re'vo-ēr') Trujillo (troo-neel'yo) Tübingen (tā'bing-ēn) Tu'nis Tur'co-mā'nī-a Tu'pe-lo Tu'rin (or tn-rin') Tus'cā-loo'sā Tus'cā-n'y Tus'cā-ro'ra [rōl'] Tý'rol (Ger. pron. te-	Valparaiso (vāl-pā-ri/- so) (vgr) Vancouver (van-koo'- Van Diemen's (vān dee'menz) Vaud (vō), or Pays- de-Vaud (pā'e-dēh- vō) (dā') Vendée La (lā vōs' Vendôme (vōx'dōm') Venezuela (ven'e- zwee'lā) Venetia (ve-ne'shi-a) Venice (ven'iss) Vera Cruz (vā'rā kroos) Vergennes (vēr-jenz') Ver-mont' Verona (vā-ro'nā) Versailles (vēr-sālz'; Fr. pron. vēr'sāl' or vēr-sāy') Ve-sij'vi-us Vienna (ve-en'nā) Villa (in Sp. veel'yā; in Port. veel'lā or vil'lā) Villa Rica (Sp. Amer- ica) (veel'yā ree'kā) Villa Rica (Brazil) (vil'lā, or veel'lā, ree'kā) Vincennes (vin'sēnz'; Fr. pron. vān'sēn') Virginia (vēr-jin'i-a) Vistula (vist'yū-lā) Vitebsk (ve-tebsk'), or Vitepsk Vol'ga, or Wolga Vosges (vōzh)	Weymouth (wā'muth) Wil'nā, or Vilna Windsor (win'zōr) Win-ne-bā'go Win'ni-peg Winnipiseogee (win- ne'pis-sok'ki) Wis-cās'set Wis-con'sin Wit'ten-berg (Ger. pron. wīt'ten-bēg') Woburn (woo'burn) Wolverhampton (wōol'vgr-hamp'- ton) [or wōol'tj] Woolwich (wōol'itch Worcester (wōos'tgr) Worms (wūrmz; Ger. pron. wōrms) Württemberg (wūr'- tem-berg; Ger. pron. wū'rtem- bēg') Wy'an-dot' Wy-ō-ming Wythe (with, th being sounded as in thin)
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## X.

Xenla (zee'nī-a)  
Xenil (hā-neel')  
Xingu, or Chingu  
(shēn-goo')

## Y.

Yakootsk, or Yakoutsks  
(yā-kootsk')  
Yang'tse-kiang  
(yang'tse-ke-ang')  
Ya-zoo' (do)  
Yeddo, or Jeddo (yed/-  
Yekatarinoslav (yā-  
kā-tā-ree-no-slāv')  
Yen'u'en  
Yenisei (yen'e-sā'e or  
yen-e-sā') [so]  
Yesso, or Jesso (yes/-  
Yo-sem'i-te  
Ypres (ēep'r) [kā-tān']  
Yū'cā-tān' (or yoo'-

## Z.

Zacatecas (zāk-a-tā-  
kas or sāk-kā-tā'kās)  
Zaire (zā-ēr') [zg]  
Zam-beze' (or zam'bā'-  
Zanguebar (zang'gā-  
bar')  
Zan'te  
Zan'zi-bar'  
Zollverein (tsol'fer-in')  
Zürich (zu'rik; Ger.  
pron. tsū'rik)  
Zuyder Zee (zi'dgr zee  
or zoo'dgr-zee)

# MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.		Am/a-de'ŭs. <i>Syn.</i>	Ayscough (ä's/kū)	Beaumarchais (bō'
Abdalla (äb-däl'/lah), or	Amadeo. (ä-mä-ree/go	Amerigo (ä-mä-ree/go	Ayton, Aytoun (ä'-	mär/shä')
Abdullah (äb-däl'/	or ä-mër'e-go). See	or ä-mër'e-go). See	tun)	Beaumont (Eng.) (bō'-
lah)	Vespucci.	Vespucci.	B.	mönt)
Abd-el-Kader (äb-d-	Amiot, or Amyot (ä'-	Amiot, or Amyot (ä'-	Baba, Ali (ä'lee bā/bā)	Beauregard (Amer.)
el-kā'der)	me-o')	me-o')	Bach (bāk)	(bō'rēh-gard')
Ab'e-lard	Ampère (ö'n/pēr')	Ampère (ö'n/pēr')	Bache (bā'ch)	Bed/dōēz
A-ben'e-g-rāge (Sp.	Am'u-rath	Am'u-rath	Bagehot (bā'j/ut)	Bede (beed)
pron. ä-bën'thū-rä'-	Ancillon (Fr.) (ö'n'sē'-	Ancillon (Fr.) (ö'n'sē'-	Baillie (bā'lee)	Bedell (Amer.) (be-
nā)	yön')	yön')	Bailly (Fr.) (bā'le or	dēl')
Abercromby (äb'er-	André (Eng.) (än'drā	André (Eng.) (än'drā	bā'ye')	Bedell (Eng.) (bee'dēl'
krüm/bī) (thī)	or än'drā)	or än'drā)	Bajazet (bā'jā-zēt)	or be-dēl')
Abernethy (äb'er-nē-	Angelo (än'jā-lo)	Angelo (än'jā-lo)	Balboa (bäl-bo'ä)	Beethoven (bā'tō-vēn)
binge (äb'in-jēr)	Angoulême (ö'n'goo'-	Angoulême (ö'n'goo'-	Balfour (bäl'fur; in	Behn (bēn)
Abu-Bekr, or Abou-	lēm' or ö'n'goo'lām')	lēm' or ö'n'goo'lām')	Scot. bäl-fōr')	Behring (beer'ing;
Bekr (ä'boo-bēkr')	Anquetil-Duperron	Anquetil-Duperron	Ballou (bäl-loo')	Danish pron. bā'-
Adair (ä-dār')	(ö'n'kēh-tēl'dä'pēr'-	(ö'n'kēh-tēl'dä'pēr'-	Balzac (bäl'zäk')	ring)
Adanson (ä'dq'sōn')	rōn')	rōn')	Barbarossa (bar'bā-	Belknap (bēl'nāp)
Adelung (ä'dēh-lōng)	An'strij-thēr (popular-	An'strij-thēr (popular-	ros'sä)	Bellamy (Eng.) (bēl'-
Agassiz (äg'a-see or	ly an'stēr)	ly an'stēr)	Barbauld (Eng.) (bar'-	lā-mī)
a-gas'siz; Fr. pron.	Är'a-go (Fr. pron.	Är'a-go (Fr. pron.	bawld or bar-bō')	Bel'len-dēn
äg'gäs'se')	ä'rü'go')	ä'rü'go')	Barbour (bar'bur)	Bellini (bēl-lee'nee)
Ahmed (än'mēd), or	Aram (ä'rām)	Aram (ä'rām)	Barère (bā'rēr')	Bel'sham
Achmet (äk'mēt)	Ar'būth-not	Ar'būth-not	Baretti (bā-ret'tee)	Belzoni (bēl-zō'nee)
Ainsworth (änz'wōrth)	Ariosto (är'tōs'to or	Ariosto (är'tōs'to or	Barham (bār'am)	Ben'bōw
Akenside (äk'ēn-sid)	ä-re-os'to)	ä-re-os'to)	Baring (Eng.) (bār'-	Bentham (bēn'tām or
Aladdin (ä-lād'din)	Arminius (ar-mīn'ī-ūs)	Arminius (ar-mīn'ī-ūs)	ing)	bēn'thām)
Alarie (äl'a-rik) (Lat.	Arnaud (ar'nō')	Arnaud (ar'nō')	Barras (bā'rä')	Bentivoglio (bēn-te-
A-lar'i-cus)	Arnauld (ar'nō')	Arnauld (ar'nō')	Barrère (bār'rēr'). See	völ'yo)
Alboin (äl'boin)	Artevelde (ar-tä'-	Artevelde (ar-tä'-	Barère.	Benvenuti (bēn-vā-
Alboni (äl-bo'nee)	vēl'deh)	vēl'deh)	Barth.	nōo'tee)
Albuquerque (äl'bu-	Är'un-deh	Är'un-deh)	Barthélemy (bar'täl'-	Béranger (bā'rēn'zhā')
kēr'k; Port. pron.	Äscham (äs'kām)	Äscham (äs'kām)	me' or bar'tä'lēh-	Bēr'gs-fjrd
äl-boo-kēr'k or älb-	Ashburnham (äsh'-	Ashburnham (äsh'-	nee)	Bērke'ley (formerly
boo-kēr'kā)	burn-gm)	burn-gm)	Bartolini (bar-to-lee'-	bark'lē')
Alciati (äl-chä'tee)	Äsh'bur-ton, or Ash'-	Äsh'bur-ton, or Ash'-	Bäth'ürst.	Bernadotte (bēr-nä-
Aleuin (äl'kwin)	bur'ton)	bur'ton)	Bauer (bow'gr)	dot' or bēr'nä'dot')
Alldrich (äwl'dritch or	Atahualpa (ä-tä-	Atahualpa (ä-tä-	Baumgarten (bowm'-	Bēr'nard (Fr. pron.
awl-drij)	hwal'pä)	hwal'pä)	gär'ten)	bēr'när')
Alembert (äl'lōn'bēr')	Äth'el-stān	Äth'el-stān	Bayard (bā'yārd or bī-	Berzelius (bēr-zee'ti-
or d'Alembert (dä'-	Aubigné (ö'bēn'yā')	Aubigné (ö'bēn'yā')	gärd; Fr. pron. bā'-	us)
lōn'bēr')	Aubrey (Eng.) (aw'-	Aubrey (Eng.) (aw'-	yār')	Siv. pron. bēr-
Alferi (äl-fe-ä'ree)	brī)	brī)	Beatrice (bē'a-trees;	zī'lē-us)
Alford (äwl'fōrd) (tee)	Auchmuty (ä'mu-tī)	Auchmuty (ä'mu-tī)	It. pron. bā-ä-tree'-	Bescherelle (bēsh'rēl')
Algarotti (äl-gä-rōt')	Au'du-bōn (Fr. pron.	Au'du-bōn (Fr. pron.	chä)	Beth'am
Ali (ä'lee) [ree]	ö'dü'bōn')	ö'dü'bōn')	Beattie (bee'tī; Scotch	Bethune (bēh-thoon')
Alighieri (ä-le-ge-ä'-	Augustine (Saint)	Augustine (Saint)	pron. bā'tī)	Bewick (bü'ik)
Alison (äl't-sōn)	(sent äw'gus-tin)	(sent äw'gus-tin)	Beauchamp (Eng.)	Bē'zä
Allston (äwl'stōn)	Aurungzebe (ö'rūng-	Aurungzebe (ö'rūng-	(bee'chām)	Bilderdijs, or Bilderdyk
Almack (äl'māk)	zäb' or äw'rūng-	zäb' or äw'rūng-	Beauchamp (Fr.) (bō'-	(bī'dēr-dik')
Almeida (äl-mä'e-dä	zeeb')	zeeb')	shōn')	Billaud-Varennes (be-
or al-mä'dä)	Averroes (ä-vēr'ro-ēs	Averroes (ä-vēr'ro-ēs	Beauclerc (bō'klēr'k)	yō'-vā'rēnn')
Alsop (äwl'sōp)	or äv-er-rō'ēs)	or äv-er-rō'ēs)	Beaufort (Eng.) (bō'-	Biot (be'ō' or be'ot')
Alston (äwl'stōn)	Avicenna (äw'e-sēn'-	Avicenna (äw'e-sēn'-	fōrt)	Bligh (blī)
Alton (Eng.) (äwl'tōn)	nä)	nä)	Beaufort (Fr.) (bō'-	Bliz'ard
Alvarez (Sp.) (äl'vä-	Ayeshah (ä'yē-shā)	Ayeshah (ä'yē-shā)	nä')	Blomfield (blīm'feeld)
rēth)			Beauharnais (bō'är'-	Blount (blūnt)

Blumenbach (bloo'-mən-bāk) [yā]	Boyer (bwä'yā')	Calidasa (kā-le-dā'sā)	Chūl'per-ic
Bobadilla (bo-ba-deel'-o)	Bozzaris, or Botzaris (bot'sā-ris; popularly called boz-zār'is)	Čáll'cütt	Chisholm (chiz'qm)
Boccaccio (bok-kāt'-cho) (in French and old English Boccace, bok'kās')	Brad'war-dine	Cāl'met (Fr. pron. kāl'mā')	Chlopicki (klo-pit'skee)
Böckh (bök)	Brahe (brā or brä; Danish pron. brä'-ēh)	Calvert (Eng.) (kāl'-vərt) [vərt]	Cholmondey (chūm'li)
Bode (bo'dəh)	Bra'mah	Calvert (Amer.) (kāl'-vərt)	Cimabue (che-mā-boō'-ā) [sā]
Boerhaave (bōr'häv; Dutch pron. boor'-häv'vəh)	Bramante d'Urbino (brā-mān'tā door-bee'no)	Cambaecères (kōn'bā'-sā'rēs')	Cimarosa (che-mā-ro/-mans')
Böhme (bō'məh), or Böhlm (bōm)	Brandt (brānt)	Cam'gr-on [o-ēns]	Claverhouse (klav'gr-ūs or klav'grs)
Boileau (bō'lo; Fr. pron. bwā'lō')	Bremer (bree'mər; Swe. pron. brā'mər)	Ca-mo'ēns (or kām'-Campbell (kām'gl)	Clotaire (klo'tēā')
Bojardo, or Boiardo (bo-yār'do)	Brisot (bre'so')	Some families of this name call themselves kām/bel.	Clough (klūf)
Boleyn (bōl'in)	Brockhaus (brök'-howess)	Canova (kā-nō'vā)	Clo'vis
Bollingbroke (bōl'ing-brōök, formerly bōl'ing-brōök)	Broderip (brōd'rip)	Cannobert (kōn'ro/-bēr')	Cochrane (kok'rān)
Bolívar (bo-lee'vār; erroneously pron. bol'i-var')	Brodie (brō'di)	Canteoir, or Kantemir (kān'tē-meer or kām'tō-meer')	Cockburn (ko'būrn)
Bonaparte (bo'nā-pärt; It. pron. bō-nā-pār'tā)	Broeck (brōök)	Caunte (kā-nūt')	Cœur de Lion (kur de li'qn)
Bonheur (bo'nūr')	Brome (brōm)	Cäp'el	Coke (kōök or kōk)
Borghese (bor-gā'zā)	Brom'ley (brūm'li)	Cä'pet (Fr. pron. käl-pä') [roo']	Colbert (kol'bēr')
Borgia (bor'jā or bor-jā)	Bronte (brōn'te)	Carew (generally ka-Carlisle (kar-lil')	Cö'by
Borromeo (bor-ro-mā'o)	Brough (brūf)	Carlyle (kar'lil or kar-lil')	Co-len/so
Bos-caw'qn, or Bos-ca-wqn	Brougham (broo'gām or broo'm)	Carmichael (kar-mī'-kel or kar-mī-kel)	Coleridge (kōl'rīj)
Bossuet (bos'sü-ä', al-most bos'swä')	Broughton (brow'tqn)	Carteret (kar'tēr-et)	Coligny, or Coligni (kō-lign'yē', or kol'en-yē')
Bossu (bo'sü')	Brown Séquard (-sa-kar')	Casabon (ka-saw'bqn)	Col'man
Bossut (bo'sü')	Brunet (brū'nā')	Casimir (käs'e-meer)	Colquhoun (ko-hoon')
Boz'well	Buchanau (būk-an'-gā; often mispronounced bū-kān'gā)	Cassini (käs-see'nee)	Cöl'tqn
Both'well	Buffon (büf'qn or büf'fōn')	Castlereagh (käs'si-rā')	Combe (koom)
Bozzaris. See Bozzaris.	Bulwer (bōl'wər)	Cavaignac (kā'ven'-yāk')	Comstock (kūm'stok)
Boucher (Eng.) (bow'-chər)	Bunsen (būsn'sqn)	Cay'gu-dish	Coudé (kōn'dā; Fr. pron. kōn'dā')
Boucher (Fr.) (boō'-shā')	Buonarrotti (boō-o'nā-ro'ttee)	Cecil (sēs'il or sis'il)	Confucius (kon-fū'shü-s)
Boudinot (boō'de-not)	Burckhardt (būrkhart; Ger. pron. būrk'härt)	Cellini (chēl-lee'nce)	Congreve (kōng'grēv)
Bougainville (boō'-gān'vėli')	Burdett'	Cenci (chēn'chee)	Conj'beare (kūn'i-bēr)
Boulainvilliers (boō'-lān'vė'yā')	Bürger (būr'gər)	Centièvre (sēnt-lee'ver or sent-liv'gr)	Copernicus (ko-pēr-ni-kūs)
Bourbon (boor'bqn); Fr. pron. boor'bōn')	Burgoyne (bur-goin')	Cervantes Saavedra (sēr-vān'tēz sāv-ved'-rā)	Coquerel (kok'rel')
Bourdaloüe (boor'dā-loo')	Burleigh (būr'li)	Chalmers (chāl'mgrz; Scot. pron. chaw'mgrz)	Corday (kor'dā')
Bourdon (boor'dōn')	Burlamaqui (būr'lā-mā'ke')	Chamisso (shā'mē'so')	Corneille (kor'nāl'; Fr. pron. kor'nāl' or kor'nāy') [lis]
Bourne (bōrn) [ēn')	Bussy d'Amboise (bü'sē'dōx'bwāz')	Champollion (sham-pol'le-qn, or shōn'-pol'le-ōn')	Correggio (kor-rēd'jo)
Bourrienne (boor-ri-ənt)		Charlemagne (shar'le-mān'; Fr. pron. shar'l'mān')	Cor'tez (Sp. Cortés, kor-tēs')
Bouterwek (boō'tr-ēk)		Châteaubriand (shā-tō-bre'ōn')	Cousin (koo'zān')
Bouvier (Am.) (boov-er')		Chatham (chāt'am)	Coutts (koots)
Bowditch (bou'ditch)		Channeey (chān'si or chawn'si)	Cowper (kow'pgr or koo'per)
Bowdoin (bō'dn)		Cherubini (kā-roo-bee'nee)	Cräd'gek
Bowles (bōlz)		Ches'el-dqn	Crish'aw
Bowling (bour'ing)		Cheyne (chān or chīn)	Crichton (krī'tqn)
Boy'dell		Childbert (chil'de-Child'gr-ic [bgrt]	Cromwell (krōm'wel or krōm'wel)

## C.

## D.

Dalton (dawl'tqn)  
 Dalzell (dā-ēl')  
 Damiens (dā'me-ān');  
*Anglicized* Dā'mi-  
 gns.  
 Dampier (dām'peer)  
 Dandolo (dān'do-lo)  
 Dante (dān'te; *It.*  
*pron.* dān'tā)  
 Danton (dān'tqn or  
 dōn'tōn')  
 D'Arblay (dar'blā)  
 Daubigné (dō'bēn'yā')  
 Dāv'ēn-ant  
 Dāv'ēn-pōrt  
 Davila (dā've-lā) [dol']  
 De Candolle (dēh kōn'-  
 De-cā'tur  
 Delaroché (d'lā'rosh')  
 Denina (dā-nee'nā) [bi]  
 Derby (dērb'i or dar'-  
 Derzhavin (dēn-zhā'-  
 vin)  
 Descartes (dā'kānt')  
 Devereux (dēv'cr-oo)  
 Dewees (dē-weez')  
 D'Ewes (dāz)  
 Diderot (dēd'ro' or  
 dē'dēh-ro')  
 Didot (dē'do')  
 Diez (deets)  
 Disraeli (diz-rā'cl-ee)  
 Dmouchino (do-mā-  
 ne-kee'no)  
 Donizetti (don'o-zet'tee  
 or do-nid-zet'tee)  
 Don'o-van  
 Douce (Eng.) (dowss)  
 Drouyn de Lhuys  
 (droo'ān' dēh lwee)  
 Ducange (du-kānj';  
*French* pron. dā'-  
 kōnzh')  
 Duchesne (diū'shān')  
 Duclos (dā'klo')  
 Dudevant (diū'dēh-  
 vōn' or diū'dōn')  
 Dumas (diū'mā')  
 Dumont (dū'mōn')  
 Dun-bar'  
 Duncan (dun'k'an)  
 Dundas (dān-dāss')  
 Dupont (Amer.) (du-  
 pōnt')  
 Durand (Amer.) (du-  
 rānd')  
 Dürer (dū'rēr or dū'-  
 rēr)  
 Duyckinck (diū'kink)  
 Dyche (dich or ditch)

## E.

Echard (Eng.) (ē'tch-  
 ard)  
 Egerton (ēj'gr-tqn)  
 Elgin (ēl'gin)

Ellesmere (ēlz'meer)  
 Elmes (ēlmz) [stqn]  
 Elphinstone (ēl'fin-  
 stōn)  
 Elzevir (ēl'zēh-vir)  
 Eneke (ēnk'ēh)  
 Eugénien (ōn'gē-ān')  
 Epes (eps)  
 Erasmus (ē-rāz'mūs)  
 Ereilla (ēa-theel'yā)  
 Eric (ēr'ik)  
 Ericsson (ēr'ik-sqn)  
 Erskine (ēr'skin)  
 Estaing (ēs'tān'), or  
 d'Estaing (dēs'tān')  
 Este (ēs'te or ēs'tā)  
 Esterhazy, or Eszter-  
 házy (ēs'tēr-hā'ze)  
 Étienne (ā'te-ēnn')  
 Euler (yoo'ler; *Ger.*  
*pron.* oī'ler)  
 Ewart (yoo'art)  
 Ewing (yoo'ing)  
 Eyre (ār)

## F.

Fabian, or Fabian  
 (fā'bi-ān) [hīt]  
 Fahrheit (fār'ēn-  
 heit)  
 Falconer (faw'k'nēr or  
 faw'k'n-ēr)  
 Falkland (faw'k'land)  
 Faneuil (fūn'il)  
 Faraday (fār'ā-dā)  
 Farnese (far-nee'; *It.*  
*pron.* far-nā'sā)  
 Farquhar (far'kwār or  
 far'kār)  
 Fatima (fā'te-mā or  
 fāt'e-mā)  
 Faust (fowst or fawst)  
 Fénelon (fēn'ēh-lqn;  
*Fr. pron.* fān'lōn' or  
 fā'ngēh-lōn')  
 Flehte (flik'tēh)  
 Fingal (fīng'gāl or  
 fīng-gawl')  
 Firdousi, or Firdausi  
 (fir-dow'see)  
 Flotow (flo'to)  
 Foix (fwā)  
 Fontaine (fōn-tān';  
*Fr. pron.* fōn'tēn')  
 Fontenelle (fōn-tēh-  
 nel; *Fr. pron.*  
 fōnt'nel')  
 Forbes (Eng.) (fōrbz)  
 Forbes (Scot.) (fōr'bēz)  
 Fordyce (for-dis')  
 Forsyth (fōr-sith')  
 Portescue (fōr'tēs-ku)  
 Fosbroke (fos'brōok)  
 Foscolo (fos'ko-lo)  
 Fothergill (fōth'er-gill)  
 Fouché (foo'shā';  
*Scot. pron.* fowlz)

Foulques (fōok)  
 Fouqué (foo'kū'). *See*  
 La Motte-Fouqué.  
 Fourcroy (foo'krwā')  
 Fourier (foo're-er; *Fr.*  
*pron.* foo're-ā')  
 Francia (South Am.)  
 (frān'se-ā)  
 Freiligrath (fri'le-grāt')  
 Frelinghuysen (free'-  
 ling-hi'zēn)  
 Frémont, or Fremont  
 (Am.) (fre-mōnt')  
 Fröb'ish-er  
 Froila (fro't-lā)  
 Froissart (frois'sārt';  
*Fr. pron.* frwā'sār')  
 Froude (flood)  
 Fulton (fōol'tqn)  
 Fuseli (fu'sē-lī)

## G.

Gainsborough (gāng'-  
 b'ro) [nee]  
 Galignani (gā-lēn-yā'-  
 nā)  
 Galileo (gāl'i-lee'o); *It.*  
*pron.* gā-le-lā'o)  
 Gāl'lā-tin  
 Gāl'lau-det'  
 Galt (gawlt)  
 Galvani (gāl-vā'nee)  
 Garcilasso (or Garci-  
 laso) de la Vega  
 (gar-the-lās'so, or  
 gar-se-lās'so, dā lā  
 vā'gā)  
 Gardiner (gard'nēr)  
 Garibaldi (gār-ī-bāl'-  
 di or gā-re-bāl'dēe)  
 Gascogne, or Gas-  
 coigne (gās-koin')  
 Gasparin (gās'pā-rin or  
 gās'pā'rān')  
 Gāv'ēs-tqn  
 Gay-Lussac (gā'lūs'-  
 Gell (jel) [sāk']  
 Genet (jēh-net' or  
 zh'nā)  
 Gengis Khan, or Jen-  
 gis Khan (jēng'gis  
 kān or kān)  
 Genlis (zhōn'le')  
 Genseric (jen'sgr-ik)  
 Geoffroy (Eng.) (jēf'-  
 fri)  
 Gerard (Eng.) (jēr'ard)  
 Gerry (jēr'rī)  
 Gessler (jēss'lēr)  
 Gīb'bqn  
 Gibbs  
 Gīb'bqn  
 Gifford (jif'fōrd and  
 jif'fōrd) [bert]  
 Gilbert (Eng.) (jil'-  
 ber)  
 Gilchrist (jil'krīst)  
 Gīl-fil'lāu

Gillespie (jil-lēs'pl)  
 Gīl'mgn  
 Gīl'mōre  
 Gīl'pin  
 Giotto (jōt'to)  
 Girard (Am.) (jē-rard')  
 Gīs'bgrne  
 Glauber (glaw'bēr or  
 glou'bēr)  
 Gleig (gleg)  
 Glendower (glen'dou-  
 Glover (glūv'ēr) [gr]  
 Go-dol'phin  
 Goethe. *See* Gōthe.  
 Goldoni (gol-dō'nee)  
 Gonzalo (gon-thā'lo)  
 Gōrgei, or Gōrgey (gōr'-  
 gā; *Ger. pron.* gōr'-  
 gi)  
 Gortchakov, or Gorts-  
 chakow (gor'chā-  
 kof) [tēh]  
 Gōthe, or Goethe (gō'-  
 Gough (gof)  
 Gould (gould) [gōr]  
 Gower (gow'er and  
 Græme (grām)  
 Granger (Eng.) (grān'-  
 Greaves (grevvz) [jēr]  
 Greenough (green'o)  
 Gresh'am  
 Griesbach (grees'bāk)  
 Grist (gree'see) [qr]  
 Grosvenor (gro'vūn-  
 Grotius (gro'shi-ūs)  
 Grouchy (groo'she')  
 Guelph (gwelf) [no]  
 Guercino (gwēr-chee-  
 Guicciardini (gwēt'-  
 chāa-dee'nee)  
 Guido Reni (gwē'do  
 rā'nee)  
 Guise (gwēz)  
 Guizot (gwē'zo' or  
 gē'zo')  
 Günther (gūn'tēr)  
 Gutenberg (goo'tēn-  
 bērg' or goo'tēn-  
 bērg)  
 Guthrie (gūth'rī)  
 Guyon (jū'yon or gē'-  
 Guyot (gē'o') [ōn')

## H.

Hafiz (hā'fiz)  
 Hahnemann (hā'ngēh-  
 mēn)  
 Hāk'luyt; *written*  
*also* Hackluyt.  
 Ha-lō'ran  
 Hān'dēl (Ger. Händel,  
 hēn'del) [kurt]  
 Harcourt (Eng.) (har'-  
 Hardicanute (har'de-  
 kē-nūt')  
 Hardinge (hār'ding)

Haroun - al - Raschid (hā-roon/āl-rāsh'id)	Jōan of Arc (Fr. Jeanne d'Arc, zhān dārk') [zhwān/vēl']	Las Cases (lās kāz) Lā'tham	Mahmud, or Mah- moud (māh/mood')
Hāiy (hā'wē')	Jeanne d'Arc, zhān dārk') [zhwān/vēl']	Lavater (lā-vā'ter or lā-vā'tēr')	Mahomet (mā-hom'et, mā/ho-met, or mā/ ho-met)
Havelock (hāv'gh-lōk)	Joinville (join/vil or Jomini (zhō'mē'ne')	Lavoisier (lā'vwā/ze-ā')	Mahon (mā-hoon' or mā-hōn')
Haydn (hā'dn; Ger. pron. hī'dn)	Joubert (zhoo'bēr')	Layard (lā'gārd)	Maimonides (mī-mon/- ē-dēz)
Haynau (hī'now)	Jouffroy (zhoo'frwā')	Legaré (Amer.) (lēh- grē')	Maintenon (mānt/- nōn' or mām'tē-nōn)
Hearne (hērn)	Jourdain (zhoo'dān')	Legendre (lēh-zhōnd'r or lēh-jēn'dgr)	Mainwaring (man'ngr- ing) (dā)
Heeren (hā'rēn)	Jowett (jō'et)	Leigh (lee)	Malagrida (mā-lā-gree/- mal)
Hegel (hā'gēl)	Juarez (hoo-ā'rēs or gwā'rēth)	Leighton (lā'tōn)	Malcolm (māl/kōm)
Heine (hī'nēh)	Junot (zhū'no')	Lempriere (lem/pri-er or lem-preer')	Malesherbes (māl/- zērb')
Heintzelman (hīnt'sgl- man) (ūs)	Jussieu (jūs'sū'; Fr. pron. zhū'se-vh')	Le Sage, or Lesage (lēh-sāzh')	Malone (mā-lōn')
Helvetius (hēl-vee'shī- ēm'anz)	K.	L'Estrange (lē's-trānj') Lē'vgr	Malte Brun (mawlt brūn' or māl'tē- brūn')
Hengist (hēng'stist)	Kantemir (kān'tē- meer)	Leverrier (lēh-vēr'rī- gr or lēh-vā're-ā')	Marat (mā'rā')
Herbelot (ērb'lō' or ēr'bh-lō')	Kavanaugh (kav'ā-nā- or kav'ā-nān')	Lewes (lu'is)	Marie-Antoinette (mā're' ōn'twā'net')
Herder (hēr'dgr or hēr'dgr)	Kearney (kar'nī)	Liddell (līd/dēl)	Marie Louise (mā're' loo'ēz') (qn)
Herrera (ēr-rā'rā)	Keble (kēb'l)	Lieber (lē'bēr)	Marion (Am.) (mār'e- Marlborough (mawlt/- b'ro)
Herschel (hēr'shēl)	Keightley (kīt/lee)	Liebig (lē'bīg)	Marlowe (mar'lō)
Heylin (hā'lin)	Kneller (nē'l'gr; Ger. pron. knē'l'gr)	Lingard (līng'gārd)	Martel (mar'tel')
Heyne (hī'nēh)	Knolles (nōlz); writ- ten also Knollys (nōlz)	Linnæus (līn-nē'ūs)	Martineau (Eng.) (mar'tī-nō)
Heyse (hī'zēh)	Koewles (nōlz)	Linnell (līn'nēl)	Masaniello (mā-sā-ne- Mās'sa-soit' (el/lo)
Hoefer (Ger. pron. hō- fēr; Fr. o'fēr')	Körner, or Koerner (kōr'ngr) [ko]	Liszt (līst)	Masséna (mās-sā'nā; Fr. pron. mās'sā'nā)
Hogarth (hō'garth)	Kosciusko (kos-sī-ūs/- Kossuth (kosh'shoot')	Lloyd (loid) [vā'gā]	Massillon (mās'sīl-lōn or mās'sē'yōn')
Holbein (hōl'bīn)	Kotzebue (kot'sēh- bū; Ger. pron. kot/- sēh-boo)	Llope de Vega (lo'pā dā)	Massinger (mās'sīn-jgr)
Holinshead, or Hollyn- shed (hōl'inz-hēd)	Krummacher (krōm'- māk-gr)	Lopez (lo'pēs or lo/- pēth) [lo-tēr/- pēth]	Mather (māth'gr)
Holmes (hōmz)		Lothaire (lo-thēr' or Loudon (lo'dōn)	Maturin (māt'yoo-rin)
Houdon (oo'dōn')		Louis (loo'is; Fr. pron. loo'e')	Maunder (mawn'dgr)
Houghton (hō'tōn)		Lowth (louth)	Maupertuis (mō'pēr/- twe')
Houston (popularly pronounced hū'stōn)		Loyola (loi-o'lā or lo- Lō'pōrd [yo'lā]	Maurepas (mūr/pā')
Hovey (hū'vī)			Maurice (maw'ri and mūr'ri)
Huger (Am.) (ū-jēe')			Mauzy (Fr.) (mō're')
Hughes (hūz)			Mazarin (māz'a-rēn'; Fr. pron. mā'zā/- rān')
Humboldt (hūm'bōlt; Ger. pron. hōm'- Hus'kīs-sqn [bolt]			Mazzini (māt-see'nee or mā-zē'nee)
Huss, or Hus (hūss; Ger. pron. hōss)			Meagher (mā'gr)
Huyghens (hī'gēnz or hōi'gēnz) (lee)			Medici (med'e-chee)
Hyder Ali (hī'dgr ā- I.			Médecin (mā'dē'sēs' or med'e-sis)
Inchbald (īnch'bāld)			Meigs (mēgz)
Inez (ēe'nēz)			Melanchthon (mē- lāng'thōn) (sōn)
In-ge-lōw			Mendelssohn (men'dēl- Mendoza (men-dō'zā; Sp. pron. mēn-dō/- thū)
Ireton (īr'tōn)			Metastasio (met'a-stā- sē-o or mā-tā/-stā- sē-o)
Iriarte (ē-re-ar'tā)			
Syn. Yriarte. (dā)			
Iturbide (ē-toor/be- Ivan (Russ.) (ē-vān')			
J.			
Jacobi (yā-ko'bee)			
Jamieson (jām'e-sqn or jām'l-sqn)			
Jean Paul (zhōn powl or jeen pāvl)			
Jellachich (yēl'lā-kīk)			

Metternich (met'ter-nīk or met'ter-nīk)	N.	Plantagenet (plān-tāj'e-net)	Rives (Amer.) (reevz)
Meyer (mī'gr)	Napier (nā'pe-gr)	Pleyel (plī'el); or	Rizzio (rēt'se-o or rit'-se-o)
Meyerbeer (mī'gr-bān')	Narvaez (nar-vā'zth)	Pleyl (pil)	Robespierre (ro'bēs-peer' or rob'ēs-pe-ēr') [shōs'bō']
Meyrick (mēr'ik)	Néck'gr ( <i>Fr. pron. nēk'kēr'</i> )	Po'ca-hōn'tas	Rochambeau (ro'-cham-beau)
Mezzofanti (méd'so-fān'tee)	Ney (nā)	Po'cōcke	Rochevoucauld (rōsh'-foo-kō' or rōsh'foo-kō') [zhā']
Mignet (mēn'yā')	Niebuhr (nee'boor)	Poin-sēt'	Rogét (ro'zhā or ro'-Romilly (Eng.) (rom'-lī-l)
Mil'tin-žen	Noailles (no'ā'l' or no'-ā'y')	Polk (polk or pōk)	Ronge (rong'gh)
Milne (Scot.) (mil)	Nos'tra-dā'mus	Pombal (pōm-bāl')	Rosecrans (rōz'krānts)
Milnes (mīlz)	Novalis (no-vā'līs)	Pompadour (pōm'pā-dōor' or pōm'pā-dōor')	Rothschild (rōs'chīld; <i>Ger. pron. rōt'shīlt</i> )
Minié (me'ne-ā')		Ponce de Leon (pōn'-thā dā lā-on')	Rousseau (roo'sō')
Mirabeau (mīr'ā-bo' or me'rā'bō') [lā]	O.	Poniatowski (po-ne-ā-tov'ske)	Routledge (rūt'līj)
Mirandola (me-rān'do-mo-hān'mēd)	Oberlin (o'ber-līn)	Portens (pōr'te-ūs)	Rowe (ro)
Molière (mo'le-ēr')	Ogilby (o'gī'l-bī)	Poussin (poo'sūn')	Rowley (rou'lī)
Molynieux (mol'i-nooks')	Ogilvie (ō'gī'l-vī)	Powell (pon'el)	Rutgers (rut'gers)
Mouereiff (mon-kreef')	Ohlenschläger, or Oeh-lenschläger (ō'lēn-shlā'gēr) [ōm'stād]	Pow'hat-tān'	Rutherford (ruth'gr-fōrd)
Monroe (mōn-ro')	Olmstead (um'sted or Orsini (or-see'nee)	Praed (prād)	
Monstrelet (mōns'trēh-lā') [gū]	Ossian (ōsh'ān)	Prichard (prī'tch'ard)	S.
Montague (mōn'tā-)	Ossoli (os'so-lee)	Prideaux (prīd'o and prid'ū)	Saadi. <i>See</i> Sadi.
Montaigne (mōn'tān'; <i>Fr. pron. mōn'tān'</i> )	Oudiot (oo'dē'no')	Priessnitz (preess'nīts)	Sabine (sāb'īn) [er-ēl]
Montalembert (mōn'tā'lōs'bēr')	Ousely (ooz'ily)	Pughe (pū)	Sacheverell (sā-chev'-Saintine (sān'tēn')
Montcalm (mōnt-kām')	Oxenstiern (oks'ēn-stēr'n)	Pugin (pū'jīn)	Saint-John (sēnt'-jōn or sīn'jōn) [jēr]
Montecuccoli (mon'tā-kōōk'ko-lee)	P.	Pulaski (pū-lās'kee; <i>Pol. pron. poo-lās'-kec)</i>	Saint Leger (sā'l'jēr)
Montespan (mōn'tēs-pān'; <i>Fr. pron. mōn'tēs'pōn'</i> )	Paisiello (pi-ā-še-el'lo, or Paisiello (pi-e-še-el'lo, almost pi-ze-el'lo)	Pulci (pool'chee)	Saint-Pierre (sēnt-peer or sūn'pe-ēr')
Montesquieu (mōn'tēs-kū'; <i>Fr. pron. mōn'tā's'kē-ūn'</i> )	Palafox (pāl'ā-foks'; <i>Sp. pron. pā-lā-fōh')</i>	Pulteney (pūlt'nī)	Saint-Simon (sēnt-sī-mōn or sūn'se'mōn')
Montgolfier (mōn'gol'fē-ā' or mōnt-gol'fēr)	Palestrina (pā-lēs-tree-nā)	Pusey (pū'zī)	Saladin (sāl'ā-dīn)
Montgomery (Eng.) (mōnt-gūm'gr-ī)	Pā'l'grave		Sand (Fr.) (sōn)
Montrose (mōnt-rōz')	Palmerston (pām'gr-stōn) [lee]	Q.	Sān'dys (or sāndz)
Moore (Eng.) (mōr)	Paoli (pā'o-lee or pow-lār'ā')	Quarles (kwārlz)	Saunders (sān'dēr-sōn)
Moreau (mo'rō')	Pār'g-cēl'sūs	Quevedo (kā-vā'do)	Saussure (sō'sūr' or so'sūr') [ī]
Moré (mo'rel')	Pardoe (par'do)	Quincy (kwīn'sī or kwīn'zī)	Savile, or Saville (sav'-Savonarola (sā-vo-nā-ro-lā)
Morell (mo-rēll')	Par'nell		Scaliger (skal'j-ēr)
Morrell (Am.) (mōr'-Mōr'tōn [rēl])	Pascal (pās'kal; <i>Fr. pron. pās'kal')</i>	R.	Schelling (shel'ling)
Mōs'by	Pearce and Pearce	Rabelais (rā'bēh-lā' or rāb'lā')	Schenek (skēnēk)
Moshelm (mōs'hīm)	Pearson and Pearson	Rache (Fr.) (rā'shel')	Schiller (shīl'ēr)
Motteux (mot-too')	Pellico (pel'le-ko)	Racine (rā'sēn' or rās-seen')	Schlegel (shlā'gēl or shlā'gēl)
Moultrie (moo'trī)	Pepin (pēp'īn or pip-in; <i>Fr. pron. pēh-pās')</i>	Raffaele (rāf-fā-el'lā)	Schleiermacher (shīl-ēr-māk'gr)
Mōw'att	Pepys (pēps) [see]	Raphael. <i>Syn.</i> Raphael.	Schmidt (shmit)
Mozart (mo-zart'; <i>Ger. pron. mot'sart)</i>	Pestalozzi (pēs-tā-lōt-Petrarch (pē'trārk)	Raleigh (raw'lī)	Schuyler (skī'ler)
Müller (mül'gr, al-most mül'gr)	Piccolomini (pīk-kolom'e-nee)	Ranke (rānk'gh)	Scoresby (skōrz'bī)
Münchhausen (mūn-chaw'sēn; <i>Ger. pron. mūnk-how-zēn</i> ) [rāt']	Pichegru (pēsh'grū')	Raphael (rāf-fā-el or rāf-fā-el) [pās]	Scougal (skoog'gāl)
Murat (mū'rā' or mū-Murillo (moo-reel'yo or mū-rīl'lo)	Pierce (pēers or pērs)	Rapin (rāp'īn or rā-Réaumur (rā'ō'mūr' or rō'mur) [brānt]	Scribe (skrēb) (dā)
Mylne (mīln)	Piozzi (pe-ot'see or pe-ōz'ī)	Rebrandt (rēm'-Renan (rēh-nōn')	Sepulveda (sā-pool'vā-Ser-ve'tūs
	Pizarro (pe-zār'ro; <i>Sp. pron. pe-thār-ro)</i>	Ren'nell	Séguin (sā-veen'yā or sū'vēr'yā')
		Reuchlin (roik'līn)	Seward (sū'ard)
		Reynolds (rēn'gldz)	Seymour (see'mgr)
		Riccio (rēt'cho)	Shakespēare; <i>writ-</i>
		Richelieu (rēsh'gh-loo; <i>Fr. pron. rēsh'le-uh')</i>	
		Richter (rīk'ter)	
		Rienzi ('re-en'zee), or	
		Rienzo (re-en'zo)	

*ten* also Shakspeare and Shakspere.  
 Sheil (sheel)  
 Sidmouth (sīd'mūth)  
 Sieyes (se-ēs', se-ā', or se-ā'yā)  
 Sigel (sē'gēl) [münd]  
 Sigismund (sī'z-is-Sigourney (sīg'gr-nī)  
 Sismundi (sis-mōn'dī;  
*Li. pron.* sēs-mōn'-  
 Slidell (slī-del') [dee]  
 Snorri Sturluson (soor'ree stoer'lōo-  
 Soane (sōn) [sqn]  
 Sobieski (so-be-ēs/kee)  
 Socinus (so-sī'nūs)  
 Somers (sūm'grz)  
 Sontag (sōn'täg or sōn'täg)  
 Sotheby (sūth'e-bī)  
 Soule (sōl) [lā']  
 Soule (soo-lā' or soo-  
 Soulouque (soo'lōuk')  
 Soult (soolt)  
 Southard (sūth'ard)  
 Southern (sūth'grn)  
 Southey (sothw'i)  
 Sowerby (sou'gr-bī)  
 Soyer (soi'er or swā'-  
 yā')  
 Spalding (spawl'dīng)  
 Spinoza (spee'no-lā)  
 Spinola (spe-no'zā)  
 Spurtzheim (spoorts'-  
 him or spūrz'im)  
 Staël (stail or stawl)  
 Stanhope (stān'op)  
 Stanislaus (stān-is-lā'-  
 ūs or stān-is-lā'us)  
 Staunton (stān'tōn)  
 Steuben (Am.) (stū'-  
 Storrs (stōrz) [bgn]  
 Stowell (stō'el)  
 Strahan and Strachan (strawn)  
 Straparola (strā-pā-ro'-  
 lā), or Strāp'a-rōle  
 Strauss (strouss) [sant]  
 Stuyvesant (stī'vg-  
 Sue (sū; *Fr. pron.* sū)  
 Suleyman (soo-lā-  
 mīn'). *Syn.* Soli-  
 man. [sū'ye']  
 Sully (sūl'y; *Fr. pron.*  
 Suwarrow (soo-ōr'ro);  
*written* Souvoroff or  
 Suworow (*Russ.*  
*pron.* soo-vo'rof)  
 Swā'dēn-borg' (*Sw.*  
*pron.* swā'den-borg)

## T.

Talbot (tawl'bqt)

Talfourd (tawl'fōrd)  
 Tallafiero (tōl'i-vgr,  
*sometimes* tōl'fgr)  
 Talleyrand (tāl'lī-  
 rānd; *Fr. pron.* tāl'-  
 lā'rōn')  
 Tallmadge (tāl'mij)  
 Tamerlane (tām'gr-lān  
 or tām'gr-lān')  
 Taney (taw'nī) [so]  
 Tās'so (It. *pron.* tās'-  
 Tassoni (tās-so'nee)  
 Tē-cūm'sch  
 Tegnér (tēng-nēr')  
 Teignmouth (tīn'-  
 mūth)  
 Teniers (tēn'ygrz; *Fr.*  
*pron.* tēh-he-ā' or  
 tēn-yā')  
 Thackeray (thak'gr-rī)  
 Thalberg (tāl'bērg)  
 Theobald (thee'o-  
 bald or tīb'bald)  
 Thierry (te-ēr'rī or te-  
 ā'ree')  
 Thiers (te-ēr')  
 Tholuck (to'lōok)  
 Thom (tom)  
 Thoresby (thōrz/bī)  
 Thorwaldsen (tor'-  
 wāld-sēn or tor'-  
 wāld-sēn)  
 Tighe (tī) [te'ye']  
 Tilly (tīl'le; *Fr. pron.*  
 Timur, or Timoor  
 (tee'moor') [to]  
 Tintoretto (tēn-to-ret-  
 Tippoo Sahib (tīp'po  
 sā'hīb; *almost* sā'ib)  
 Tiraboschi (te-rā-bos'-  
 kee) [dorff]  
 Tischendorf (tish'-gn-  
 Titian (tish'ān)  
 Tocqueville (tōk'vīl;  
*French pron.* tok'-  
 vīl')

## U.

Uhland (oo'lānt or  
 yoo'lānd)  
 Ulphilas, or Ulphilas  
 (ūl'fī-las)

Upham (ūp'ām)  
 Urquhart (ūrk'art)  
 Uwins (yoo'inz)

## V.

Van Buren (vān bū'-  
 rēn)  
 Vanbrugh (vān'brōn)  
 Vancouver (vān-koo'-  
 ver)  
 Vandyke (vān-dīk')  
 (Dutch Vandyck, or  
 Vāndijk, vān-dīk')  
 Van Kenschlaer (vān  
 ren'scl-ar) [tel']  
 Vattel (vāt-tel' or vāt'-  
 Vauban (vō'bōn')  
 Vaughan (vaw'n or  
 vaw'ān)  
 Vaux (Eng. & Amer.)  
 (vawks)  
 Vega (vā'gā)  
 Velasquez (vā-lās/kēz  
 or vā-lās/kēth)  
 Vernet (vēr'nā')  
 Verplanck (vgr-plāngk')  
 Vgr-ste'gan  
 Vēr'ij-lām  
 Vespucci (vēs-poot'-  
 chee)  
 Vicente (ve-sen'tā)  
 Vida (vā'dā)  
 Vidocq (ve'dok')  
 Villiers (vīl'ygrz)  
 Vinci (vīn'chee or  
 vēn'chee)  
 Vladimir (vlād'g-mēr)  
 Volney (vōl'nī; *Fr.*  
*pron.* vol'nā')  
 Voltaire (vōl-tēr' or  
 vol'tēr') [ēgrn]  
 Vortigern (vor'tg-  
 Voss (Ger.) (foss)

## W.

Waldemar (wōl'de-  
 mar or wāl'dēh-  
 mār) [stin]  
 Wallenstein (wōl'ēn-  
 Wār'bur-tn)  
 Wargentin (wār'gen-  
 teen) [ing-tōn]  
 Washington (wōsh'-  
 Watteau (vāt'tō')  
 Weber (wā'bgr or wā'-  
 ber)  
 Wellesley (wēlz'ly)  
 Wemys (weemz or  
 wīnz)  
 Werner (wēr'ngr or  
 wēr'ngr)  
 Whalley (hwōl'ly)  
 Whewell (hwē'el)  
 Whitefield (hwīt'feeld)

Wieland (wee'lānd;  
*German pron.* wee'-  
 lānt)

Willoughby (wīl'lō-bī)  
 Willoughby (wīl'lō-bī)  
 Winkelmann (wīnk'-  
 el-mān)  
 Windham (wīnd'ām)  
 Wolcott (wōl'kōt or  
 wōōl'kōt) [tōn]  
 Wollaston (wōōl'as-  
 Wollstonecraft (wōōl'-  
 stōn-krāft)  
 Wolsey (wōōl'zī)  
 Worcester (wōōs'tgr)  
 Wordsworth (wōrdz'-  
 wārth)  
 Wouerman (wow'vgr-  
 mān)  
 Wraxall (rāks'al or  
 rāks'al)  
 Wycherley (wītch'-  
 ēr-ly)  
 Wycliffe (wīk'lif); *also*  
 Wyclif, Wiclif, *and*  
 Wickliffe. [thin]  
 Wythe (with; *th* as in

## X.

Xavier (zāv'ī-gr; *Sp.*  
*pron.* hā-ve-ār')  
 Ximenes (zī-mee'nēz;  
*Sp. pron.* he-mā'-  
 nēs)

## Y.

Yonge (yūng)  
 Youatt (yoo'at)  
 Youmans (yoo'mānz)  
 Yriarte (e-re-ār'tā)  
 Ysabeau (ē-zā'bō')

## Z.

Zīm'mgr-mānn (*Ger.*  
*pron.* tsīm'mer-mān)  
 Zinzendorf (tsint'sgn-  
 donf)  
 Zollikofer (*Ger.*) (tsol'-  
 le-kō'fer)  
 Zū'li-kō'fgr (*Amer.*)  
 Zouch (zooch)  
 Zschokke (tschōk'kgh)  
 Zumala - Carregui  
 (thoo-mā'lā-kān-rā'-  
 gee)  
 Zumpt (tsōōmpt)  
 Zūniga (thoon-ye'e'gā)  
 Zwingli (*Ger. pron.*  
 tswīng'lee) (*Lat.*  
 Zwīn'gī-ūs or Zuīn'-  
 gli-us); *written also*  
 Zwinglio (zwīng'gl)

ā, ē, &c., *long*; ä, è, &c., *short*; cāre, fār, āsk, āll, whāt; ēre, veil, tērm; pīque, fīrm, sōn, ōr,  
 dā, wōlf, tōd, tōdk; ūru, rpe; pāll; ē, ē, *soft*; ē, ē, *hard*; a; exist; ū as ng; this (see p. 331.)



# PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

\* \* The "Exercises" given below are designed to furnish material for instruction and practice in the etymological analysis of English words. It is suggested that a certain number of prefixes or suffixes be assigned as a lesson for study, and that the pupil be required to ascertain and explain the literal meaning of the examples appended to them, including the root as well as the formative syllables. To aid in this, the use of Webster's Quarto or Octavo ("National") Dictionary will be necessary.

## PREFIXES.

**A**, a prefix to many English words, is in some cases a contraction of *on*, *in*, *at*, *of*, *to*, *for*; as, *ablaze* for *in a blaze*, *aboard* for *on board*, *afoot* for *on foot*, *aground* for *on the ground*, *ado* for *to do*, *await* for *wait for*. In other cases, it is contracted from the A.-S. inseparable particle *ge-*, which forms verbs from verbs, substantives, adjectives, and is a sort of augment to the past participle. In some cases, it only increases the force of the word, without any essential addition of meaning. — In some words of Greek origin, *a* gives them a negative sense; before a vowel it becomes *an*. In a few words of Latin origin, it is another form of the prefix *ab*.

**EXERCISE.** — *Awake*, *asleep*, *ahead*, *aside*, *afar*, *awary*; *apathetic*, *amorphous*, *atheist*, *abyss*, *ariet*, *anonymous*, *anomaly*, *anecdote*, *anarchy*; *abate*, *avert*.

**Ab**, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, is the same as the Greek *ἀπό*, Goth. *af*, A.-S. and Eng. *of*. It denotes *from*, *separation*, or *departure*. Before *c* and *t*, it is generally changed into *ab*. See **A**.

**EXERCISE.** — *Abduct*, *object*, *abjure*, *abrupt*, *abrogate*, *absurd*, *abuse*, *abrade*, *absolve*; *abcess*, *abscond*, *abstemious*, *abstain*.

**Ad**. [Cf. *W. at*, *to*, *toward*, Goth. and Eng. *at*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *to*. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

**EXERCISE.** — *Adhere*, *adjoin*, *addict*, *adjure*, *admit*, *admonish*, *adorn*, *advent*, *acclaim*, *ag-*

*gravate*, *affirm*, *allege*, *applaud*, *arrogate*, *ascribe*, *attain*.

**Al**. 1. In *Arable*, an article or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian *il*, and the Sp. *el*. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English *the*.

**EXERCISE.** — *Alcove*, *alchemy*, *alumbic*, *almanac*, *alcohol*, *alkali*.

2. A form of the prefix *ad*. See **AD**.

**Am'bi**. [Lat. *ambi*, *amb*, *am*, *an* (as *ambidens*, *ambages*, *amicire*, *anhelare*), Gr. *ἀμφί*, A.-S. *emb*, *ymb*.] *About*; *around*; — a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin.

**EXERCISE.** — *Ambidexter*, *ambient*, *ambition*, *ambiguous*; *anhelation*.

**Am'phi**, *n*. [See *supra*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *about*, *around*, *on both sides*, *on all sides*, &c.

**EXERCISE.** — *Amphibious*, *amphitheater*, *amphibology*, *amphibraich*.

**An'a**. [Gr. *ἀνά*.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting *on*, *upward*, *up to*, *throughout*, *backward*, *back to*, *again*, *previously*, or *against*.

**EXERCISE.** — *Analogy*, *analytic*, *anatomy*, *anabaptist*, *anacronism*, *anagram*, *anapest*, *anathema*.

**Ant-**, } [Gr. *ἀντί*, *against*.]  
**Ant'i-** } A prefix in words from the Greek, meaning *against*, *over against*, or *opposed to*.

**EXERCISE.** — *Antaretic*, *antelmintic*, *antidote*, *antipathy*, *antithesis*, *antifebrile*, *antipodes*, *antichristian*, *antitype*.

**An'te**. A Latin preposition, the Gr. *ἀντί*, A.-S. & Goth. and (cf. **ANSWER**); used in the composition of English

words, esp. in words from the Latin and Greek. It signifies *before in place*, *in front*; and figuratively, *before in time*.

**EXERCISE.** — *Antechamber*, *antecedent*, *antediluvian*, *antemundane*, *antedate*, *antepenult*.

**Ā'po**. [Gr. *ἀπό*. See **AB**.] A Greek preposition used in composition, and signifying *from*, *away from*, *off*, or *asunder*. It sometimes has the contracted form *ap*.

**EXERCISE.** — *Apoplexy*, *apothecary*, *apologue*, *apostacy*, *apostrophe*, *apostle*; *apheliou*, *aphorism*.

**Bē**, is originally the same word as *by*, A.-S. *be* and *bi* or *big*, Goth. *bi*. It denotes *nearness*, *closeness*, *about*, *on*, *at*, and generally has an intensive force.

**EXERCISE.** — *Beset*, *bedeck*, *become*, *bestow*, *bedim*, *becalın*, *becloud*, *befriend*, *because*, *before*, *betimes*.

**Bi**. [From Lat. *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*.] In most branches of science, *bi* in composition denotes *two*, *twice*, *doubly*. In chemistry, it denotes that the compound contains two parts of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, a *bichromate* of potash contains two parts of chromic acid to one of potash.

**EXERCISE.** — *Bidentate*, *biterminate*, *bi axial*, *bicapsular*, *bicephalous*, *biclitpious*, *bifoliate*, *bisect*, *biweekly*, *binominal*.

**Bis**, *adv*. [Lat. *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two, like *bellum* from *duellum*.] Twice. See **Bi**.

**EXERCISE.** — *Bisexstle*.

**Ēā'tā**. [Gr. *κατά*.] The Latin and English form of a Greek (377)

preposition used in composition to signify *down, downward, down upon, down-right, completely, &c.* It sometimes drops the final vowel, and is sometimes changed to *cath*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Cataclysm, catacomb, catalogue, cataract, catarrh, catacaustic, catalepsy, catastrophe, catoptric, category; cathartic, catholic, cathedral.*

**Cir'cum.** [Accusative of *circus*, a circle, Gr. *κίρκος*.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words. In a few words the *m* is dropped.

**EXERCISE.**—*Circumscribe, circumspect, circumvent, circumjacent, circumnavigate, circumlocution; circuit, circuitous, circulate.*

**Cōm- or Cōn-**. [The same as *cum*, which is akin to Gr. *σύν*.] A Latin preposition signifying *with or against*, used in composition as an inseparable prefix. The form *con* is used before *b, p, and m*, and *con* before the other consonants. Before *l*, however, *con* or *com* is changed into *col*; before *r* into *cor*; while before a vowel or *h*, the *n* or *m* is dropped.

**EXERCISE.**—*Compose, commotion, commerce, command, compact; connect, concur, construct, convolve, contract; collect; corrupt; coalesce, cohabit, co-operate, coheir, cohere.*

**Cōn'trà.** A Latin preposition, signifying *against, in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words. In old English, it took the form *counter*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Contradict, contravene, contradistinguish, contravallation; counteract, counter-march, counterpart, countercharm, counterbalance.*

**Co.** See **CON**.

**Coun'ter.** See **CONTRA**.

**De.** A Latin prefix denoting a *moving from, separation*. Hence, it often expresses a negative. Sometimes it augments the sense. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and Latin *dis*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Debark, decline, decess, deduct, decamp, deject, deter, descend, detain, depart, detract, deaude, denominate, denounce, derange, deprave, despoil.*

**Di.** 1. [Gr. *δῖς*, twice.] In chemistry, a prefix denoting

two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part; as, *dichloride of mercury*; i. e., a compound formed of two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine. 2. See **DIS**.

**Di'ta.** [Gr. *διά*, akin to Lat. *dis*.] A prefix denoting *through, right through*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Diameter, dialog, dialogue, diagonal, dia-critical, diatribe, dialect.*

**Dis.** An inseparable prefix, from the Latin (whence Fr. *des*), denoting *separation, a parting from*; hence it generally has the force of a negative. It sometimes passes into the forms *di* and *dif*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Distribute, disconnect, disarm, disoblige, disagree, disorder, dispel, discover; divert; differ, diffuse.*

**Dys-**. An inseparable prefix, from the Greek *δυσ-*, hard, ill, and signifying *ill, bad, hard, unlucky, dangerous, &c.*

**EXERCISE.**—*Dysentery, dyspepsy.*

**E.** A Latin prefix; the same as **EX**.

**Ēm.** See **EN**.

**Ēn.** A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French; it coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. *ἐν*. For ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial.

**EXERCISE.**—*Enchant, enamor, endure, encamp, engrave, enjoy, enlarge, ennoble, enrich, employ, empower, emboss, embrace.*

**Ēp.** } [Gr. *ἐπί*. See **OB**.] A

**Ēp'i.** } prefix, signifying *on, above, toward, by, to, among, near, &c.*

**EXERCISE.**—*Epilogue, epithet, epidemic, epitaph, epidermis, epitomize, ephemerat.*

**Eū.** A prefix from the Gr. *εὖ*, well, signifying *well, easy, advantageous, good, and the like*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Eulogy, euphony, eucharist, euphemism.*

**Ēx.** A Latin preposition or prefix (Gr. *ἐξ* or *ἐκ*), signifying *out of, out, proceeding from*. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*; sometimes *off, from, or out*; sometimes *beyond*. In some words, it intensifies the meaning. The *z* regularly remains

only before the vowels and before *c, h, p, q, s, t*; it is assimilated to a following *f*, and drops away altogether before the other consonants. In a few words it changes into *ex*. Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed.

**EXERCISE.**—*Exhale, exclude, excise, excess, exceed, excel, exact, exert, exist, exonerate, exult, exhaust, expend, exquisite, exsiccant, extort; efflux, effect, effusion; elect, event, edition, emigrate, eject; eccentric; ex-chancellor, ex-governor, ex-president.*

**Ēx'trà.** [Contr. from *exterù* (*part*), from *exter*, being on the outside, from *ex*, out of, from.] A Latin preposition, denoting *beyond or excess*, often used in composition as a prefix signifying *outside of, or beyond the limits or jurisdiction of* that denoted by the word to which it is joined.

**EXERCISE.**—*Extradition, extravagant, extraneous, extraordinary, extrajudicial.*

**For.** [A.-S. *for*, allied to Goth. *fair*, Ger. *ver*.] As a prefix to verbs, *for* has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *forth, away, out, without*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Forbid, forsake, forswear, forego.*

**Fōre.** [A.-S. *fore*, kindred with *for*, prep.] An adjective used in composition, to denote *advancement in place or time*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Forebode, forefather, foreshorten, foreordain, foresee, foretell, forerunner, foreground, foreshow, forestall, forearm, foreknowledge, forewarn.*

**Hý'per.** [Gr. *ὑπέρ*, allied to Lat. *super*, Skr. *upare*, Eng. *over*.] A prefix used in composition to denote *excess, or something over or beyond*.

**EXERCISE.**—*Hyperbolic, hypertrophy, hyperborean, hypercritical, hyperbole.*

**Hý'po.** A prefix from the Greek preposition *ὑπό* [allied to Lat. *sub*, Skr. *apar*], under, beneath, frequently used in composition to signify a *less quantity, or a low state or degree of* that denoted by the word with which it is joined, *position beneath it, &c.* In chemistry, prefixed to the name of a compound con-

taining oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen; as *hyponitrous acid*, which contains less oxygen than *nitrous acid*.

EXERCISE. — *Hypochondriac, hypostatic, hypothesis, hypotenuse; hyphen.*

Il. The form of *in* when used before words beginning with *l*. See *IN*.

Im. A prefix from the Latin *in*, *n* being changed to *m*, before a labial, for the sake of easy utterance. The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin. For *im*, the French write *em*, which is used in words introduced into English from the French language. See *EM*.

EXERCISE. — *Imbibe, im-mense, impartial, immoral, import, inport, imbank, imbitter, imprison.*

In. 1. [Allied to Gr. *ἐν*, Skr. *ina*.] A prefix from the Latin *in*, often used in composition, and signifying *within, into, or among*, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed. — *In* before *l* is changed into *il*; before *r*, into *ir*; before a labial, into *im*. 2. [Allied to Eng. *un*. See *UN*.] A Latin particle of negation. Before *b* and *p*, it becomes *im*; before *l, m, r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants. In a few words *in* is changed into *ig*.

EXERCISE. — 1. *Inbred, in-case, inject, inspect, induce, infuse, incluse, increase; illation, illumine, illusion; irradiate, irruption, irrigation; imbitter, immersion, implement.* — 2. *Inactive, incapable, invincible, intolerable, infirm, impassable; illicit, illegible, immoral; irrepressible, irresolute; ignoble, ignorant.*

Inter. [From *in*, with an adverbial ending.] A Latin preposition, signifying *among or between*; — used as a prefix.

EXERCISE. — *Intercept, interfere, interrupt, intercede, interpose, interchange, intermingle, interview, interpose, intervene, intersperse.*

Intro. [Lat., contr. from *intero (loco)*.] A prefix signifying *within, into, in*, and the like.

EXERCISE. — *Introduce, intronmission, introvert, introit, introspection.*

Mēt'a. [Gr. *μετά*, allied to *μέσος*, Lat. *medius*, Eng. *mid, middle*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *in the midst of*; also, *beyond, over, after, behind, with, between, reversely*.

EXERCISE. — *Metaphor, metaphysics, metamorphose, metaphrase.*

Mis. [A.-S., having the same origin with the verb *to miss*.] A prefix denoting *error, wrong, defect, unlikeness, &c.*

EXERCISE. — *Mistake, mismanage, mispronounce, mistrust, misbehave, misbelieve, miscreant, misdemcanor.*

Nōn, adv. [Lat. *non*, O. Lat. *nanum, nenum*, from *ne-annum*, or *ne-unum*, not one.] *Not*; — used in English as a prefix, generally and properly to substantives and verbs only, giving them a negative sense, ordering and varying their meaning, as do the prefixes *un* and *in* those of adjectives; also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives.

EXERCISE. — *Non-residence, non-performance, non-arrival, non-intercourse, non-intervention, non-conductor, non-acid, non-electric, non-existent, non-commissioned.*

Ob. [Kindred with Gr. *ἐπί*.] A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, *in front, before*, and hence *against, toward*. In composition the *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. In a few cases the *b* becomes *s*. It means *reversed or back in ob-ovate, occiput, &c.*

EXERCISE. — *Objeet, objuigatory; occasion; after; oppose; ostentation.*

Pā'rā. [Gr., prob. akin to Lat. *præ* and *præter*.] A preposition, used in composition, and signifying *beside, to the side of, to, amiss, wrong, beyond, contrary to, &c.* It is sometimes contracted into *par*.

EXERCISE. — *Paradox, paragon, paralysis, parasite, paralyze, paragram, paraclete, paraphrase; parody, paroxysm, parhelion.*

Pēr. A Latin preposition often used in composition as a prefix denoting *through, passing, or over the whole extent*. The *r* is sometimes assimilated. In chemistry, it signifies *very, fully, or to the ut-*

*most extent*; as in *peroxide*, a substance oxidated to the utmost degree.

EXERCISE. — *Perambulate, perfunctory, persecute, perforate, permanent, permit, percussion, persuade, peruse, perfection, perdition, peroxide; pelucid.*

Pēr'i. [Gr. *περί*, Skr. *pari*.] A prefix used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying *with, around, about, near*, and the like.

EXERCISE. — *Pericarp, period, periphrase, peripatetic, periphery, perihelion, perimeter.*

Pōst. A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, signifying *after*.

EXERCISE. — *Postpone, postscript, posterior, posthumous, postobit.*

Prē. An English form of the Latin prefix, *præ*, before. It expresses *priority of time, place, or rank*.

EXERCISE. — *Preclude, predict, prefer, preponderate, precursor, precede, prefix, prelude, pre-eminent.*

Prēter. A prefix, from the Lat. *præter* (from *præ*, with the adverbial termination *ter*), used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of *past, beyond*; hence, *beside, more*.

EXERCISE. — *Preterit, pretermitt, preternatural.*

Prō. [Originally neuter dative for *proi*, Gr. *πρό*.] A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, and denoting *fore, forth, forward, in front of, in favor of, for, in the place of*.

EXERCISE. — *Produce, project, profess, promise, protract, pronoun, proceed, provoke, promote, protrude.*

Prōs. [Gr. *πρός*. Cf. Skr. *prati*.] A Greek preposition, used in composition, and signifying *motion towards, a being on, at, by, or beside, a remaining beside*, and hence *connection and engagement with any thing*.

EXERCISE. — *Proselyte, prosody.*

Pseu'do (sū'do). [From Gr. *ψευδής*, lying, false, from *ψεύθειν*, to belie.] A prefix used in words from the Greek, and signifying *false, counterfeit, pretended, or spurious*.

EXERCISE. — *Pseudo-martyr, pseudo-philosophy, pseudonym.*

**Ra.** An inseparable prefix or preposition in words from the French and Italian, coming from the Lat. *re* and *ad* combined. See **RE** and **AD**.

**EXERCISE.** — Rally, ramble.

**Rē.** [Lat.] A prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denoting return, repetition, or iteration. It is abbreviated from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel.

**EXERCISE.** — Recur, reduce, refrain, retract, revert, rebuild, reform, restore, resound, resist, renew, recall, remove, resume, revolve; redeem, redintegrate.

**Rē'tro.** [Lat., from *re*, and the adverbial termination *ter*.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying back or backward.

**EXERCISE.** — Retrocede, retro-spect, retrograde, retroact.

**Se.** [Original form of *sine*.] An inseparable preposition used in some words from the Latin, and signifying without, aside, by itself.

**EXERCISE.** — Secure, seduce, seclude, secede, sequester, separate, sedition.

**Sī'ne.** A Latin preposition signifying without, and used in composition. It drops the final *e* in *sincere*, and also changes the *n* into *m* in *simple*.

**EXERCISE.** — Sincere.

**Stēp.** A.-S. *stēop*, fr. *stēopan*, *stēpan*, to bereave.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *brother*, &c., to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood-relative, but is a relative by the marriage of a parent.

**EXERCISE.** — Stepson, step-sister, stepchild.

**Sūb.** [Allied to Gr. *ὑπό*.] A Latin preposition, denoting under or below, used in English as a prefix, to express an inferior position, or intention, and also a subordinate degree, or imperfect state of a quality. Before *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, and *m*, the *b* is changed into those letters.

**EXERCISE.** — Subscribe, subsequent, submarine, submerge, submit, subtract, subside, substitute, subside, subordinate, subterranean; succeed, suffer, suggest, suppose, surrogate, summon.

**Sūb'ter.** [From *sub*, and the

adverbial termination *ter*.] A Latin preposition, signifying under, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as *sub*; but it is less general in its application.

**EXERCISE.** — Subterfuge.

**Sū'per.** A Latin preposition (same as Gr. *ὑπέρ*), used as a prefix, and signifying above, over, or in excess.

**EXERCISE.** — Superfine, superintend, supervise, supernumerary, superadd, superhuman, superfluous, superlative, superstructure.

**Sū'prā.** [Orig. *supera*, from *super*.] A Latin preposition, signifying above, over, or beyond, and used in composition.

**EXERCISE.** — Supralapsarian.

**Sūr.** A prefix, from the French, contracted from the Latin *super*, *supra*, and signifying over, above, beyond, upon.

**EXERCISE.** — Surcharge, surmount, surprise, surfest, surmise, surcoat, surface, surplus.

**Syn.** A prefix from the Greek preposition *σύν* [Lat. *cum*, akin to Lat. *simul*, Skr. *sa-*, *sam*], with, along with, together with, at the same time. Before *b*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, it changes into *syn*; before *l*, into *syl*; and sometimes the *n* is dropped.

**EXERCISE.** — Synonym, syntax, synthesis, synod, synopsis, synchronous, synovial, symbol, symmetry, sympathy, symphony, syllogism, system.

**Trāns.** A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifying over, beyond, through, on the other side. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change. It sometimes drops the last consonant, and sometimes the two last consonants.

**EXERCISE.** — Translaine, trans-Atlantic, transport, transfer, transmit, transit, transgress, transform, transcend, tradition, traduce.

**Trī.** A prefix, signifying three, thrice, from Gr. *τρίς*, thrice, *τρεῖς*, *τρία*, Lat. *tres*, *tria*, three.

**EXERCISE.** — Triangle, tri-dent, triennial, tricennial, tricuspid, triune.

**Ūl'trà.** [Lat., originally fem. of *ulter*, being beyond.] A prefix from the Latin, having in composition the signification beyond, on the other side,

chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place. In other relations, it has the sense of *excessively*, *exceedingly*, *beyond what is common*, *natural*, *right*, or *proper*.

**EXERCISE.** — Ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane, ultratropical; ultra-conservative, ultra-despotic.

**Ūn.** [A.-S. *un*, and sometimes *on*, allied to Gr. *ἀν*, *ἀ*, Skr. *an*, *a*, Lat. *in*.] A negative prefix attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, and to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. See **UN** in the Dictionary.

**EXERCISE.** — Unable, unfriendly, uncertain, undo, unbar; untruth, unworthy.

**With.** [A.-S. *widh*, *wid*, with, at, against, Icel. *riðh*, against. Compare A.-S. *mid*, *midh*, Goth. *mith*, Ger. *mit*, with.] An English preposition, used in composition, and signifying opposition, privation, separation, or departure.

**EXERCISE.** — Withdraw, withstand, withhold.

## SUFFIXES.

**Æe.** [Gr. *-αίος*.] A suffix signifying of or pertaining to.

**EXERCISE.** — Demoniac, hypochondriac, cardiac, elegiac, prosodiac.

**Age.** [Fr.] A termination of nouns having a collective or abstract meaning.

**EXERCISE.** — Advantage, av-erage, herbage, foliage, pillage, vassalage, appanage, homage, parentage, fruitage, anchorage.

**Al.** [Lat. *-alis*.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting of, or pertaining to. See **CAL**.

**EXERCISE.** — Annual, cardinal, final, legal, martial, regal, frugal, filial, carnal, casual, floral, manual, judicial, local, decennial.

**An.** [Lat. *-anus*.] A termination of some nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting office, profession, or character.

**EXERCISE.** — Christian, comedian, tragedian, clysian, tertian, hyperborean, sylvan, republican, pagan, Roman.

**ANCE.** [Lat. *-antia*.] Termination of some nouns of some nouns having an abstract signification.

**EXERCISE.**—Elegance, abundance, brilliancy, vacancy, dissonance, tolerance, ignorance, circumstance, repentance, infaney, necromancy.

**Ant.** [Lat. *-ans, -antis.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, expressing *quality or habit*; and of nouns denoting the *doer of a thing*.

**EXERCISE.**—Vagrant, abundant, verdant, extravagant, triumphant, vigilant, dominant, exorbitant; assistant, commandant, dependant, intend-

**Ar.** [Lat. *-aris.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, and denoting of, or *pertaining to*.

**EXERCISE.**—Angular, jocular, perpendicular, similar, linear, familiar, solar, secular, regular.

**Ard.** the termination of many English words, is taken from the Goth. *hardus*, A.-S. *heard*, Icel. & Eng. *hard*, and appears in proper names; as, Renard, strong in counsel; Goddard, strong in, or through, God, &c. We find it also in appellatives, usually with a bad signification.

**EXERCISE.**—Drunkard, dotard, bastard, niggard, sluggard, dullard, coward, wizard, laggard, dastard.

**A-ry.** [Lat. *-arius.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting of, or *pertaining to*; and of nouns, denoting the *doer of a thing*.

**EXERCISE.**—Auxiliary, military, biliary, stipendiary, pecuniary, primary, plenary, ordinary, subaltern, adversary, mercenary, vocabulary, lapidary, boundary, granary.

**Âte.** [Lat. *-atus.*] A termination;—1. Of verbs. 2. Of adjectives, implying *nature, likeness, quality, agreement, effect*, &c. 3. Of nouns, denoting (a.) *office or dignity*; (b.) the *possessor of an office or dignity*; (c.) *salts containing one degree or more of oxygen*.

**EXERCISE.**—1. Deliberate, initiate, extricate, permeate, suffocate, navigate, ventilate, fascinate, anticipate, venerate. 2. Moderate, ultimate, temperate, obdurate, fortunate, insensate, passionate, effeminate, immaculate. 3. Pontificate, electorate, palatinate; tongue, delegate, legate, candidate, advocate, laureate, surrogate, sulphate, phosphate.

**Ble.** [Lat. *-bilis.*] A termina-

tion of adjectives derived from the Latin, or formed on the same model, and signifying *capable of being, or worthy to be*.

**EXERCISE.**—Flexible, mutable, sensible, warrantable, capable, curable, blamable, commendable, incredible, accessible, excusable.

**Cal.** [Lat. *-cus.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin or following the analogy of such, and signifying of or *pertaining to*.

**EXERCISE.**—Anatomical, comical, magical, practical, technical, classical, analytical, botanical, practical, dogmatical, periodical.

**Dôm.** A termination denoting *jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction*. It was originally *doom, judgment*. Hence it is used to denote *state, condition, or quality*.

**EXERCISE.**—Kingdom, sheriffdom, dukedom, earldom, Christendom, wisdom, freedom, thralldom.

**E-an.** [Gr. *-aios, or -eios*, Lat. *-æus, -eus.*] A termination of adjectives derived from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives, and denoting of or *pertaining to*.

**EXERCISE.**—Cerulean, herculean, hyperborean, subterranean, epicurean, adamantean, tartarean, empyrean.

**Ee.** A termination of nouns, denoting one *on or to whom something is done*.

**EXERCISE.**—Appellee, donee, referee, trustee, lessee, grantee, legatee, patentee.

**Eer.** See IER.

**En.** A plural termination of nouns and of verbs formerly in use, as in *houses, escapen*, and retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *hearken*, from the Anglo-Saxon infinitive. It is also used to form from nouns adjectives expressing the *material of which a thing is made*.

**EXERCISE.**—Glisten, listen; leaden, wooden, golden, birchen, earthen, oaken, hempen, oatcn, flaxen, waxen.

**Ënce.** } [Lat. *-entia.*] A ter-  
**En-gy.** } mination of abstract nouns from the Latin, or of nouns that follow the analogy of nouns so derived.

**EXERCISE.**—Abstinence, circumsference, reticence, innocence, coalescence, diffidence, providence, intelligence, prudence; agency, contingency, presidency, tendency, despondency, exigency, clemency, transparency, solvency.

**Ent.** [Lat. *-ens, -entis.*] A termination of nouns from the Latin, denoting the *doer of a thing*; or of participial adjectives expressing *quality or habit*.

**EXERCISE.**—Dependent, recipient, student, president, agent, adherent; fervent, urdent, indolent, esculent, refulgent, incumbent, evanescent, evident, omnipotent.

**Er.** A termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *er*. It denotes an *agent*, and was originally of the masculine gender, but is now applied to men or things indifferently. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a *man of the place*; thus, Londoner is the same as *London man*.

**EXERCISE.**—Hater, farmer, heater, grater, builder, waiter, lover, doer, maker, strainer, poker, ruler, pointer, painter, voter.

**Ës'cent.** [Lat. *-escens, -escens-tis.*] A termination of participial adjectives from the Latin, denoting *progression, growing, or becoming*.

**EXERCISE.**—Convalescent, putrescent, quiescent, effervescent, phosphorescent, incandescent.

**Ëss.** [Fr., from Lat. *-ix.*] A termination of nouns feminine, distinguishing them from correspondent nouns masculine.

**EXERCISE.**—Authoress, lioness, negress, shepherdess, actress, giantess, sorceress, tigress, huntress, countess, priestess, hostess, poetess.

**Ful.** [The same as *full*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *plenitude or abundance*, and generally formed from substantives.

**EXERCISE.**—Artful, beautiful, peaceful, grateful, careful, useful, bashful, fensful, painful, powerful, doubtful.

**Fÿ.** [Lat. *facere, fieri, Fr. fier.*] A termination of verbs, denoting *to make, to become*.

**EXERCISE.**—Amplify, deify, gratify, liquefy, rarefy, stupefy, pacify, qualify, signify, glorify, ratify, testify, rectify.

**Hôôd.** [A.-S. *hād*, from *hād*, state, sex, order, degree, per-

son, form, manner, Goth. *haidus*.] A termination denoting *state* or *fixedness*, *condition*, *quality*, *character*, *totality*. Sometimes it is written *head*.

EXERCISE.—Manhood, childhood, knighthood, brotherhood, boyhood, widowhood, neighborhood; godhead.

**Ic.** [Gr. *-ικος*, Lat. *-icus*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Authentic, concentric, magnetic, seraphic, academic, dogmatic, per odic, theoretic, botanic, cubic, prosaic, apostolic.

**Ies.** A termination of nouns, plural in form but singular in signification, applied to certain arts or sciences.

EXERCISE.—Optics, mathematics, hydraulics, mechanics, physics, acoustics, statics, hermenautics.

**Id.** [Lat. *-idus*.] A termination of adjectives denoting *quality*.

EXERCISE.—Acid, liquid, rigid, sordid, arid, fervid, fluid, horrid, humid, torpid, timid, rancid, torrid, vivid.

**Iēr, i.** [Fr. *-ier, -iere*.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations or employment.

EXERCISE.—Brigadier, grenadier, financier, mountaineer, volunteer, engineer, auctioneer, buccancer.

**Ile.** [Lat. *-ilis*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Agile, versatile, docile, fragile, facile, puerile, volatile, fertile, hostile, futile, mercantile.

**Ine.** [Lat. *-inus*.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of*, or *pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Adamantine, feminine, pristine, aquiline, canine, clandestine, alpine, serpentine, genuine, equine.

**Ion.** [Lat. *-io*, genitive *-ionis*.] A termination of abstract nouns derived from the Latin, or formed after the same analogy.

EXERCISE.—Ambition, conception, probation, evasion, version, crucifixion, union, action, addition, compassion, extension, opinion, vermilion.

**Ish.** [A.-S. *-ise*, Goth. *-isk*, N. H. Ger. *-isch*.] A termination of English words denoting *diminution*, or a *small*

*degree* of the quality. *Ish* annexed to proper names forms a possessive adjective. Annexed to common nouns, it forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun.

EXERCISE.—Whitish, yellowish; Swedish, Danish, English, Spanish, Scottish, foolish, roguish, brutish, childish, doltish, boorish, slavish, feverish, knavish, girlish, womanish.

**Ism.** [Gr. *-ισμος*.] A termination of nouns from the Greek, or of nouns formed on the same model as these, denoting *tenets*, *doctrines*, or *principles*.

EXERCISE.—Atheism, catechism, heroism, mechanism, sophism, skepticism, archaism, barbarism, heathenism, egotism, magnetism.

**Ist.** [Gr. *-ιστης*.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles.

EXERCISE.—Baptist, chemist, eulogist, theist, oculist, moralist, novelist, philologist, sophist, annalist, chemist.

**Ite.** [Lat. *-itus*.] A termination of nouns and adjectives. It is often used to form collective or gentile names.

EXERCISE.—Appetite, exquisite, favorite, recondite, definite, opposite, requisite, bedlamite, Jacobite.

**I-ty.** See **TY**.

**Ive.** [Lat. *-ivus*.] A termination of nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting *ability*, *power*, or *activity*.

EXERCISE.—Authoritative, incentive, persuasive, vindictive, convulsive, delusive, negative, formative, conducive, furtive, derisive.

**Īze, i.** [Gr. *-ίζειν*.] A termination of verbs from the Greek, or of verbs formed on the same model, and denoting *to make*, *to cause to be*, *to become*.

EXERCISE.—Agonize, characterize, tantalize, criticize, exercise, equalize, civilize, enfranchise, exorcise, memorize, organize, satirize.

**Kin.** [A.-S. *cyn*, *cynd*, kin, kind, offspring, race; allied to Lat. *genus*, Gr. *γένος*, *γόνος*.] A diminutive termination, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*.

EXERCISE.—Lambkin, manikin, napkin, pipkin, bodkin.

**Lé.** A diminutive termination.

EXERCISE.—Crumble, bundle, girdle, joggle, fondle, throttle, thimble, canticle, ruffle, speckle, suckle, sparkle, stopple.

**Lëss.** A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. It is the A.-S. *lēas*, allied to Eng. *lose*, from A.-S. *lēosan*, to lose. Hence, it is a privative word, denoting *destitution*; as, a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit, *childless*, without children.

EXERCISE.—Fatherless, faithless, penniless, lawless, boundless, needless, lifeless, nameless, careless, hopeless, nerveless, worthless, pitiless.

**Lët.** [French dim. termination *et*, as in *islet*, *euglet*, *circlet*, *goblet*, *floweret*, *baronet*; with *l* inserted, as in *streamlet*, *branchlet*.] A termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*, a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream.

EXERCISE.—Eyelet, frontlet, tablet, ringlet.

**Ling.** [A.-S.] A termination denoting *condition*, *offspring*, or *progeny*.

EXERCISE.—Hireling, earthing, worldling, founding, darling, firstling, underling, starling, groundling, gosling, sapling, changeling, fatling, nestling.

**Ly.** [O. Eng. *lich*, being an abbreviation of A.-S. *lic*, Goth. *leiks*, Eng. *like*.] A termination of adjectives, as in *lovely*, *manly*, that is, *love-like*, *man-like*. It is also a termination of adverbs [O. Eng. *liche*, A.-S. *lice*].

EXERCISE.—Courtly, costily, priestly, portly, gristly, hilly, shelly, bravely, coarsely, purely, chiefly, rashly, tardily, sillily, angrily, meekly.

**Mënt.** A termination of nouns (formed often from verbs), denoting *condition*, *state*, or *act*.

EXERCISE.—Engagement, management, impediment, embarrassment, judgment, amusement, investment, arbitrament, infringement.

**Mo-ny.** [Lat. *-monium, -monia*.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, signifying *action*, or an *active faculty*, *being*, or a *state of being*, viewed abstractly.

EXERCISE.—Allimony, matrimony, testimony, ceremony, parsimony, acrimony, sanctimony, patrimony.

**Nĕss.** [A.-S. *-ness, -niss*, Goth. *-nassus*.] A termination of abstract names, denoting *state, or quality*.

**EXERCISE.**—Blindness, goodness, greatness, sweetness, godliness, weariness, stiffness, rashness, boyishness, blackness, usefulness, zealousness.

**Ŏck.** [A.-S. *-ca* or *-uca*.] A diminutive termination of nouns.

**EXERCISE.**—Bullock, hillock, mattock, paddock, pollock.

**Or.** A termination of Latin nouns, denoting *an agent*. It is annexed to many words of English origin; as in *lessor*. In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin. See **ER**.

**EXERCISE.**—Actor, creditor, editor, captor, conductor, pastor, inspector, pretor, orator, dictator, professor.

**O-ry.** [Lat. *-orius*.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting *of, or pertaining to*.

**EXERCISE.**—Amatory, consolatory, promissory, satisfactory, compulsory, cursory, prefatory, nugatory, valedictory.

**Ŏse, } [Lat. *-osus, -us*.] A ter-**  
**Ŏs. }** mination of English adjectives (many of which are derived directly from the Latin), denoting *quality or property*.

**EXERCISE.**—Dubious, conscious, atrocious, conspicuous, onerous, generous, dangerous, populous, morose, comatose, operose, verbose.

**Rĕ.** [A.-S. *rice, ric*; fr. the same root as Lat. *regere*, to rule, and *regio*, region.] A termination signifying *jurisdiction, or a district over*

*which government is exercised*.

**EXERCISE.**—Bishopric.

**Ship.** [A.-S. *scipe, scype*, fr. *scyppan*, to mold, form, shape.] A termination denoting *state, office, dignity, profession, or art*.

**EXERCISE.**—Lordship, friendship, chancellorship, stewardship, horsemanship, copartnership, hallship, clerkship, worship, scholarship, censorship.

**Sion.** See **ION**.

**Sōme.** [A.-S. *sum*, Goth. *sanna*, like, the same.] A termination of certain adjectives. It indicates a *considerable degree* of the thing or quantity; as, *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous.

**EXERCISE.**—Blithesome, wearisome, loathsome, troublesome, wholesome, lonesome.

**Stĕr.** [A.-S. *-estre, -istre*.] A termination denoting *skill or occupation*. It was originally applied to denote the female agent in an action. Thus, *songster* signified, at first, a female who sings; but the ending *ster* having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination *ess* was appended to it; thus, *songster* became *songsteress*, or *songstress*, with a double ending.

**EXERCISE.**—Drugster, gamester, songster, spinster, youngster, punster, maltster, tapster.

**T, } [A.-S.] A termination of**  
**Th. }** abstract nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin.

**EXERCISE.**—Depth, growth, strength, wealth, width, warmth, birth, breadth, depth, mirth, health, truth; draft, joint, fight, height, drift, gift, theft.

**Tion.** See **ION**.

**Tūde.** [Lat. *-tudo*.] A termination of abstract nouns from the Latin, signifying *action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being*.

**EXERCISE.**—Amplitude, fortitude, gratitude, solitude, infinitude, turpitude, altitude, rectitude, servitude, aptitude, magnitude.

**Ty.** [Lat. *-tas, -tatis*, Fr. *-té*.] A termination of words denoting *action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly*.

**EXERCISE.**—Antiquity, difficulty, humility, necessity, probability, laxity, impiety, society, modesty, majesty, liberty, fatuity.

**Ūre.** [Lat. *-ura*.] A termination of words derived from the Latin (often through the Italian or French), and denoting *action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly*.

**EXERCISE.**—Creature, fracture, legislature, nature, superstructure, lecture, fissure, flexure, exposure, tenure, juncture, verdure.

**Ward, or Wards.** [A.-S. *-weard, -weardes*; Goth. *-vairths*, allied to Lat. *vertere*, to turn, *versus*, toward.] A suffix used in the composition of a large class of words, and denoting *direction, or tendency to, motion toward, and the like*.

**EXERCISE.**—Upward, on-wards, westward, backward, forward, homeward, down-wards, inward.

**Wise.** [A.-S. *wise*, allied to *guise*.] A termination of adverbs implying *in the direction or manner of*.

**EXERCISE.**—Endwise, side-wise, lengthwise, likewise.

# ABBREVIATIONS.

(See page xxiv.)

## A.

*a.*, or *@*. (*Ad.*) To or at.  
*ā.*, or *āā.* (*ana.*, Gr. *ἀνά.*)  
*In med.* Of each the same quantity.  
*A. A. G.* Assistant Adjutant General.  
*A. A. S.* (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.  
*A. B.* (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.  
*A. B. C. F. M.* American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.  
*Abp.* Archbishop.  
*A. C.* (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.  
*Acc.* or *Acct.* Account.  
*Act.*, or *act.* Active.  
*A. D.* (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.  
*Ad lib.* (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.  
*Adm.* Admiral.  
*Admr.* Administrator.  
*Admx.* Administratrix.  
*Æ.*, or *Æt.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.  
*Ag.* Agent.  
*Al.*, or *Ala.* Alabama.  
*Alex.* Alexander.  
*A. M.* (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts.—(*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.  
*Am.* Amos; American.  
*Amer.* American.  
*Am.* Amount.  
*An.* (*Anno.*) In the year.  
*Anon.* Anonymous.  
*Ans.* Answer.  
*Apr.* April.  
*Ark.* Arkansas.  
*Asst.* Assistant.  
*A. U. C.* (*Ab Urbe Condita.*) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.  
*Aug.* August.  
*Av.* Avenue.

## B.

*b.* born.  
*B. A.* British America; Bachelor of Arts.  
*Bart.*, or *Bl.* Baronet.  
*Bbl.* Barrel, barrels.  
*B. C.* Before Christ.  
*B. C. L.* Bachelor of Civil Law.  
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*B. D.* Bachelor of Divinity.  
*Bd.* Bond; Bound.  
*Benj.* Benjamin.  
*Bk.* Bank; Book.  
*B. L.* Bachelor of Laws.  
*Bl.* Barrel.  
*Bp.* Bishop.  
*Br.*, or *Bro.* Brother.  
*Brig.* Brigade; Brigadier.  
*Brig.-Gen.* Brigadier-General.  
*Brit.* Britain; British.

## C.

*C.* (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent.  
*Cal.* California; — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.  
*Cant.* Canticles.  
*Capt.* Captain.  
*Cat.* Catalogue.  
*Cath.* Catholic.  
*C. A. S.* (*Connecticutensis Academiæ Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.  
*C. C. P.* Court of Common Pleas.  
*C. E.* Civil Engineer.  
*Cent.* (*Centum.*) A hundred.  
*Cf.* or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare.  
*C. H.* Court-House; Custom-House.  
*Ch.* Church; Chapter.  
*Chap.* Chapter.  
*Chr.* Christopher; Christian.  
*Chron.* Chronicles.  
*C. J.* Chief Justice.  
*Cld.* or *clld.* Cleared.  
*C. M.* Common Meter.  
*Co.* Company; County.  
*C. O. D.* Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.  
*Col.* Colonel; Colossians.  
*Coll.* College; Collector.  
*Comp.* Compare; Comparative; Compound.  
*Con.* (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.  
*Con.*, or *Cr.* Contra; Credit.  
*Conn.*, *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connecticut.  
*Const.* Constable; Constitution.  
*Cor.* Corinthians.  
*Cor. Mem.* Corresponding Member.  
*Cor. Sec.* Corresponding Secretary.  
*Cos.* Cosine.  
*C. P.* Court of Probate; Common Pleas.

*Cr.* Credit; Creditor.  
*Crim. Con.* Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.  
*C. S.* Court of Sessions.—(*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.  
*Ct.* Connecticut; Count; Court.  
*Ct.*, or *ct.* Cent.—(*Centum.*) A hundred.  
*Cts.*, or *cts.* Cents.  
*Cwt.*, or *cwt.* (*Lat. Centum.* a hundred, and *English weight.*) A hundred weight.  
*Cyc.* Cyclopædia.

## D.

*D.*, or *d.* (*Denarius* or *denarii.*) A penny, or pence.  
*Dan.* Danish; Daniel.  
*D. C.* District of Columbia.—(*Da Capo.*) Again, or From the beginning.  
*D. C. L.* Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.  
*D. D.* (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.  
*Dea.* Deacon.  
*Dec.* December.  
*Def.*, or *def.* Defendant.  
*Del.* Delaware; Delegate.  
*Del.* (*Delineavit.*) He (or she) drew it;—prefixed to the draughtsman's name.  
*Dep.* Deputy; Department.  
*Dept.* Department; Depo-  
 nent.  
*Deut.* Deuteronomy.  
*Df.*, or *dft.* Defendant.  
*D. G.* (*Dei Gratia.*) By the grace of God.  
*Dict.* Dictionary.  
*D. M.* Doctor of Music.  
*Do.*, or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.  
*Dols.*, or *dols.* Dollars.  
*Doz.*, or *doz.* Dozen.  
*Dr.* Debtor; Doctor; Dram.  
*Dwt.* (*Lat. Denarius* and *English weight.*) Penny-weight.

## E.

*E.* East; Earl.  
*Ecl.*, or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.  
*Eccus.* Ecclesiasticus.  
*Ed.* Editor; Edition.



*E. E.* Errors excepted; Ells English.  
*e. g.* (*exempli gratiâ.*) For example.  
*E. I.* East Indies, or East India.  
*E. I. C.* East India Company.  
*E. Lon.* East longitude.  
*E. N. E.* East-North-East.  
*Eng.* England; English.  
*Eph.* Ephesians; Ephraim.  
*Est.* Esdras.  
*E. S. E.* East-South-East.  
*Esq., or Esqr.* Esquire.  
*Esth.* Esther.  
*et al.* (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere. — (*et alii, or alix.*) And others.  
*Etc., etc., or &c.* (*Et cæteri, cæteræ, or cætera.*) And others; and so forth; and the like.  
*et seq.* (*et sequentes, or et sequentia.*) And the following.  
*Ex.* Example; Exodus.  
*Exec., or Exr.* Executor.  
*Execz.* Executrix.  
*Exod.* Exodus.  
*Ez., or Ezr.* Ezra.  
*Ezek.* Ezekiel.

F.

*Fahr.* Fahrenheit.  
*F. A. S.* Fellow of the Society of Arts.  
*Feb.* February.  
*Fec., or sec.* (*Fecit.*) He (or she) did it.  
*Flor.* Florida.  
*Fo., or Fol.* Folio.  
*Fr.* France; French.  
*F. R. G. S.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society;  
*Fri.* Friday.  
*F. R. S.* Fellow of the Royal Society.  
*F. R. S. E.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.  
*F. R. S. L.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.  
*F. S. A.* Fellow of the Society of Arts.  
*Fl., or ft.* Foot, feet; Fort.  
*Fur., or fur.* Furlong.

G.

*Ga.* Georgia.  
*Gal.* Galatians.  
*Gal., or gal.* Gallon, gallons.  
*G. B.* Great Britain.  
*G. C. B.* Grand Cross of the Bath.  
*Gen.* Genesis; General.  
*Gent.* Gentleman.  
*Gro.* George.  
*Geog.* Geography.  
*Gov.* Governor.

*Gr.* Greek; Gross.  
*Gr., or gr.* Grain, grains.

H.

*H., or h.* Hour, hours.  
*Hab.* Habakkuk.  
*Hag.* Haggai.  
*H. B. M.* His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.  
*Hebr.* Hebrew; Hebrews.  
*H. E. I. C.* Honorable East India Company.  
*Hhd., or hhd.* Hoghead.  
*H. I. H.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.  
*H. M. S.* His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.  
*Hon.* Honorable.  
*Hos.* Hosea.  
*H. R.* House of Representatives.  
*H. R. E.* Holy Roman Empire.  
*H. R. H.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.  
*Hund.* Hundred.

I.

*Ia.* Indiana.  
*ib., ibid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.  
*Id.* (*Idem.*) The same.  
*I. e., or i. e.* (*Id est.*) That is.  
*I. H. S.* (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men.  
*Ill.* Illinois.  
*In.* Inch, inches.  
*Ind.* Indiana.  
*incog.* (*incognito.*) Unknown.  
*In lim.* (*In limine.*) At the outset.  
*I. N. R. I.* (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum* [or *Judæorum*].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.  
*inst.* Instant.  
*Io.* Iowa.  
*I. O. O. F.* Independent Order of Odd Fellows.  
*i. q.* (*idem quod.*) The same as.  
*Is., or Isa.* Isaiah.  
*It., or Ital.* Italian; Italic.

J.

*J.* Judge.  
*J. A.* Judge Advocate.  
*Jan.* January.  
*J. C.* JESUS CHRIST.  
*J. C. D.* (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.  
*J. D.* (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.


*Jer.* Jeremiah.  
*Jno.* John.  
*Jona.* Jonathan.  
*Jos.* Joseph.  
*Josh.* Joshua.  
*J. P.* Justice of the Peace.  
*J. Prob.* Judge of Probate.  
*Jr., or jr.* Junior.  
*J. U. D.* (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law.)  
*Jud.* Judith.  
*Judg.* Judges.  
*Jun., Junr.* Junior.

K.

*K.* King.  
*Kan.* Kansas.  
*K. B.* Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.  
*K. C.* King's Council.  
*K. C. B.* Knight Commander of the Bath.  
*Ken., or Ky.* Kentucky.  
*K. G. C.* Knight of the Grand Cross.  
*Ki.* Kings.  
*Knt., or Kt.* Knight.  
*Ky.* Kentucky.

L.

*L.* Lady; Latin; Lord.  
*L., lb., or lb.* (*Libra.*) A pound, in weight.  
*L., l., or £.* A pound sterling.  
*La.* Louisiana.  
*Lam.* Lamentations.  
*Lat.* Latin.  
*Lat., or lat.* Latitude.  
*Lb., lb., or lb.* (*Libra.*) A pound in weight.  
*L. c.* Lower case. — (*loca citato.*) In the place before cited.  
*L. C. J.* Lord Chief Justice.  
*Ld.* Lord.  
*Lea., or lea.* League.  
*Lev.* Leviticus.  
*L. I.* Long Island.  
*Lieut., or Lt.* Lieutenant.  
*LL. B.* (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.  

 The initial letter is doubled to signify the plural.

*LL. D.* (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.  
*Lon., Long.* Longitude.  
*Lou., or La.* Louisiana.  
*Lp., or Ldp.* Lordship.  
*L. S.* (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.  
*L. S. D., or l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.  
*Lt.* Lieutenant.

## M.

*M.* Marquis; Monsieur. — (*Mille.*) Thousand. — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, or noon.  
*M.*, or *m.* Mile, miles.  
*M. A.* Master of Arts.  
*Macc.*, or *Macc.* Maccabees.  
*Mag.* Magazine.  
*Maj.* Major.  
*Maj.-Gen.* Major-General.  
*Mal.* Malachi.  
*Mar.* March.  
*Mass.*, or *Ms.* Massachusetts.  
*Matt.* Matthew.  
*M. B.* (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.  
*M. C.* Member of Congress.  
*M. D.* (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.  
*Md.* Maryland.  
*Mdlle.* Mademoiselle.  
*M. E.* Methodist Episcopal.  
*Me.* Maine.  
*Mem.* Memorandum.  
*Messrs.*, or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.  
*Meth.* Methodist.  
*Mi.* Mississippi.  
*Mic.* Micah.  
*Mich.* Michigan.  
*Min.*, or *min.* Minute, minutes.  
*Minn.* Minnesota.  
*Miss.* Mississippi.  
*Mlle.* Mademoiselle.  
*MM.* Their Majesties. — (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See *LL.B.*  
*Mme.* Madame.  
*Mo.* Missouri.  
*Mo.*, or *mo.* Month.  
*Mon.* Monday.  
*Mons.* Monsieur, or Sir.  
*Mos.*, or *mos.* Months.  
*M. P.* Member of Parliament.  
*Mr.* Master, or Mister.  
*M. R. I.* Member of the Royal Institution.  
*Mrs.* Mistress, or Missis.  
*MS.* Manuscript.  
*MSS.* Manuscripts.  
*Mt.* Mount, or Mountain.  
*Mus. D.*, *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus.* Doct. Doctor of Music.


## N.

*N.* North.  
*N.*, or *n.* Noun; Neuter.  
*N. A.* North America.  
*Nah.* Nahum.  
*Naut.* Nautical.  
*N. B.* New Brunswick. — (*Nota Bene.*) Note well, or take notice.  
*N. C.* North Carolina.  
*N. E.* North-East; New England.

*Neb.* Nebraska.  
*Neh.* Nehemiah.  
*Nem. Con.* (*Nemine Contradicente.*) No one contradicting; unanimously.  
*Nem. Diss.* (*Nemine Dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.  
*Neut.*, or *neut.* Neuter.  
*N. F.* Newfoundland.  
*N. H.* New Hampshire.  
*N. J.* New Jersey.  
*N. Lat.* North Latitude.  
*N. N. E.* North-North-East.  
*N. N. W.* North-North-West.  
*No.*, or *no.* (*Numero.*) Number.  
*Non Pros.*, or *Non pros.* (*Non Prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.  
*Non seq.*, or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.  
*Nos.*, or *nos.* Numbers.  
*Nov.* November.  
*N. P.* New Providence; Notary Public.  
*N. S.* Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).  
*N. T.* New Testament.  
*Num.*, or *Numb.* Numbers.  
*N. W.* North-West.  
*N. Y.* New York.

## O.

*O.* Ohio.  
*Ob.*, or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died.  
*Obad.* Obadiah.  
*Obt.*, or *Obdt.* Obedient.  
*Oct.* October.  
*Olym.* Olympiad.  
*Or.* Oregon.  
*O. S.* Old Style (previously to 1752).  
*O. T.* Old Testament.  
*Oz.*, or *oz.* Ounce, or ounces.

 The *z* is here used to represent the character *z*, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

## P.

*P.*, or *p.* Page; Part; Pipe.  
*Pa.* Pennsylvania.  
*Pass.*, or *pass.* Passive.  
*Pd.* Paid.  
*P. E. I.* Prince Edward Island.  
*Penn.* Pennsylvania.  
*Per an.*, or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.  
*Per cent.*, *per cent.*, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.

*Ph. D.* (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.  
*Phil.* Philippians; Philemon.  
*Phila.* Philadelphia.  
*Pinx.*, or *Pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He (or she) painted it.  
*Pk.*, or *pk.* Peck.  
*Plff.* Plaintiff.  
*P. M.* Post-Master. — (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.  
*P. O.* Post-Office.  
*Pos.*, *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss* Possessive.  
*pp.* Pages. See *LL.B.*  
*Pph.*, or *pph.* Pamphlet.  
*P. R.* Prize Ring; Porto Rico.  
*Pres.* President.  
*Prof.* Professor.  
*Pro tem.*, or *pro tem.* (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being.  
*Prov.* Proverbs.  
*Prox.* (*Proximo.*) Next.  
*P. S.* (*Post scriptum.*) Postscript.  
*Ps.*, Psalm, or Psalms.  
*Pt.* Pint; Point; Port.  
*Pwt.*, or *pwt.* Pennyweight.  
*Pxt.*, or *pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He (or she) painted it.

## Q.

*Q.* Question.  
*Q.*, or *Qu.* Query; Question; Queen.  
*Q. C.* Queen's Council.  
*Q. d.* (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.  
*Q. E. D.* (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.  
*Q. M. G.* Quartermaster-General.  
*Qr.*, or *qr.* Quarter (28 pounds); Farthing; Quire.  
*Qt.*, or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.  
*Q. v.*, or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*) Which see.  
*Qy.* Query.

## R.

*R. A.* Royal Academy, or Academician.  
*R. E.* Royal Engineers.  
*Rec. Sec.* Recording Secretary.  
*Ret.* Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend.  
*R. I.* Rhode Island.  
*R. N.* Royal Navy.  
*Rom.* Roman; Romans.  
*Rom. Cath.* Roman Catholic.  
*R. R.* Railroad.  
*Rt. Hon.* Right Honorable.  
*Rt. Rev.* Right Reverend.

S.

*S.* South; Shilling.  
*S. A.* South America.  
*Sam.* Samuel.  
*Sat.* Saturday.  
*S. C.* South Carolina.  
*Sc.*, or *Sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He (or she) engraved it.  
*Sch.*, or *Schr.* Schooner.  
*Scil.*, or *Sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.  
*Sculp.* or *sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He (or she) engraved it.  
*S. E.* South-East.  
*Sec.* Secretary.  
*Sec.*, or *sec.* Second; Section.  
*Sen.* Senate; Senator; Senior.  
*Sep.*, or *Sept.* September.  
*Serv.*, or *Servt.* Servant.  
*S. H. S.* (*Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.  
*S. J. C.* Supreme Judicial Court.  
*S. Lat.* South Latitude.  
*Sld.*, or *sld.* Sailed.  
*S. M.* Short Meter.  
*Soc.* Society.  
*Sq. ft.*, or *sq. ft.* Square feet.  
*Sq. in.*, or *sq. in.* Square inches.  
*Sq. m.*, or *sq. m.* Square miles.  
*SS.*, or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Namely.—(*Semis.*) Half.  
*S. S. E.* South-South-East.  
*S. S. W.* South-South-West.  
*St.* Saint; Street; Strait.  
*S. T. D.* (*Sacra Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.  
*S. T. P.* (*Sacra Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.  
*Su.*, or *Sun.* Sunday.  
*Subj.*, or *subj.* Subjunctive.

*Supt.* Superintendent.  
*Surg.* Surgeon; Surgery.  
*S. W.* South-West.

T.

*Ten.*, or *Tenn.* Tennessee.  
*Tex.* Texas.  
*Theo.* Theodore.  
*Thess.* Thessalonians.  
*Thurs.* Thursday.  
*Tim.* Timothy.  
*Tit.* Titus.  
*Tr.* Transpose.  
*Tu.*, or *Tues.* Tuesday.

U.

*Ult.*, or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last, or of the last month.  
*U. S.* United States.  
*U. S. A.* United States of America; United States Army.  
*U. S. M.* United States Mail; United States Marine.  
*U. S. N.* United States Navy.  
*U. S. V.* United States Volunteers.  
*U. T.* Utah Territory.

V.

*V.* Verb; Verse.  
*V. a.*, or *v. a.* Verb active.  
*Va.* Virginia.  
*Vice Pres.* Vice President.  
*Vid.*, or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.  
*Vis.*, or *Visc.* Viscount.  
*Viz.*, or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*) Namely; to wit. [See Note under *Oz.*]  
*V. n.*, or *v. n.* Verb neuter.  
*Vol.*, or *vol.* Volume.  
*V. R.* (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.

*Vs.*, or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against, or In opposition.  
*Vt.* Vermont.

W.

*W.* West; Welsh.  
*Wed.* Wednesday.  
*W. I.* West Indies.  
*Wis.*, or *Wisc.* Wisconsin.  
*W. Lon.* West Longitude.  
*Wm.* William.  
*W. N. W.* West-North-West.  
*W. S. W.* West-South West.  
*Wt.*, or *wt.* Weight.  
*W. Va.* West Virginia.

X.

*X.*, or *Xt.* Christ.  
*Xmas.* Christmas.

Y.

*Yd.*, or *yd.* Yard.  
*Ye.*, or *ye.* The.

The *y* in this abbreviation is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon *þ*, or *th*, introduced at the time when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which *þ* (*y*) bore a considerable resemblance in form to *p*.

Z.

*Zach.* Zachary.  
*Zech.* Zechariah.  
*Zeph.* Zephaniah.  
*Zool.* Zoölogy.

# THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter . . . . . 10,000 meters,	. . 6.2137 miles.
Kilometer . . . . . 1,000 meters,	. . 0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches
Hectometer . . . . . 100 meters,	. 328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter . . . . . 10 meters,	. 393.7 inches.
Meter . . . . . 1 meter,	. . 39.37 inches.
Decimeter . . . . . $\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter,	. . 3.937 inches.
Centimeter . . . . . $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter,	. . 0.3937 inch.
Millimeter . . . . . $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter,	. . 0.0394 inch.

## MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare . . . . . 10,000 square meters,	. . . . . 2.471 acres.
Are . . . . . 100 square meters,	. . . . . 119.6 square yards.
Centare . . . . . 1 square meter,	. . . . . 1,550 square inches.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter . .	1.308 cubic yards . . . .	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter . . .	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter .	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks .	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter . . .	10	10 cubic decimeters .	9.08 quarts . . . . .	2.6417 gallons.
Liter . . . . .	1	1 cubic decimeter .	0.908 quart . . . . .	1.0587 quarts.
Deciliter . . .	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches . . .	0.845 gill.
Centiliter . . .	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters .	0.6102 cubic inch . . . .	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter . . .	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter .	0.061 cubic inch . . . .	0.27 fluid dram.

## WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier, or Tonneau . . . . .	1,000,000	1 cubic meter . . . . .	2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal . . . . .	100,000	1 hectoliter . . . . .	220 46 pounds.
Myriagram . . . . .	10,000	10 liters . . . . .	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo . . . . .	1,000	1 liter . . . . .	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram . . . . .	100	1 deciliter . . . . .	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram . . . . .	10	10 cubic centimeters . . . . .	0.3527 ounce.
Gram . . . . .	1	1 cubic centimeter . . . . .	15.432 grains.
Decigram . . . . .	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter . . . . .	1.5432 grains.
Centigram . . . . .	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters . . . . .	0.1543 grain.
Milligram . . . . .	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter . . . . .	0.0154 grain.

*A. F. Evans*

# ARBITRARY SIGNS.

## I. ASTRONOMICAL.

### 1. SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.

☉, or ☉	The Sun.
☾, ☾, or ☾	The Moon.
●	New Moon.
☾, or ☾	First Quarter.
☉, or ☉	Full Moon.
☾, or ☾	Last Quarter.
☿	Mercury.
♀	Venus.
♁, ♁, or ♁	The Earth.
♂	Mars.
♃	Jupiter.
♄	Saturn.
♅, or ♅	Uranus.
♆	Neptune.
☄	Comet.
*, or *	Fixed Star.

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

### 2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries, the Ram.
	2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull.
	3. ♊ Gemini, the Twins.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab.
	5. ♌ Leo, the Lion.
	6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin.
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra, the Balance.
	8. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.
	9. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.
Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus, the Goat.
	11. ♒ Aquarius, the Waterman.
	12. ♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

### 3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

- ♌ Conjunction; — indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.
- \* Sextile; — indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.
- Quadrature; — indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.
- △ Trine; — indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.

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- ♌ Opposition; — indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.
- ♌ Ascending Node; — called also *Dragon's Head*.
- ♌ Descending Node; — called also *Dragon's Tail*.

## II. MATHEMATICAL.

### THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

- + Plus; and; more; — indicating addition.
- Minus; less; — indicating subtraction.
- ± Plus or minus.
- × Multiplied by.
- ÷, or : Divided by.
- = Is equal to; equals.
- > Is greater than.
- < Is less than.
- : Is to; the ratio of; } — used to indicate geometrical proportion.
- ∴ As; equals; }
- ∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.
- ∴ Because.
- √, or √ Root; — indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root. To denote any other than the square root, a figure expressing the degree of the required root is placed above the sign.
- ∫ Integral; integral of; — indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated.
- ° Degrees.
- ' Minutes of arc.
- " Seconds of arc.
- ', ', ', &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as,  $a'$ ,  $a''$ ,  $a'''$ , &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.
- <sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>, <sup>3</sup>, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure.

## III. MEDICAL.

- āā (Gr. ἀνά), of each.
- R (Lat. *Recipe*). Take.

### APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

℔ Pound.	℥ Scruple.
℥ Ounce.	0, or 0 (Lat. <i>Octarius</i> )
ʒ Drachm.	℥ Pint.
℥ Minim, or drop.	

## IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, & And. — &c. (*Et cætera*.) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

X, or + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c. The name of the party is added by someone who can write;

his  
John X Smith  
mark.

4to, or 4°. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, or 8°. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, or 12°. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

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7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

## V. COMMERCIAL.

\$ Dollar, or Dollars.

¢ Cent, or cents.

£ Pound, or pounds (sterling).

lb Pound, or pounds (in weight).

@ At, or to.

Per.

% Per cent.

‰ Account.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, stores, &c.

## VI. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

- , Comma.
- ; Semicolon.
- : Colon.
- . Period.
- Dash.
- ? Interrogation.
- ! Exclamation.
- ( ) Parenthesis.
- [ ] Brackets, or Crotchets.
- ' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
- ˆ Acute Accent.
- ˘ Grave Accent.
- ˆ Circumflex Accent.
- ˘ Circumflex, or Tilde.
- ˉ The Long, or Macron.
- ˊ The Short, or Breve.
- ¨ Diæresis.
- ˘ Cedilla.
- ^ Caret.
- “ ” Quotation Marks.
- } Brace.
- \*\*\* Ellipsis.
- ... Ellipsis; also, Leaders.
- Ellipsis.
- \* Asterisk.
- † Dagger, or Obelisk.
- ‡ Double Dagger.
- § Section.
- || Parallels.
- ¶ Paragraph.
- ✱ Index.
- \*, or \*\*, Asterism.

# WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC.,

FROM

## THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — *L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *Ger.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

### A.

*À la Française.* [Fr.] After the French mode; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion.

*A fortiori.* [L.] With stronger reason; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

*Abandon.* [Fr.] Disregard of self, or of appearances.

*Ab extra.* [L.] From without; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

*Ad eundem (sc. gradum).* [L.] To the same degree; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *nauseam*, to disgust.

*Adscriptus glebæ.* [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

*Agenda.* [L.] Things to be done.

*Alere flammam.* [L.] To feed the flame.

*Alis volat propriis.* [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

*Allons.* [Fr.] Let us go; come.

*Alma mater.* [L.] A fostering mother.

*Alter ego.* [L.] Another self.

*Amenâe honorabile.* [Fr.] Satisfactory apology.

*Amour propre.* [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

*Anglicè.* [L.] According to the English manner.

*Anno ætatis suæ.* [L.] In the year of his (or her) age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis con-*

*ditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

*Ante bellum.* [L.] Before the war; — *meridie*, before noon.

*Appui.* [Fr.] Point of support.

*Aqua vitæ.* [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.

*Arbiter elegantiarum.* [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.

*Argumentum ad hominem.* [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

*Atelier.* [Fr.] A workshop, or artist's room.

*Au contraire.* [Fr.] On the contrary; — *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.

### B.

*Bas bleu.* [Fr.] A blue-stocking.

*Beau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.

*Beaux esprits.* [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit.

*Bel esprit.* [Fr.] A brilliant mind.

*Ben trovato.* [It.] Well found; a happy invention.

*Bête noir.* [Fr.] A bugbear.

*Bijou.* [Fr.] A jewel.

*Billetdoux.* [Fr.] A love-letter.

*Bizarre.* [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

*Blasé.* [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

*Bona fide.* [L.] In good faith.

*Bon bon.* [Fr.] A sugar-plum; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.

*Bonhomie.* [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

*Boulevard.* [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

*Bouleversement.* [Fr.] An overturning; subversion.

*Bourgeois.* [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

*Bourgeoisie.* [Fr.] Middle class of society; traders.

*Brochure.* [Fr.] A pamphlet.

*Brusque.* [Fr.] Rude; blunt.

*Brutum fulmen.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

### C.

*Cacoëthes loquendi.* [L.] A rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.

*Cæteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.

*Café.* [Fr.] A coffee-house.

*Calèche.* [Fr.] A half-coach or calash.

*Calambour.* [Fr.] A pun.

*Canaille.* [Fr.] The rabble.

*Cantatrice.* [It.] A female professional singer.

*Caput mortuum.* [L.] The worthless remains.

*Casus belli.* [L.] That which involves or justifies war.

*Catalogue raisonné.* [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

*Caveat emptor.* [L.] Let the buyer beware.

*C'est-à-dire.* [Fr.] That is to Chanson.

*Chanson.* [Fr.] A song.

*Chapeau bas.* [Fr.] Hats off; — *bras*, a military cocked hat.

*Chargé d'affaires.* [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

*Charivari.* [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

*Châteaux en Espagne.* [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.

*Chef-d'œuvre.* [Fr.] A masterpiece.

*Chère amie.* [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.

*Chevalier d'industrie.* [Fr.] One who lives by persevering fraud.

*Ci-devant.* [Fr.] Formerly; *Circa*, or *Circaiter*.

*Citoyen.* [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.

*Concierge.* [Fr.] A porter; a door-keeper.

*Coiffeur.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser.



*Comme il faut.* [Fr.] As it should be.

*Compos mentis.* [L.] Of a sound mind.

*Con amore.* [It.] With love; earnestly.

*Confère.* [Fr.] A brother; an associate.

*Congé d'élire.* [Fr.] A leave to elect. [seur.]

*Conoscente.* [It.] A connoisseur.

*Contretemps.* [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.

*Conversazione.* [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.

*Cordon sanitaire.* [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.

*Corps diplomatique.* [Fr.] A diplomatic body.

*Corpus delicti.* [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.

*Corrigenda.* [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.

*Coup d'état.* [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs; — *de grace*, a finishing stroke; — *de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; — *de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.

*Crescite, et multiplicamini.* [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.

*Crevasse.* [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.

*Crimen læsæ majestatis.* [L.] High treason.

*Cruz criticorum.* [L.] The puzzle of critics; — *maticorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.

*Cui bono?* [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?

*Cuisine.* [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.

*Cum grano salis.* [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.

*Corrente calamo.* [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

*Custos rotulorum.* [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

## D.

*Débutant.* [Fr.] A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

*Débütante.* [Fr.] A woman making her first appearance before the public.

*De gustibus non est disputandum.* [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; 17\*

— *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.

*De trop.* [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.

*Dei gratia.* [L.] By the grace of God.

*Demi-monde.* [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.

*Denouement.* [Fr.] The unraveling or discovery of a plot; catastrophe.

*Deo gratias.* [L.] Thanks to God; — *volente*, God willing.

*Dernier ressort.* [Fr.] A last resource.

*Deus ex machina.* [L.] A god descending from a machine (in a theater); an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.

*Dies iræ.* [L.] Day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.

*Dieu défend le droit.* [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.

*Dirigo.* [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.

*Disjecta membra.* [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.

*Distingué.* [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.

*Distrail.* [Fr.] Absent in thought.

*Dolce far niente.* [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

*Dominus vobiscum.* [L.] The Lord be with you.

*Double entente.* [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.

*Douceur.* [Fr.] A bribe.

*Dramatis personæ.* [L.] Characters represented in a drama.

*Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.* [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

*Dum vivimus, vivamus.* [L.] While we live, let us live.

*Durante beneplacito.* [L.] During good pleasure; — *vitâ*, during life.

## E.

*Eau de vie.* [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.

*Ece homo.* [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.

*Editio princeps.* [L.] The first edition.

*Egalité.* [Fr.] Equality.

*Élève.* [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.

*Élite.* [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons. [tion.]

*Éloge.* [Fr.] A funeral oration.

*Embonpoint.* [Fr.] Plumpness; fleshiness.

*Émeute.* [Fr.] A riot; a mob.

*Employé.* [Fr.] One who is employed.

*En arrière.* [Fr.] In the rear; — *famille*, in a domestic state; — *passant*, in passing; by the way; — *rapport*, in a condition or relation of sympathy; in a condition to admit of free communication; — *route*, on the way.

*Enceinte.* [Fr.] Pregnant.

*Enfants perdus.* [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.

*Ennui.* [Fr.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; tedium.

*Ensemble.* [Fr.] The whole.

*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.* [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.

*Entente cordiale.* [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states. [ourselves.]

*Entre nous.* [Fr.] Between ourselves.

*Entrée.* [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.

*Entrepôt.* [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.

*E pluribus unum.* [L.] One out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States.

*Ergo.* [L.] Therefore.

*Esprit de corps.* [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body. [perpetual.]

*Esto perpetua.* [L.] Let it be.

*Et cum spiritu tuo.* [L.] And with thy spirit; — *id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort; — *sic de similibus*, and so of the like; — *tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!

*Eureka* (εὕρηκα, hū-rē'ka.) [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.

*Ex animo.* [L.] Heartily; — *cathedrâ*, from the bench; with high authority; — *officio*, by virtue of his office; — *parte*, on one side only; — *pede Herculeum*, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen; — *post facto*, after the deed is done.

*Excelsior.* [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.

*Excerpta.* [L.] Extracts.  
*Exempli gratia.* [L.] By way of example.  
*Ezeunt omnes.* [L.] All go out.  
*Exposé.* [Fr.] An exposition.

## F.

*Facile princeps.* [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.  
*Faubourg.* [Fr.] A suburb.  
*Fauteuil.* [Fr.] An easy chair.  
*Faux pas.* [Fr.] A false step.  
*Fecit.* [L.] He made it.  
*Femme couverte.* [Fr.] A married woman; — *de chambre*, a chambermaid.  
*Festina lentè.* [L.] Hasten slowly.  
*Fête champêtre.* [Fr.] A rural  
*Feu de joie.* [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.  
*Feuilleton.* [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &c.  
*Fiacre.* [Fr.] A hack.  
*Fidei defensor.* [L.] Defender of the faith.  
*Fille de chambre.* [Fr.] A chambermaid; — *de joie*, a prostitute.  
*Flagrant bello.* [L.] During hostilities; — *delicto*, in the commission of the crime.  
*Fortiter in re.* [L.] With firmness in acting.  
*Friseur.* [Fr.] A hair-dresser.  
*Fuit Ilium.* [L.] Troy has been.  
*Fusillade.* [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

## G.

*Gallicè.* [L.] In French.  
*Garçon.* [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.  
*Garde du corps.* [Fr.] A body guard; — *mobile*, a guard liable to general service.  
*Genius loci.* [L.] The genius of the place. [police].  
*Gens d'armes.* [Fr.] Armed  
*Gloria in excelsis.* [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — *Patri*, glory be to the Father.  
*Γνωθὶ σεαυτὸν* [*Gnothi seauton*]. [Gr.] Know thyself.

## H.

*Haud passibus æquis.* [L.] Not with equal steps.  
*Haut gout.* [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.

*Haute nouveauté.* [Fr.] A great novelty.  
*Hic et ubique.* [L.] Here and everywhere; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.  
*Hoc age.* [L.] Do this; — *anno*, in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.  
*Hont soit qui mal y pense.* [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks. [always time].  
*Hora è sempre.* [It.] It is  
*Hors de combat.* [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.  
*Humanum est errare.* [L.] To err is human.

## I.

*Ich dien.* [Ger.] I serve.  
*Id est.* [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.  
*Imprimatur.* [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, &c.  
*Improvisatore.* [It.] An impromptu poet.  
*Improvisatrice.* [It.] An impromptu poetess.  
*In æternum.* [L.] Forever; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curia*, in the court; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *forma pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientie*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signum vinces*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer; — *limine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *mediis res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *propria personâ*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*, against the thing; — *seculâ sæculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; —

*usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.  
*Infanta.* [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.  
*Infante.* [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.  
*Insouciance.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.  
*Inter alia.* [L.] Among other things; — *nos*, between ourselves.  
*Invitâ Minervâ.* [L.] Without genius. [said it].  
*Ipse dixit.* [L.] He himself  
*Ipsissima verba.* [L.] The very words.  
*Ipsò facto.* [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.

## J.

*Je ne sais quoi.* [Fr.] I know not what.  
*Jeu de mots.* [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.  
*Jupiter tonans.* [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.  
*Jure divino.* [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.  
*Jus civile.* [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.  
*Juste milieu.* [Fr.] The golden mean.

## L.

*Labor ipse voluptas.* [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.  
*Laissez faire.* [Fr.] Let alone.  
*Lapsus linguæ.* [L.] A slip of the tongue.  
*Laus Deo.* [L.] Praise to God.  
*Le beau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi le veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'avisera*, the king will consider or deliberate.  
*Lèse majesté.* [Fr.] High treason.  
*L'étoile du nord.* [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.

*Lettre de eachei.* [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.

*Lex non scripta.* [L.] The common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation.

*Liaison.* [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection.

*Lite pendente.* [L.] During *Loco citato.* [L.] In the place cited.

*Locum tenens.* [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.

*Locus in quo.* [L.] The place in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.

*Longo intervallo.* [L.] By or with long interval.

*Lucus à non lucendo.* [L.] A *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *à non lucendo*, from its not being light.

*Lusus naturæ.* [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

## M.

*Macte virtute.* [L.] Proceed in virtue. [faith.]

*Ma fois.* [Fr.] Upon my *Magnum opus.* [L.] A great work.

*Magnus Apollo.* [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.

*Maître d'hôtel.* [Fr.] A house-steward.

*Mal à propos.* [Fr.] Ill-timed.

*Malgré nous.* [Fr.] In spite of us. [itself.]

*Malum in se.* [L.] Bad in *Mare clausum.* [L.] A closed sea; a bay.

*Matériel.* [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed (opposed to *personnel*).

*Mauvais goût.* [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.

*Me jodge.* [L.] I being judge.

*Mélange.* [Fr.] A medley.

*Mêlée.* [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.

*Memento mori.* [L.] Remember death.

*Memorabilia.* [L.] Things to be remembered.

*Mens sana in corpore sano.* [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

*Mésalliance.* [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

*Meum et tuum.* [L.] Mine and thine.

*Mirabile dictu.* [L.] Wonder-

ful to be told; — *visu*, wonderful to be seen.

*Mitimus.* [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.

*Modus operandi.* [L.] Manner of operation.

*Montani semper liberi.* [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.

*Monumentum ære perennius.* [L.] A monument more durable than brass.

*Multum in parvo.* [L.] Much in little.

*Mutatis mutandis.* [L.] The necessary changes being made.

*Mutato nomine.* [L.] The name being changed.

## N.

*Naïve.* [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.

*Naïveté.* [Fr.] Native simplicity.

*Ne plus ultra.* [L.] Nothing further; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

*Née.* [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.

*Négligée.* [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.

*Nemine contradicente.* [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.

*Nemo me impune lacessit.* [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.

*Nil admirari.* [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *desperandum*, never despair.

*N'importe.* [Fr.] It matters not.

*Noblesse oblige.* [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.

*Nolens volens.* [L.] Whether he will or not. [touch me.]

*Noli me tangere.* [L.] Don't

*Nolle prosequi.* [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.

*Nom de plume.* [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a travelling title; a pseudonym.

*Non compos mentis.* [L.] Not in sound mind; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *obstante*, notwith-

standing; — *omnis moriar*, I shall not wholly die; — *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.

*Nosce teipsum.* [L.] Know thyself.

*Nota bene.* [L.] Mark well.

*N'oubliez pas.* [Fr.] Don't forget. [see.]

*Nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall

*Novus homo.* [L.] A new man.

*Nuance.* [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.

*Nudum pactum.* [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void. [or never.]

*Nunc aut nunquam.* [L.] Now

## O.

*Obiit.* [L.] He, or she, died.

*Obsta principii.* [L.] Resist the first beginnings.

*Odium theologicum.* [L.] The hatred of theologians.

*Ohe! jam satis.* [L.] O, now there is enough.

*Oi πολλοί (Hoi polloi).* [Gr.] The many; the rabble.

*Omnia vincit amor.* [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.

*On dit.* [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.

*Onus probandi.* [L.] The burden of proving.

*Ora e semper.* [It.] Now and always.

*Ora pro nobis.* [L.] Pray for us.

*Ore rotundo.* [L.] With round, full voice.

*O! si sic omnia.* [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.

*O tempora! O mores!* [L.] O the times! O the manners!

*Otium cum dignitate.* [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.

*Oubliette.* [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.

*Oui dire.* [Fr.] Hearsay.

*Outré.* [Fr.] Out of the common course; extravagant.

*Ouvrier.* [Fr.] A workman; an artisan.

## P.

*Papier mâchée.* [Fr.] Chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.

*Par exemple.* [Fr.] For example; — *excellence*, by way of eminence.

*Par! parsu.* [L.] With equal pace.

*Par nobile fratrum.* [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike. [of honor.]

*Parole d'honneur.* [Fr.] Word of honor.

*Particeps criminis.* [L.] An accomplice.

*Parvenu.* [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

*Pas d'pas.* [Fr.] Step by step.

*Passé.* [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.

*Passé-partout.* [Fr.] A master-key.

*Pâte de foie gras.* [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.

*Paterfamilias.* [L.] The father of a family.

*Pater noster.* [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; — *patriæ*, father of his country.

*Patois.* [Fr.] Dialect of the lower classes.

*Patres conscripti.* [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.

*Peccavi.* [L.] I have sinned.

*Peine forte et dure.* [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.

*Pendant.* [Fr.] Inclination; liking.

*Pendente lite.* [L.] Pending the suit.

*Pensée.* [Fr.] Thought.

*Per annum.* [L.] By the year; — *capita*, by the head; — *centum*, by the hundred; — *contra*, contrariwise; — *se*, by itself considered.

*Perdu.* [Fr.] Lost.

*Personnel.* [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some public service.

*Petitio principii.* [L.] A begging of the question.

*Petit maître.* [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.

*Peu de chose.* [Fr.] A trifle.

*Pirouette.* [Fr.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.

*Pis aller.* [Fr.] The last shift.

*Pis.* [It.] More.

*Pieno jure.* [L.] With full authority. [web.]

*Plexus.* [L.] A net-work.

*Poco a poco.* [It.] Little by little.

*Poeta nascitur, non fit.* [L.] The poet is born, not made.

*Point d'appui.* [Fr.] Point of support; prop.

*Pons asinorum.* [L.] Bridge of asses.

*Post mortem.* [L.] After death; — *obitum*, after death.

*Pot-pourri.* [Fr.] A hotch-potch; a medley.

*Preux chevalier.* [Fr.] A brave knight.

*Prima facie.* [L.] On the first view.

*Primus inter pares.* [L.] Chief among equals.

*Principia, non homines.* [L.] Principles, not men.

*Pro aris et focis.* [L.] For our altars and firesides; — *bono publico*, for the public good; — *et con*, for and against; — *formâ*, for the sake of form; — *hac vice*, for this turn or occasion; — *ratâ*, in proportion; — *tempore*, for the time.

*Procès verbal.* [Fr.] A written statement.

*Profanum vulgus.* [L.] The profane vulgar.

*Proh pudor.* [L.] O, for shame.

*Propria quæ maribus.* [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to men, or to husbands.

*Punica fides.* [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

## Q.

*Quantum libet.* [L.] As much as you please; — *meruit*, as much as he deserved; — *mutatus ab illo!* how changed from what he was!; — *sufficit*, a sufficient quantity; — *vis*, as much as you will.

*Quasi.* [L.] As if; in a manner.

*Quelque chose.* [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.

*Quid pro quo.* [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent; — *rides?* why do you laugh?

*Qui facit per alium, facit per se.* [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.

*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?

*Qui tam?* [L.] Who as well?

*Qui transtulit, sustinet.* [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.

*Qui vive?* [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.

*Quo animo?* [L.] With what mind or intention? — *jura?* By what right?

*Quod erat demonstrandum.* [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *vide*, which see.

## R.

*Rara avis.* [L.] A rare bird.

*Recuril.* [Fr.] Collection.

*Reductio ad absurdum.* [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.

*Regnant populi.* [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]

*Religio loci.* [L.] The religious spirit of the place.

*Renommée.* [Fr.] Renown; fame.

*Requiescat in pace.* [L.] May he rest in peace.

*Res angusta domi.* [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty. [the end.]

*Respicere finem.* [L.] Look to the end.

*Résumé.* [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.

*Resurgam.* [L.] I shall rise again.

*Revenons à nos moutons.* [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

*Rifacimento.* [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.

*Robe de chambre.* [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.

*Rouleau.* [Fr.] A little roll.

*Rudis indigesta moles.* [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

*Ruse de guerre.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

*Rus in urbe.* [L.] The country in town.

## S.

*Salle.* [Fr.] A hall.

*Salon.* [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.

*Salus populi suprema est lex.* [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.

*Sanctum sanctorum.* [L.] Holy of holies.

*Sans cérémonie.* [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *peut et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach.

*Sauve qui peut.* [Fr.] Save himself who can.

*Savoir faire.* [Fr.] Ability; — *vivre*, good breeding.

*Scandalum magnatum.* [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.

*Scire facias.* [L.] Cause it to be known. [session.]

*Séance.* [Fr.] A sitting or sitting.

*Secundum artem.* [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature.

*Semper felix.* [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready.

*Senatus consultum.* [L.] A decree of the Senate.

*Se non è vero, è ben trovato.* [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.

*Sesquipedalia verba.* [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

*Sic itur ad astra.* [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannis*, ever so to tyrants; — the motto of Virginia; — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *vos non vobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.

*Sicut ante.* [L.] As before; — *patribus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.

*Similia similibus curantur.* [L.] Like things are cured by like.

*Si monumentum queris, circumspice.* [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.

*Simplex munditiis.* [L.] Of simple elegance.

*Sine cura.* [L.] Without charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *quæ non*, an indispensable condition.

*Si queris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice.* [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.

*Sit tibi terra levis.* [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

*Soi-disant.* [Fr.] Self-styled.

*Soubrette.* [Fr.] An intriguing woman.

*Stans pede in uno.* [L.] Standing on one foot.

*Stat magni nominis umbra.* [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name. [which.]

*Statu quo.* [L.] The state in.

*Stet.* [L.] Let it stand.

*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.

*Sub judice.* [L.] Under consideration; — *rosâ*, under the rose; privately.

*Sui generis.* [L.] Of its own kind.

*Summum bonum.* [L.] The chief good.

*Suum cuique.* [L.] Let each have his own.

## T.

*Tabula rasa.* [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.

*Tant pis.* [Fr.] So much the worse.

*Tapis.* [Fr.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, *to be on the tapis* is to be under consideration.

*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.

*Tempus fugit.* [L.] Time flies.

*Terræ filius.* [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being.

*Terra firma.* [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country.

*Tertium quid.* [L.] A third something; a nondescript.

*Tiers-état.* [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.

*To kalón (To kalon).* [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.

*Totidem verbis.* [L.] In just so many words.

*Toties quoties.* [L.] As often as.

*Toto calo.* [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

*Tout-à-fait.* [Fr.] Entirely; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together.

## U.

*Uberriima fides.* [L.] Superabounding faith.

*Ubi supra.* [L.] Where above mentioned.

*Ultima ratio regum.* [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.

*Unâ voce.* [L.] With one voice.

*Uno animo.* [L.] With one mind; unanimously.

*Usque ad aras.* [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.

*Usus loquendi.* [Lat.] Usage in speaking.

*Utile dulci.* [L.] The useful with the pleasant.

*Ut infra.* [L.] As below; — *supra*, as above stated.

*Uti possidetis.* [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

## V.

*Vade mecum.* [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.

*Væ vicis.* [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

*Vale.* [L.] Farewell.

*Valet de chambre.* [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.

*Veni, vidi, vici.* [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

*Verbatim et literatim.* [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

*Verbum sat sapienti.* [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.

*Vetturo.* [It.] A hack.

*Vetturino.* [It.] A hackman.

*Vexata questio.* [L.] A disputed question.

*Via.* [L.] By the way of.

*Via media.* [L.] A middle course.

*Vicè.* [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being exchanged.

*Vide ut supra.* [L.] See what is stated above.

*Vi et armis.* [L.] By force and arms; by main force.

*Vincit amor patriæ.* [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things.

*Vis à vis.* [Fr.] Opposite; facing.

*Vis a tergo.* [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *inertiæ*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *vita*, the vigor of life.

*Vitam impendere vero.* [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.

*Vivat regina.* [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.

*Vivâ voce.* [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.

*Vive la république.* [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle*! success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king.

*la reine*, long live the queen.

*Vivida vis animi.* [L.] The lively vigor of genius.

*Voilà.* [Fr.] Behold; there is, or there are.

*Vox, et præterea nihil.* [L.] A voice, and nothing more; — *populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

*Vraisemblance.* [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

*Vulgo.* [L.] Commonly.

## Z.

*Zonam solvere.* [L.] To loose the virgin zone.

*Zollverein.* [Ger.] A union among the German states for the collection of customs duties.



A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS  
FOR  
WEBSTER'S HIGH-SCHOOL DICTIONARY.

Any words in the following grouping of Illustrations not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

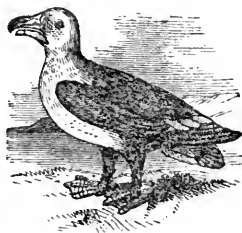
BIRDS.



Accipiter.  
Gyr Falcon.



Adjutant.



Albatross.



Alcedo (Kingfisher).



Stock Dove.



Bird.

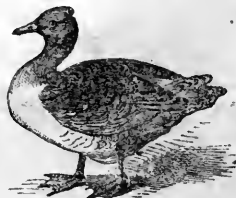
A, A, primaries; B, B, tertials; C, C, lesser coverts; D, D, greater coverts; E, E, bastard wing; F, F, scapulars; G, upper tail coverts; H, under tail coverts; I, tail feathers.



Auk (Great).



Avocet.



Goose.

400 A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

BIRDS. — Continued.



Fieldfare.



Flamingo.



Purple Gallinule.



Pigeon.



Razor-bill.



Race-horse Duck.



Bee-eater.



Ruffed Grouse.



Summer Duck.



Common American Partridge.



Quail.



Crane.



DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



k



l



m



n



o



p



q



r



s



t



u



v



w



x



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z

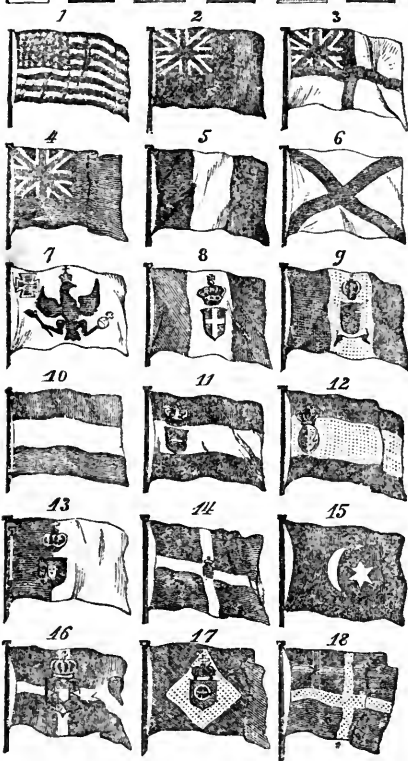


&



FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

WHITE BLACK RED BLUE YELLOW GREEN



Flags of Principal Maritime Nations.

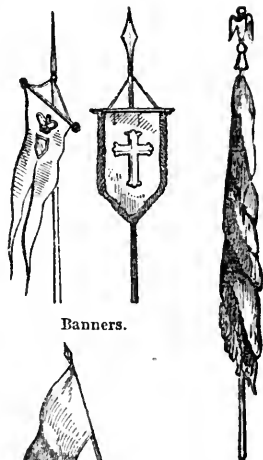
1, United States; 2, Great Britain, red Ensign; 3, Great Britain, white Ensign; 4, Great Britain, blue Ensign; 5, France; 6, Russia; 7, Prussia; 8, Italy; 9, Belgium; 10, Holland; 11, Austria; 12, Spain; 13, Portugal; 14, Greece; 15, Turkey; 16, Denmark; 17, Brazil; 18, Sweden.



American Jack.



English Jack.



Banners.

Colors.



Oriflamme.

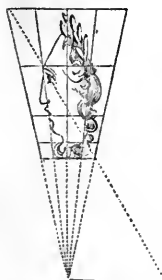


Flag.

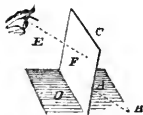


Standard.

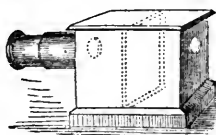
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, OPTICS, &c.



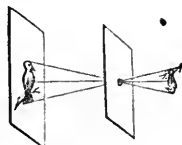
Anamorphosis.



Accidental point.



Camera Obscura, Exterior and Interior.



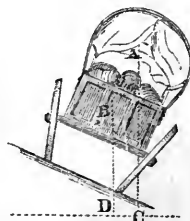
Convex.



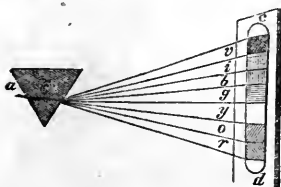
Convexo-concave.



Convexo-convex.



Center of Gravity.

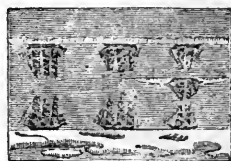


Light, separated by a Prism into the seven primary Colors.

*a*, prism; *c, d*, spectrum; *v*, violet; *i*, indigo; *b*, blue; *g*, green; *y*, yellow; *o*, orange; *r*, red.



Meniscus.



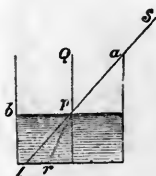
Mirage.



Prism.



Pencil of Rays.



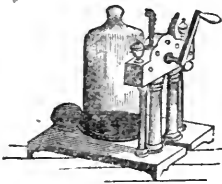
Refraction.

*a, b*, vessel, lower part filled with water; *s l*, ray of light in straight line; *r p s*, ray of light refracted; *q*, perpendicular.

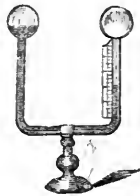


Snow Crystals.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.



Air-pump.



Air-thermometer.



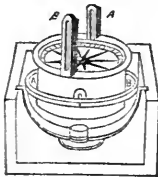
Alembic.



Æthroscope.



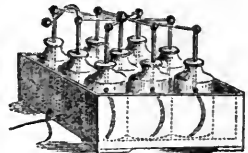
Anemometer.



Azimuth Compass.



Barometer.



Electrical Battery.



Balance Thermometer



Cathetometer.

*a*, case; *bb*, divided scale; *a*, horizontal telescope.



Circumferentor.



Blow-pipes



Dipping Needle.



Sun-dial.



Cryophorus.



Clock or Watch  
Lia.



Differential  
Thermometer.

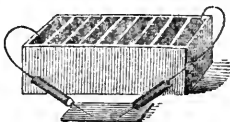
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS. — Continued.



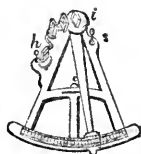
Hour-glass.



Discharger, and Leyden Jar.



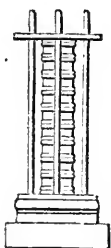
Galvanic Battery.



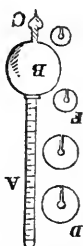
Hadley's Quadrant  
*i*, index-glass; *h*, horizon-glass; *s*, sight.



Eudiometer.



Galvanic Pile.



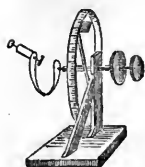
Hydrometer.  
*A*, scale; *B*, ball; *C*, stem; *D*, *E*, weights.



Safety Lamp.



Theodolite.



Reflecting Goniometer.



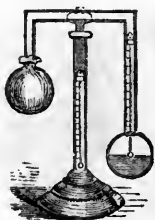
Hydrostatic Balance.



Magic Lantern.



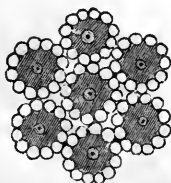
Opera-glass.



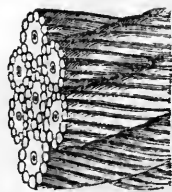
Daniell's Hygrometer.

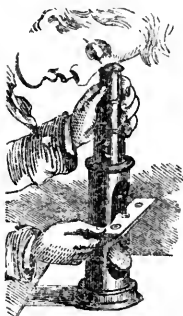


Gunner's Quadrant.

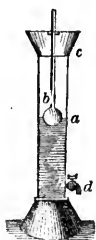


Sections of Submarine Telegraph Cable.





Microscope.

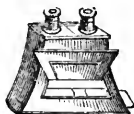


Rain-gauge.

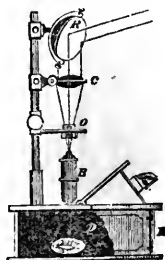
*a*, cylinder; *b*, cork-ball and stem; *c*, funnel; *d*, cock.



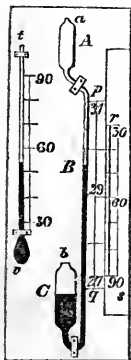
Retort.



Stereoscope.



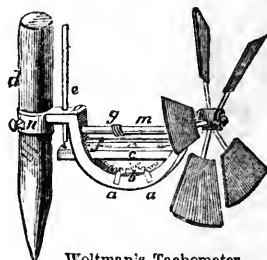
Solar Microscope.



Sympiesometer.

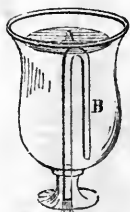


Tachometer.

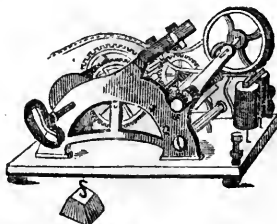


Woltman's Tachometer.

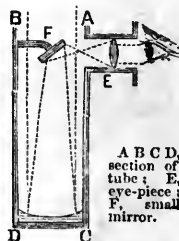
*a*, *a*, projections; *b*, *b*, toothed wheels; *c*, lever-beam; *d*, pole; *e*, rod; *f*, spring; *g*, endless screw; *m*, beam; *n*, ring.



Tantalus's Cup.



Telegraph (Morse's).



Newtonian Telescope.

*A B C D*, section of tube; *E*, eye-piece; *F*, small mirror.

PLANTS, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, AND FRUITS.



Acacia.



Ananas (Pine-apple.)



Anona (Sour-sop).



Agavo, or American Aloe.



Sugar-cane.



Barley.



Barometz.



Cactus (Melon-thistle)



Cockscomb.

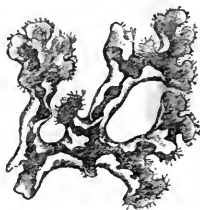


Coffee.



Cotton-plant.

PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUITS, &c. — Continued.



Iceland-moss.



Indian Corn.



Root and Branch of Mandrake.



Lichens.



Orange Lily.



Lily of the Valley.



Lizard-tail.



Nymphaea lotus.



Loose-strife.



Lungwort.



Maize.



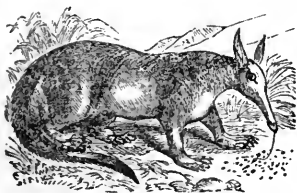
Mangel-wurzel.



Leek.



QUADRUPEDS.



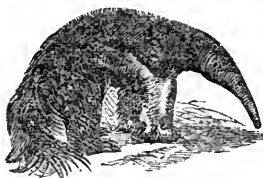
Aard-vark.



Agouti.



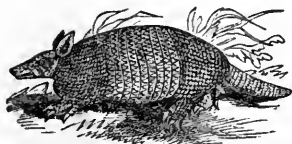
Antlers of Fossil Elk.



Ant-bear (Great Ant-eater)



Ape.



Armadillo.



Aye-aye.



Baboon.



Ass

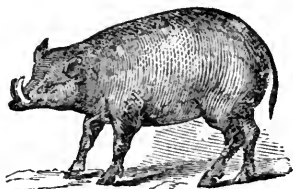


Aurochs.



Alpaca.

QUADRUPEDS. — Continued.



Babiroussa.



Black Bear



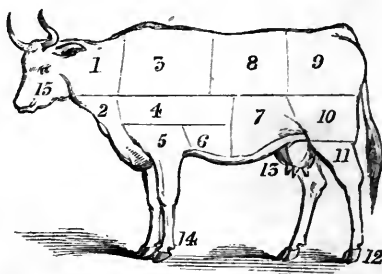
White Bear.



Indian Badger.

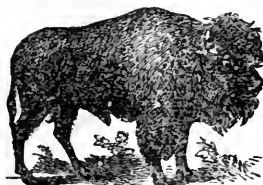


Beaver.



Beef.

1, neck; 2, shoulder-piece; 3, chine; 4, ribs; 5, clod; 6, brisket; 7, flank; 8, loin, sirloin; 9, rump; 10, round; 11, leg; 12, foot; 13, udder; 14, shin; 15, cheek.



Bison.



Cuban Blood-hound.

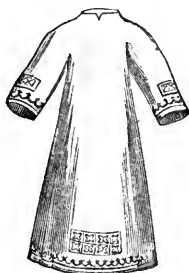


Buck, or Fallow Deer

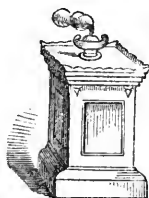
RELIGION. — UTENSILS, DRESS, &c., USED IN WORSHIP AND  
RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.



Agnus Dei.



Alb.



Altar.



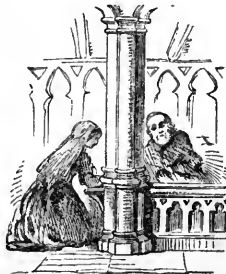
Aspergill.



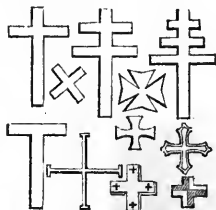
Chrismatory.



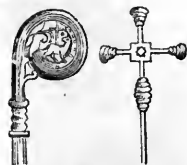
Chalice.



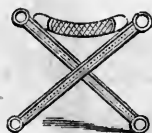
Confessional.



Crosses.



Crosiers.



Faldstool.



Ephod.  
Jewish High Priest and Ephod.

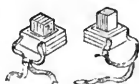


Dalmatica.

RELIGION. — UTENSILS, DRESS, &c. — Continued.



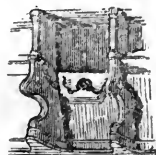
Stole.



Phylacterics.



Rosary.



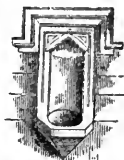
Subsellium.



Sedilium.



Surplice.



Stoup.



Tiara.



Keys of St. Peter.



Laver and Jewish Priest.



Lecturn.



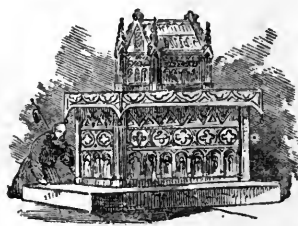
Pagoda.



Baptismal Font.



Pax.

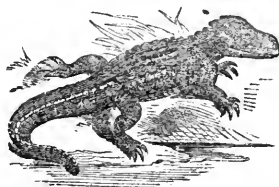


Shrine

REPTILES.



Agama.



Alligator.



Asp.



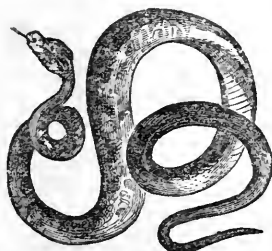
Acontias.



Axolotl.



Cobra de Capello



Boa-constrictor.



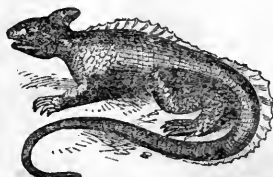
Chameleon.



Gecko.



Amphibian.

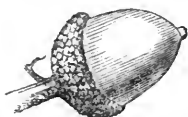


Hooded Basilisk.



Black-snake.

TREES AND THEIR FRUITS.



Acorn.



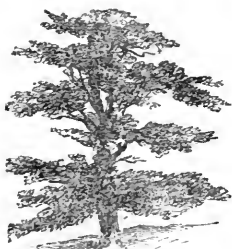
Banana.



Bread-fruit.



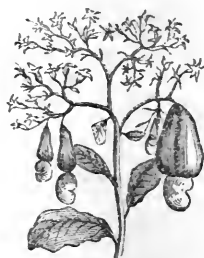
Baobab Tree.



Cedar of Lebanon.



Banyan Tree.



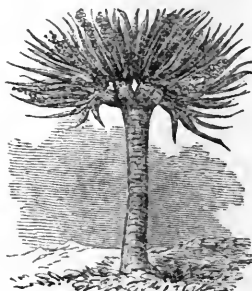
Cashew, and Fruit.



Cinnamon, Leaf and Blossom.



Cocoa.



Dragon-tree.

TREES AND THEIR FRUITS. — Continued.



Fan-palm.



Holly



European Larch.



Lime.



Magnolia Branch, Leaf, and Blossom.



Mango-tree.



European Palm.



Papaw-tree.



White Pine.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ㉑ ㉒ ㉓ ㉔ ㉕ ㉖ ㉗ ㉘ ㉙ ㉚ ㉛ ㉜ ㉝ ㉞ ㉟ ㊱ ㊲ ㊳ ㊴ ㊵ ㊶ ㊷ ㊸ ㊹ ㊺ ㊻ ㊼ ㊽ ㊾ ㊿ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



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